





HISTORY
OF
Franklin County
INDIANA

HER PEOPLE, INDUSTRIES AND INSTITUTIONS

BY
AUGUST J. REIFEL

**With Biographical Sketches of Representative Citizens and
Genealogical Records of Old Families**

ILLUSTRATED

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DEDICATION.

To the dear, departed ones, whose busy hands changed the giant forests into fertile fields; whose love of home established the hearthstones, the tender ties of which yet bind together the heartstrings of the native born; whose patriotism gave the best of their lives and substance for the defense of their country; whose graves make sacred the soil their feet so often trod.

PREFACE

The history of Franklin county extends over more than a hundred years, and this makes the task of the historian difficult, in view of the fact that the complete records of the county were not available for examination. It is impossible to write history without records, and the absence of the early records of Franklin county necessarily left a gap which had to be filled from traditional accounts. However, the county is fortunate in having a file of newspapers running back for nearly eighty years, and these proved to be of inestimable value to the historian in getting first-hand information. In addition to the official records and newspapers, frequent use was made of scrap books containing much valuable data. These three sources—records, newspapers and scrap books—have been supplemented with numerous interviews with various people of the county, and the editor is under obligation to scores of persons in all parts of the county who have volunteered information on a wide variety of subjects.

Undoubtedly, the most important source of information outside of the records and newspapers was to be found in the scrap books and miscellaneous data furnished by Miss Jennie Miller, of Brookville. Her brother, James M. Miller, was an indefatigable collector of data covering all phases of Franklin county history and at his death had the best collection of local historical data in the county. Mr. Miller was an invalid from his boyhood, yet, despite his inability to get around, he amassed a wonderful amount of material touching the history of the county. Among other persons who tendered their private collections of historical data, should be mentioned Miss Lucinda Meeks, Mrs. S. S. Harrell, Mrs. W. H. Bracken, Harry M. Stoops, Mrs. Martha Goodwin, Michael Jacobs, Dr. J. E. Morton, George S. Golden, John C. Shirk, T. L. Dickerson, T. B. Thackrey, I. M. Bridgeman and M. H. Irwin. Rev. Andrew Schaaf, pastor of St. Michael's church of Brookville, gathered all of the data on the Catholic churches of the county for the history and rendered valuable assistance in all matters pertaining to history of Catholic affairs in the county.

The Brookville Historical Society was enthusiastic in its support of the history from the beginning, and the editor feels under a debt of gratitude for

PREFACE.

its help. The various officials in the court house extended every courtesy in the preparation of the history and helped to gather all the data from the records in their charge. A number of contributed articles, as given in the history, are credited to those preparing them. Finally, thanks are due a large number of people who furnished data in response to letters which were sent out by those in charge of the writing of the history. Whatever merit this history may possess is largely due to the kindly assistance of those people of the community who are proud of their county's history and have a sincere desire to see it preserved.

Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of these counties whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to the gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end.

In placing the "History of Franklin County, Indiana." before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our effort to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

CONTENTS

<u>CHAPTER I—RELATED STATE HISTORY</u>	33
<u>First White Men in Northwest Territory—English and French Claims—Three Successive Sovereign Flags Over Present Indiana Territory—Passing of the Indians—Battle of Fallen Timbers—Northwest Territory—Early Settlements—Activities of the Traders—French and Indian War—Pontiac's Conspiracy—Northwest Territory and Quebec Act—Revolutionary Period—George Rogers Clark and His Campaign—First Surveys and Early Settlers—Ordinance of 1787—First Stage of Government under the Ordinance—Second Stage—Organization of the Northwest Territory—Representative Stage of Government—First Counties Organized—First Territorial Legislature of Northwest Territory—Division of 1800—Census of Northwest Territory in 1800—Settlements in Indiana Territory in 1800—First Stage of Territorial Government—Changes in Boundary Lines of Indiana—Second Stage of Territorial Government—The Legislative Council—The First General Assemblies—Congressional Delegates of Indiana Territory—Efforts to Establish Slavery in Indiana—The Indian Lands—Organization of Counties—Changes in the Constitution of Indiana—Capitals of Northwest Territory and Indiana—Military History of State—Political History—Governors of Indiana—A Century of Growth—Natural Resources.</u>	
<u>CHAPTER II—GEOLOGY</u>	63
<u>Report of State Geologist—Prefatory—Farm Statistics—Standing Timber—Physiography and Geology—Soils—Their Areas—Miami Silt Loam—Limestone Slope Clay Loam—Huntington Loam—Hamburg Loam—Ancient Earthworks—Blue Limestone Region—Drift Deposit—Bowlders—Terraces—Mineral Springs—Precious Metals—Salt in the County—Building Materials.</u>	
<u>CHAPTER III—ORGANIZATION OF FRANKLIN COUNTY</u>	77
<u>Organization of First Counties in Indiana—Purchases of Indian Lands—Twelve-Mile Purchase—Legislative Act Establishing Franklin County—The County Seat—Change of County Territorial Limits—Population of Decades—The First Year of Statehood—Election of 1816—Court Procedure Under Constitution of 1816—First Circuit Court—First Grand Jury—A Quartet of Pugilistic Lawyers—First Board of Commissioners—First Townships Defined—Constitutional Conventions of 1816 and 1850—Land Entries of Franklin County in the Ohio Survey—Tax Duplicate of 1811.</u>	
<u>CHAPTER IV—HISTORY OF COURT HOUSES</u>	102
<u>The Knight Tavern—Court-House Trustees—Second Court House—Building Specifications—Stray Pen—Destruction of Court House by Fire—Court House of 1852—Remodeling of same into the Present Building—Jail History—County Office Buildings.</u>	

CONTENTS.

<u>CHAPTER V—ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARY CHANGES OF TOWNSHIPS</u>	110
<u>Absence of Early Records—Date of Organization of Townships—Brookville Township—Natural Features—Pioneer Settlement—Some Pioneer Families—Towns and Villages—Union (Whitcomb)—Buncombe—Butler's Run—Woodville—Yung—Township Officers—Bath Township—Natural Features—Land Entries—First and Important Events—Villages—Colter's Corner—Bath—Mixersville—Posey Township—Organization and Boundaries—Physical Features — Land Entries—Saw-Mills—First Events—Villages—Andersonville—Bulltown—Buena Vista—Township Officers—White Water Township—Boundaries—Natural Features—Settlement—Township Officers—An Old Land-mark—New Trenton—Milling Interests—Butler Township—Pioneer Settlement—Interesting Events—Towns and Villages—Haymond—Jennings—Oak Forest—Franklin—New Vernon—Township Officers—Blooming Grove Township—Boundaries—Streams, Soil, Etc.—Pioneer Settlement—Blooming Grove Village—Springfield Township—Natural Features—Settlement—Events of Interest—Mt. Carmel—Highland Township—Boundary—Settlement—Cedar Grove—South Gate—St. Peters—Highland Center—Klemme's Corner—Fairfield Township—Boundary—Natural Features—Settlement—Character of the Pioneers—First and Important Events—Fairfield Village—Ray Township—Natural Features—Settlement—Huntersville St. Bernard—Hamburg—Enochburg—Oldenburg—Township Officers—Salt Creek Township—Boundaries—Land Entries and Pioneers—Reminiscences—Stip's Hill—Laurel Township—Boundaries—Natural Features — Land Entries and First Settlers—Indian Aggression—Laurel—Metamora Township—Natural Features—Settlement—Town of Metamora—Former Townships of Franklin Township.</u>	
<u>CHAPTER VI—TOWN OF BROOKVILLE</u>	193
<u>Situation—First Land Entries—Plats—Beginnings—Early Market Quotations—Early Business Men—The Brookville Land Office—A Critical Period—Early Milling Operations—Paper-making Industry—Other Industries—Telephone Lines—Municipal Incorporation—Town Officers—Fire Department—Water Works—Postoffice—Commercial Club—Public Library—Cemeteries—Centennial Celebration—McKinley Memorial Services—Floods of 1898 and 1913—Insurance.</u>	
<u>CHAPTER VII—COURTS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY</u>	232
<u>Changes in Court Practice—First County Court—Commissioners Court—Board of Justices—First Common Pleas Court—First Circuit Court—Lawyers of Franklin County.</u>	
<u>CHAPTER VIII—COUNTY OFFICIALS</u>	238
<u>Auditors—Treasurers—Clerks of the Court—Sheriffs—Recorders—County Commissioners — Coroners — Surveyors — Miscellaneous Officers—Pound Keepers—Inspector of Flour, Beef and Pork—Collector of County and State Revenue—Listers and County Assessors—Judges of the Circuit Court—Prosecuting Attorneys.</u>	
<u>CHAPTER IX—HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION</u>	245
<u>Transportation, a Difficult Early Problem—Rough Character of the Land—Floods—Cost of Road Maintenance—River Transportation—White Water</u>	

CONTENTS.

Canal—Blue Creek Canal—Bridges and Locks—Reminiscences of Josiah McCafferty—Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad—Big Four Railroad—Proposed Brookville & Richmond Canal.

CHAPTER X—AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES..... 264

First Agricultural Society in Franklin County—Fairs at Brookville—Franklin County Soil—Live Stock—Horticulture—Assessor's Return, 1913—Farmers' Institutes.

CHAPTER XI—PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY..... 269

Incompleteness of Records—List of Physicians, Past and Present, Who Have Practiced in the County—Present Physicians—Dentists.

CHAPTER XII—MILITARY HISTORY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY..... 275

Uneasiness of Pioneers on Account of Indians—William McClure's Account of Early Troubles—Killing of Bill Killbuck—Revolutionary Soldiers of Franklin County—Soldiers of the War of 1812—The Militia Period—Muster Day—The Mexican War—The Franklin Guards—The Civil War—Lincoln's First Call for Volunteers—Brief Record of Regiments in Which Franklin Men Served—Some Civil-War Statistics—The Draft, by Townships—Relief and Bounties—Home Guards—Morgan's Raid—Grand Army of the Republic—Soldiers' Monument—Spanish-American and Philippine Wars.

CHAPTER XIII—BANKS AND BANKING..... 323

Territorial Banks—Brookville Branch of the State Bank—"Wildcat" Currency—The Brookville Bank, Brookville National Bank and National Brookville Bank—Franklin County National Bank—People's Trust Company—Farmers and Merchants Bank—The Laurel Bank—Farmers Bank of Metamora.

CHAPTER XIV—BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS..... 329

Overseers of the Poor, 1811-1816—1816-1834—Legislative Provisions of 1844 Relative to Care of the Poor—Authorization of Poor Asylums—County and Township Relief Statistics—Franklin, Fayette and Union Joint Asylum—Poor Farm Superintendents—Children's Home—Board of Children's Guardians.

CHAPTER XV—SECRET SOCIETIES..... 338

Free and Accepted Masons—Independent Order of Odd Fellows—Knights of Pythias—Improved Order of Red Men—Fraternal Order of Eagles—Modern Woodmen of America.

CHAPTER XVI—LITERARY CLUBS AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS..... 352

Julia Dumont Society—Married Women's Social Club—The N Y Club—Brookville Study Club—Mothers' Club—Needlecraft Club—Domestic Science Club—Physical Culture Class—Women's Franchise League—The Saturday Club—Brookville Indiana Historical Society—Anthropological Club—Ladies' Social Club of Whitcomb—Scotus Gaul Picti—Brookville Society of Natural History—Academy of Music.

CHAPTER XVII—EDUCATIONAL HISTORY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY. 370

Early Subscription Schools—Description of Pioneer School House—John Collins, Teacher—Nimrod Kerrick—Franklin County Academies—The Franklin County Seminary—Brookville High School—Brookville College—

CONTENTS.

Peoria Academy—Laurel Academy—Springfield Academy—Early Schools of Brookville—Graduates of Brookville High School—Teachers of Brookville—Schools of Franklin County—Franklin County Teachers' Institute.

<u>CHAPTER XVIII—CHURCHES OF FRANKLIN COUNTY</u>	413
<u>First Religious Societies in the County—A List of Churches of the County—Church Statistics—Methodism in the County—Methodist Protestant Churches—German Methodists—Baptist Churches—Presbyterian Churches—The Christian Church—Lutheran Church—Evangelical Protestant Lutheran Church—United Brethren—The Universalist Church—Moravian Missionaries—Catholic Churches and Auxiliary Societies—Convent of the Immaculate Conception—Academy of the Immaculate Conception.</u>	
<u>CHAPTER XIX—NEWSPAPERS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY</u>	482
<u>Incomplete Files a Handicap in Writing Local History—The First Papers and Those Which Have Served the People During the Subsequent Years—The Monthly Visitor—Sporadic Sheets of Brookville—Newspapers at Laurel—Andersonville—Oldenburg.</u>	
<u>CHAPTER XX—FRANKLIN COUNTY ORNITHOLOGY</u>	497
<u>An Instructive and Interesting Contribution by Joseph F. Honecker on the Birds of the County—Birds as Man's Allies—Slaughter of the Innocents—Universality of Bird Life—Egg Peculiarities—Building the Home—The Periodic Exodus—Contents of Bird Stomachs—Franklin County's Feathered Tribes.</u>	
<u>CHAPTER XXI—SIDELIGHTS ON FRANKLIN COUNTY HISTORY</u>	529
<u>Towns and Villages—Some Defunct Towns—Baltimore, a Paper Town—Slavery in Franklin County—The Franklin County Oil Fever—A Duello in Brookville—The story of Samuel Fields—Prices Then and Now—Early Mills of Franklin County—Indian Stories—Reminiscences by Mrs. Bracken—Incidents Concerning Amos Butler—Unique Private Museum—Poetical Advertising—Franklin County First Events—An Early Insurance Company.</u>	
<u>CHAPTER XXII—FRANKLIN COUNTY MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE BECOME FAMOUS</u>	555
<u>Men Prominent in Politics and Public Life—Judges of the Supreme Bench—Military Men—J. Ottis Adams—The Shirk Family—Educators—Marie Louisa Chitwood—Elizabeth Conwell Smith Willson—Ida Husted Harper—Other Prominent Women.</u>	

HISTORICAL INDEX.

A

<u>Academies</u>	375
<u>Academy of Immaculate Conception,</u>	477
<u>Academy of Music</u>	369
<u>Act Establishing County</u>	78
<u>Adams, J. Ottis</u>	557
<u>Advertising, Poetical</u>	551
<u>Agriculture</u>	264
<u>Ancient Earthworks</u>	70
<u>Andersonville</u>	126, 451, 495, 529
<u>Anthropological Club</u>	364
<u>Area of Soils</u>	64
<u>Art Club</u>	354
<u>Assessor's Return, 1913,</u>	267
<u>Assessors, County</u>	243
<u>Auditors, County</u>	238

B

<u>Baltimore</u>	532
<u>Banks</u>	323
<u>Baptist Churches</u>	435
<u>Bar of Franklin County</u>	236
<u>Bath</u>	120, 121, 529
<u>Bath Township—</u>	
<u>Assessor's Returns</u>	267
<u>Churches</u>	440, 446
<u>Draft of 1862</u>	309
<u>First Events</u>	118
<u>Land Entries</u>	117
<u>Mills</u>	119
<u>Naming of</u>	117
<u>Natural Features</u>	117
<u>Officers</u>	120
<u>Population</u>	120
<u>Schools</u>	119
<u>Battle of Fallen Timbers</u>	34, 41
<u>Benevolent Institutions</u>	61, 329
<u>Birds of Franklin County</u>	497
<u>Block Houses</u>	173, 276
<u>Blooming Grove</u>	140, 428

Blooming Grove Township—

<u>Area</u>	138
<u>Assessor's Returns</u>	267
<u>Churches</u>	433
<u>Location</u>	138
<u>Natural Features</u>	139
<u>Officers, First</u>	139
<u>Officers, Present</u>	142
<u>Organization</u>	139
<u>Settlement</u>	139
<u>Blue Creek Canal</u>	249
<u>Blue Limestone</u>	72
<u>Board of Justices</u>	233
<u>Boulders</u>	73
<u>Boundaries, Original, of County</u>	78
<u>Boundary Changes, Indiana</u>	47
<u>Bracken, Mrs., Reminiscences of</u>	547

Brookville—

<u>Assessor's Returns, 1913</u>	268
<u>Banks</u>	323
<u>Business Men, Early</u>	196
<u>Canal Interests</u>	200, 248
<u>Cemeteries</u>	225
<u>Centennial Celebration</u>	227
<u>Churches</u> ... 419, 434, 443, 449, 453, 462	
<u>Cigar Factories</u>	212
<u>Clubs</u>	352
<u>Colleges</u>	381
<u>Commercial Club</u>	223
<u>Critical Period</u>	199
<u>Distilleries</u>	205
<u>Early Business Interests</u>	194
<u>Fair</u>	265
<u>Farmers Insurance Co.</u>	230
<u>Fire Department</u>	218
<u>Floods</u>	227
<u>Furniture Company</u>	208
<u>High School Graduates</u>	404
<u>Incorporation</u>	214
<u>Land Entries</u>	193
<u>Land Office</u>	198

HISTORICAL INDEX.

Brookville—		Butler Township—	
Library	224	Mills	136
Lighting System	216	Officers	138
Location	193	Population	137
Lodges	338	Settlement	134
Mills	201	Butler's Run	529
Municipal Affairs	214		
Name	193	C	
Newspapers	482	California Fever	180
Officers	216	Canals	248
Paper-making	206	Capitals of Northwest Territory and of Indiana	54
Physicians	269	Capitol Building, State	54
Planing Mills	209	Carolina Settlement	157
Platting of	193, 529	Catholic Churches	462
Postoffice	222	Catholic Knights of America	474
School Teachers	406	Catholic Order of Foresters	479
Schools	375, 393	Cedar Grove—	
Settlers, Early	195	Assessor's Returns	268
Surveys	194	Business Interests	153
Telephone Lines	212	Canal Interests	153
Water Works	218	Churches	152, 477
Brookville College	381	Incorporation	153
Brookville High School	380	Physicians	269
Brookville Indiana Historical So- ciety	362	Platting	152
Brookville Study Club	355	Postmasters	153
Brookville Township—		Cemeteries	225
Assessor's Returns	267	Census of Northwest Territory	44
Boundaries	111	Census Statistics	81
Churches	468	Century of Growth, A	59
Land Entries	113	Ceylon	529
Natural Features	112	Changes in State Constitution	52
Officers	115	Children's Home	334
Organization of	111	Chitwood, Marie Louisa	559
Pioneers	114	Christian Churches	448
Settlement	113	Churches of Franklin County	413
Streams	112	Circuit Court, First	82, 235
Buena Vista	173, 452, 529	Circuit Judges	244
Building Materials	75	Civil War, Franklin County in	292
Bulltown	126	Civil War, Indiana in the	55
Buncombe	529	Civil War Statistics	307
Butler, Amos	547	Clark, Gen. George Rogers	37
Butler Township—		Clerks of the Court	238
Area	133	Collector of County and State Rev- enue	243
Assessor's Returns	267	Collins, John, Teacher	372
Boundaries	133	Colter's Corner	120, 426
Churches	431, 467	Commissioners, County, First	83
Interesting Events	136	Commissioners' Court	233
Draft of 1862	308		
Natural Features	134		

HISTORICAL INDEX.

Common Pleas Court -----	232 , 234	Earthworks, Ancient -----	70
Congressional Delegates, Territorial	49	Eastern Star, Order of the -----	341
Connersville -----	529	Edinburg -----	530
Connersville Township -----	110, 191	Educational History of County -----	-----
Constitution, State, Changes in --	52 , 84	-----	119, 151 , 159 , 370
Constitutional Conventions -----	52 , 84	Educational System of Indiana -----	61
Convent of Immaculate Conception --	475	Election of 1816 -----	-----
Conventions, Constitutional -----	52, 84	English Claims to Territory -----	34
Coroners -----	242	Enochburg -----	167 , 530
Corydon, the State Capitol -----	54	Evangelical Protestant Lutherans --	453
Cost of Roads -----	246	Explorations, First -----	33
Counties in 1799 -----	43		
Counties, Organization of -----	51	F	
County Assessors -----	-----	Fairfield—	
County Auditors -----	238	Business Interests -----	163
County Commissioners -----	239	Churches -----	440, 448 , 459
County Commissioners, First -----	83	Doctors -----	162, 269
County Military History -----	275	Fires -----	162
County Office Buildings -----	108	Platted -----	161, 530
County Officials -----	238	Fairfield Township—	
County Recorders -----	239	Area -----	156
County Seat -----	79	Assessor's Returns -----	267
County Treasurers -----	238	Boundaries -----	155
Court House History -----	102	Carolina Settlement -----	157
Courts of Franklin County -----	232	Events of Interest -----	160
Court Procedure, Changes in -----	82	Land Entries -----	157
		Pioneers, Character of -----	159
D		Streams -----	156
Darlington -----	529	Fairs, Early -----	264
Daughters of Rebekah -----	344	Famous People of the County -----	555
Defunct Towns -----	531	Fallen Timbers, Battle of -----	34 , 41
Delegates to Congress, Territorial --	49	Farmers' Institutes -----	268
Dentists -----	273	Feron -----	530
Description of Soils -----	64	Fields, Samuel -----	538
Distilleries -----	182, 205	First Agricultural Society -----	264
Division of 1800 -----	44	First Circuit Court -----	235
Doctors -----	269	First County Court -----	232
Domestic Science Club -----	357	First Court House -----	102
Draft of 1862 -----	308	First Events in Franklin County --	552
Drewersburg -----	133	First Grand Jury -----	82
Drift Deposit -----	73	First Schools -----	370
Duello in Brookville, A -----	537	First Settler in County -----	63
Dunlapville -----	530	First Territorial Legislature -----	43 , 48
		First Territorial Surveys -----	39
E		First White Men in Territory -----	33
Eagles, Fraternal Order of -----	351	Former Townships of the County --	191
Early Fairs -----	264	Franklin -----	530
Early Territorial Settlers -----	39	Franklin County Academies -----	375
		Franklin County, Organization of --	77
		Franklin County Seminary -----	375

HISTORICAL INDEX.

Laurel—	
Business Interests	182
Churches	183 , 427 , 450 , 481
Distilleries	182
Fires	185
Incorporations	184
Mills	181
Newspapers	493
Officers	184
Physicians	269
Platting	180 , 530
Postoffice	184
Schools	389
Laurel Township—	
Assessor's Returns	267
Boundaries	176
First Business Interests	179
Indians	179
Officers	180
Land Entries	177
Natural Features	177
Organization of	176
Population	177
Settlement	177
Lawyers of Franklin County.....	236
Lebanon	530
Lee, Abraham	118
Legislative Council	48
Legislature, First Territorial.....	43 , 48
Liberty Township	110 , 191
Limestone Slope Clay Loam.....	68
Listers	243
Literary Clubs	352
Live Stock	266
Lodges	338

M

Married Women's Social Club.....	353
Masonic Order	338 , 342
McCafferty, Josiah, Reminiscences,	254
Metamora—	
Bank	328
Business Interests	190
Churches	428 , 448
Mills	189
Physicians	269
Platting of	189, 530
Postmaster	190

Metamora Township—	
Area	186
Assessor's Returns	267
Established	186
Settlement	187
Streams	176
Methodist Episcopal Churches.....	418
Methodist Protestant Churches.....	433
Mexican War, Franklin County in,	287
Miami Silt Loam	66
Military History of County.....	275
Military History, State	55
Militia Period	282
Mills,	119 , 125 , 136 , 145 , 169 181 , 189 , 201 , 543
Mineral Springs	74
Mixersville	121, 530
Modern Woodmen of America.....	351
Moravian Missionaries	460
Morgan's Raid	56, 313
Mothers' Club	356
Mound Builders	71
Mt. Auburn	530
Mt. Carmel—	
Academy	392
Assessor's Returns	267
Churches	146, 429 , 447 , 460
Lodges	146
Name	146
Officers	147
Physicians	269
Plat	530
Postmasters	147
Mount, David	187
Mt. Pisgah	147
Museum, Unique Private.....	549
Muster Day	285

N

Natural Resources of Indiana.....	60
Needlecraft Club	356
New Trenton—	
Business Interests	132
Churches	425
First Events	133
Old Landmark	132
Physicians	269
Plat	530
Postmasters	131
Schools	131

HISTORICAL INDEX.

New Washington	530	Pioneer School House	371
Newspapers of Franklin County...	482	Plats, Town and Village.....	529
Northwest Territory	33	Poetical Advertising	551
Northwest Territory, Capitals of..	54	Pontiac's Conspiracy	36
Northwest Territory Divided	44	Poor, Care of	329
Northwest Territory, Organization of	42	Poor Farm Superintendents	334
N Y Club.....	354	Population of County by Decades..	81
O			
Oak Forest	137	Population of County, Early.....	80
Odd Fellows	343	Population of Indiana	59
Office Buildings, County	108	Population of Northwest Territory.	44
Oil Fever	536	Posey Township—	
Oldenburg—		Area	122
Academy of Immaculate Concep- tion	477	Assessor's Returns	267
Assessor's Returns	268	Boundaries	122
Bank	328	Churches	455
Business Interests	169	First Events	125
Churches	472	Land Entries	124
Convent of Immaculate Concep- tion	475	Mills	125
Incorporation	169	Naming of	122
Insurance Company	170	Officers	127
Officers	169	Organization	122
Physicians	269	Physical Features	124
Postmasters	170	Schools	125
Ordinance of 1787	39 , 47	Settlement	124
Organization of Counties.....	51	Pound Keepers	243
Organization of Franklin County..	72	Precious Metals	74
Organization of Indiana Territory.	46	Presbyterian Churches	443
Organization of Northwest Ty....	42	Present Court House	107
Original Boundaries of County....	78	Present Physicians	273
Ornithology of Franklin County...	497	Press, the	482
P			
Palestine	530	Prices, Comparative	542
Paper Making	182 , 206	Proposed Canal	258
Paper Town, A	532	Prosecuting Attorneys	244
People Who Have Become Famous.	555	Pugilistic Lawyers	83
Peoria	147 , 389	Pythian Sisters	348
Peoria Academy	389	Q	
Peppertown	172 , 455 , 530	Quebec Act	36
Physical Culture Class	352	R	
Physicians of the County.....	269	Railroads	257
Physiography of County.....	64	Ray Township—	
Pioneers, Character of	159	Assessor's Returns	267
		Boundaries	164
		Church	479
		Draft of 1862	308
		Location	163
		Natural Features	164

HISTORICAL INDEX.

Ray Township—	
Officers	168
Population	164
Settlement	165
Raymond	531
Rebekah, Daughters of	344
Recorders, County	239
Red Men, Improved Order of.....	348
Related State History	33
Relief and Bounties	310
Reminiscences of Josiah McCafferty	254
Reminiscences of Mrs. Bracken.....	547
Revolutionary Period	36
Revolutionary Soldiers	279
River Transportation	247
Roads, Cost of	246
Rochester	531
Royal Arch Masons	341

S

Sabina	531
St. Bernard	166 , 531
St. Clair's Defeat	34 , 41
St. Peter's	153 , 531
Salt Creek Township—	
Assessor's Returns	267
Churches	433
Land Entries	172
Location	171
Natural Features	171
Organization	171
Pioneers	172
Salt in Franklin County.....	75 , 129
Saturday Club	359
School House, Pioneer	371
School Statistics	411
Schools, History of the	370
Scipio	531
Scotus Gaul Picti	365
Second Court House	102
Secret Societies	338
Settlement at Vincennes	38
Settlement, Early	113 , 124 , 128 , 134 , 139 , 143 , 148 , 165 , 177 , 187
Settler, First in County	63
Settlers, Early Territorial	39
Sheriffs	239
Shirk Family	558

Sidelights on Franklin County History	529
Slavery in Indiana	50 , 535
Social Organizations	352
Society of Natural History.....	368
Soil	265
Soils, Description of	64
Soldiers' Monument	318
Somerset	179 , 531
Somerset Township	192
South Gate	153 , 531
Spanish-American War, Franklin County in	319
Spanish-American War, Indiana in,	56
Springfield Academy	392
Springfield Township—	
Assessor's Returns	267
Churches	440
Draft of 1862	309
Events of Interest	144
Location	142
Mills	145
Officers	147
Population	147
Settlement	143
Streams	143
State Benevolent Institutions.....	61
State House, the	54
State Geologist's Report	63
State History	33
State Internal Improvements	57
State Military History	55
State Political History	57
Statehood, First Year of	81
Statistics	63
Stips' Hill	172 , 174
Stoops, David	114
Stories of Indians	544
Streams	112 , 124 , 128 , 134 , 139 , 143 , 156 , 160 , 186
Surveyors, County	242
Surveys, First Territorial	39

T

Tax Duplicate of 1811.....	97
Taxpayers of 1811	97
Telephone Lines	212
Terraces	73
Territorial Congressional Delegates,	49

HISTORICAL INDEX.

Territorial Government 40
 Territorial Governors 42
 Territorial Legislature, First..... 43, 48
 Territorial Surveys, First 39
 Timber 64
 Tippecanoe, Battle of 34
 Town Plats 529
 Towns and Villages 529
 Transportation 245
 Treasurers, County 238
 Twelve-mile Purchase 72

U

Union 115, 531
 United Brethren Churches 455
 Unique Private Museum 549
 Universalist Church 459

V

Valuations, Assessed, 1895 268
 Village Plats 529
 Vincennes, Capture of 37
 Vincennes, Oldest Settlement at... 38
 Vincennes, the State Capital..... 54

W

War of 1812, Soldiers of 281

War Relief and Bounties 310
 War with Mexico, Indiana in 55
 Ward 173
 Wayne, Gen. Anthony 41
 Wesley M. E. Chapel 430
 West Fork M. E. Church..... 425
 West Union 531
 Whitcomb 115, 365, 425
 White Men, First in Indiana..... 33
 White Water Canal 248
 White Water Township—
 Assessor's Returns 267
 Boundaries 127
 Churches 440, 447, 456
 Draft of 1862 308
 English Settlements 129
 Land Entries 128
 Milling Interests 133
 Natural Features 128
 Officers 130
 Organization of 127, 130
 Salt 129
 Settlement 128
 Willson, Elizabeth Conwell Smith.. 563
 Women's Franchise League 358

Y

Yung 115

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX

A

Abbott, Clarence W.	1205
Abbott, John E.	774
Adams, John Ottis	584
Ailes, Aaron G.	1185
Allen, Eliphalet	824
Alley, Thomas W.	674
Amberger, Charles	1371
Anspach, William	1312
Applegate, Elizabeth	720
Applegate, John A.	720
Appleton, Perry	1200
Appleton, Thomas	1309
Appleton, William W.	1326
Apsley, Henry	803
Ariens, Andrew	836
Ariens, Charles F.	975
Armstrong, Dr. Monroe C.	976
Ashley, William E.	1022
Ashton, Samuel H.	1046

B

Baither, Gus C.	678
Baker, Frank J.	635
Baker, William M.	1008
Barber, Dayton D.	1323
Barber, George M.	1192
Barber, Lewis	1206
Barber, Simeon	1254
Barber, William H.	1330
Bates, John	1384
Beckman, John	646
Beckman, John H.	815
Beckman, William	1122
Bedel, Andrew	1209
Belter, Frank D.	1219
Beneker, Henry	1207
Berg, Elmer	1398
Berg, Philip	1095

Biddinger, Albert L.	1305
Biere, William H.	1433
Bishop, John H.	588
Bleill, Joseph	851
Bohlender, Charles C.	1030
Bonwell, William H.	978
Bossert, Abraham	1132
Bossert, Jacob	1125
Bossert, Jacob H.	896
Bossert, William	1106
Brack, Christian	1417
Brack, Conrad	1376
Brack, Lewis	1311
Bracken, William H.	569
Bradburn, Pleasant H.	672
Brady, George H.	1272
Brady, Orah	771
Brandes, Anthony	1240
Brauchla, Charles S.	1421
Brickner, John	1389
Bridgman, Isaac M.	573
Brockman, Henry	1243
Brown, Lewis J.	919
Brown, Theodore H.	652
Bruns, Frank W.	982
Bruns, Henry	972
Buckler, Thomas G.	991
Buckley, James	1336
Butler, Amos W.	1290

C

Cain, Robert J.	945
Carter, Dr. Calvin	597
Chance, Abram Nokes	957
Chance, James	962
Clark, Albert B.	942
Clever, Rev. Charles A.	1050
Coffey, Bert	1251
Cole, William A.	1257
Connelly, Thomas	1163
Cook, John H.	1120

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

Cooksey, Albert J. -----	660
Cory, Clement A. -----	1168
Cowen, John L. -----	992
Craig, John A. -----	1088
Crawford, John -----	1091
Crist, Harry E. -----	697
Croddy, Joseph N. -----	1180
Cummins, John B. -----	1461
Cupp, Millard F., M. D. -----	960
Curry, James T. -----	831
Curry, Milton -----	723

D

Dare, James -----	592
Dare, William A. -----	792
Davis, Samuel A. -----	812
Day, Capt. William L. -----	618
DeArmond, Evan J. -----	749
Dennett, Francis -----	645
Dennett , George E. -----	633
Dennett, John -----	1328
Dickerson, Theophilus L. -----	1424
Dickson, George -----	1140
Dickson, William E. -----	1212
Dieckmann, William H. -----	1349
Dierkhuessing, John J. -----	1463
Dirkhising, Ben A. -----	1059
Doerflein, John, Sr. -----	922
Dubois, Edwin -----	752
Dubois, Oscar S. -----	800
Dudley, Joseph A. -----	985

E

Eldon, Gilbert G. -----	921
Eldon, John -----	906
Eldon, William -----	1454
Elwell, Josiah -----	763
Emsweller, Elmer -----	1473
Enneking, John E. -----	880
Ensminger, William E. -----	735
Erhart, Alphonse -----	1002
Etter, Peter -----	1362
Etter, Peter, Jr. -----	1237
Evans, Andrew J. -----	900
Evans, Charles -----	1179

F

Federmann, Louis -----	623
Ferkinghoff, Theodore -----	1175

Fernung, Henry -----	1304
Ferris, John -----	648
Fey, Albert -----	1195
Flack, William F. -----	947
Flichmann, John -----	1435
Flinn, Frank P. -----	1270
Flodder, Frank J. -----	1210
Fohl, John -----	923
Frank, Henry -----	868
Fries, Charles J. -----	711
Fries, Joseph A. -----	864
Fries, Nicholas -----	1097
Fries, William A. -----	700
Fritz, Jacob -----	572
Fritz, Mrs. Jacob -----	1012
Fruits, Jonathan -----	970
Fussner, John, Jr. -----	828

G

Gant, George W. -----	702
Gant, Hester E. -----	926
Gant, Rollin L. D. V. S. -----	709
Garner, Clement W. -----	1318
Gehring, John B. -----	1367
Geiling, Peter -----	1017
Geis, Frank, Sr. -----	742
Geis, Frank J. -----	628
Geis, William J. -----	1001
George, William A. -----	1302
Gesell, Christian -----	848
Gesell, Henry L. -----	1065
Giesting, Joseph -----	1236
Giffen, Elmer -----	1274
Gigrich, Adam -----	1397
Gillespie, David W. -----	1418
Gillman, Jacob -----	1216
Gire, John C. -----	1262
Glaser, Edward M., M. D. -----	1072
Glaser, John F. -----	1000
Gloshen, George W. -----	690
Golden, George S. -----	1152
Golden, Harry U. -----	1264
Golden, John -----	1152
Goodwin, Charles F. -----	1024
Gordon, Judson C. -----	725
Gordon, William N. -----	600
Goyert, Albert -----	715
Green, Orville G. -----	852
Grimme, Henry W. -----	668

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

Gurr, Herman -----1194
 Gurr, John R. -----1042

H

Haas, Frederick -----1116
 Haas, Fredolin -----1468
 Haas, Herbert -----1103
 Hackman, August J. -----1244
 Haining, James -----1054
 Hamilton, Jethro M. -----736
 Hammond, William P. -----677
 Handle, Joseph -----594
 Hanna, Joseph A. -----1178
 Hanna, Robert L., D. V. S. -----696
 Hanna, Sarah Ann -----1408
 Hannebaum, Charles O. -----1358
 Hannebaum, John H. -----1143
 Hansel, Frank -----777
 Harbine, Daniel B. -----794
 Harder, Francis R. -----650
 Harley, James C. -----1173
 Harrell, Samuel S. -----688
 Hartman, John A. -----829
 Hartmann, George W. -----1223
 Harvey, Joseph J. -----1314
 Haselwander, Henry -----1410
 Hathaway, Furman W. -----661
 Hawkins, Charles W. -----1177
 Hawkins, David -----1171
 Head, Richard L. -----1426
 Heap, Edwin -----608
 Heard, Frank -----930
 Heard, Peter T. -----951
 Heeb, Elmer E. -----853
 Heeb, Henry E. -----804
 Heeb, Henry G. -----858
 Herbert, Joseph -----1390
 Himelick, Grant -----832
 Himelick, John W. -----770
 Hinds, Harvey E. -----949
 Hinds, Lewis -----949
 Hirsch, Mrs. Catherine -----1051
 Hirt, Jacob -----1355
 Hitchner, George H. -----765
 Hite, Joseph -----1189
 Hittel, Peter -----1352
 Hoffman, J. E. -----1316
 Hoffman, William W. -----1061
 Hofmann, John C. -----867

Hokey, John -----968
 Holbert, George -----1108
 Hollowell, Clem -----1462
 Hollowell, Henderson -----1069
 Holtel, George -----1342
 Honecker, John C. -----1425
 Honecker, Joseph F. -----631
 Hopper, Isaac -----1079
 Hornung, Frank L. -----1128
 Howard, Gilbert T. -----1457
 Huber, Frank P. -----1404
 Huermann, John C. -----1250
 Hunsinger, George W. -----1308
 Hyde, G. Wallace -----621
 Hynes, Thomas -----1035

I

Irrgang, Charles W. -----1442

J

Jackson, James E. -----1374
 Jackson, W. W. -----1368
 James, John J. -----943
 Jaques, Harvey S. -----1474
 Johnson, Charles W. -----1010
 Jonas, Louis A. -----590
 Jones, Charles F. -----1419
 Jones, Charles T. -----758
 Jones, Harry C. -----616
 Jones, William -----680

K

Kaler, William S. -----1246
 Kaser, Albert H. -----1098
 Keeler, Noah -----685
 Kellerman, Joseph -----1363
 Kellerman, Peter S. -----1357
 Kern, Mrs. Emma J. -----1415
 Kerr, Richard H. -----1137
 Kerrick, Nimrod -----374, 569
 Kessing, Bernard J. -----1392
 Kimble, John H. -----933
 Klemme, Herman J. -----1263
 Klingworth, Herman -----1214
 Knapp, William -----1294
 Knecht, Joseph F. -----1437
 Kocher, Frank -----974
 Koepfel, John -----964

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

Koerner, Henry	1320
Koerner, Howard G.	1320
Koester, Harry	1222
Kokenge, John	1113
Kraus, George W.	1379
Kremp, Michael	895
Kuehn, Francis	871
Kuehn, William	761
Kuhn, Michael	1029
Kunkel, Jacob	883
Kunkel, John	1117
Kuntz, Frank	692

L

Laage, Henry	855
Lacy, Mrs. Sarah L.	941
Lampe, Martin	1217
Lanning, George R.	1449
Lee, Rollie	1275
Leising, Bernard, Jr.	1234
Lennard, Henry R.	614
Liming, William E.	1067
Lines, Fielding E.	882
Lockwood, Frank	1187
Lockwood, Jasper	740
Logan, Albert N.	694
Logan, Burt	1335
Logan, James E.	1325
Logan, Thomas	1466
Logan, William J.	1331
Loper, Allison	754
Lucas, Dr. John W.	599
Luck, John	936
Ludwig, Albert C.	1043
Luse, Edwin S.	1284

Mc

McCammom, Philander T.	1134
McCarty, Thomas J.	637
McClure, George W.	1232
McClure, H. Frank	693
McConnell, Charles N.	1416
McKee, Clifford B.	915
McNutt, William H.	1391
McWhorter, Charles E.	908
McWhorter, Tyler	1047

M

Manley, Harry	605
Marcum, Charles M.	1226
Marlin, William W.	1196
Martin, John S.	877
Martindale, Ellsworth	609
Masters, Frank S.	658
Masters, Jacob H.	1056
Masters, Levi K.	826
Mathews, Charles	681
Mathews, John	1372
Meid, George	1256
Mergenthal, Charles A.	833
Mergenthal, William	901
Merrell, Alford	1298
Merrell, Paul	1447
Merrill, Francis E.	768
Messerschmidt, John J.	1407
Metcalf, Henry C.	1253
Metzger, William	1448
Metzler, John G.	1049
Meyer, John A.	1370
Meyer, Lewis J.	1100
Middendorf, Bernard N.	1239
Miles, James F.	1261
Miles, Joseph C.	954
Minneman, David P.	1176
Mischel, Charles	1444
Mjeller, John F.	1198
Moore, Clifford B.	1271
Moore, Theodore A.	989
Moormann, Frank B.	1347
Morgan, Atwell	1260
Morgan, Joseph	843
Morin, Albert C.	1145
Morin, John C.	596
Morton, Dr. John E.	738
Moster, Frank	683
Muir, William	904
Muller, Herman R.	1053
Mullin, George E.	1333
Munchel, Adam J.	1109
Myers, Arthur E.	779
Myers, Harry R.	791

N

Nesbitt, John	963
Neukam, John George	888

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

Nierstheimer, John C. ----- [998](#)
 Nutty, John B. ----- [1288](#)
 Nyce, Richard ----- [1191](#)

O

Oesterling, John G. ----- [1230](#)
 O'Hair, John ----- [730](#)
 Osborn, William [H.](#) ----- [1266](#)
 Osburn, William R. ----- [872](#)
 Otto, William ----- [669](#)

P

Patterson, Evan L., M. D. ----- [1104](#)
 Pax, George ----- [1279](#)
 Peine, Albert J. ----- [655](#)
 Pengemann, John ----- [1423](#)
 Petersen, William [H.](#) ----- [1188](#)
 Pettigrew, Winfield S. ----- [1087](#)
 Petty, Edward M. ----- [893](#)
 Pfaff, Adam ----- [839](#)
 Pflum, Adam ----- [1114](#)
 Phelan, Matthew ----- [1083](#)
 Pike, Hiram ----- [744](#)
 Pippin, William W. ----- [714](#)
 Pistner, John ----- [1366](#)
 Poppe, William [H.](#) ----- [798](#)
 Popper, [L. A.](#) ----- [603](#)
 Portteus, Theodore ----- [746](#)
 Prifogle, William [H.](#) ----- [1004](#)
 Procter, Nathan ----- [995](#)
 Puskamp, George F. ----- [840](#)

Q

Quick, Edgar R. ----- [958](#)

R

Raver, Frank J. ----- [1228](#)
 Redmond, James O. ----- [870](#)
 Reiboldt, Charles [H.](#) ----- [719](#)
 Reiboldt, John J. ----- [612](#)
 Reiboldt, John P. ----- [721](#)
 Reidenbach, John ----- [1382](#)
 Reifel, August J. ----- [656](#)
 Reifel, Charles G. ----- [630](#)
 Reister, John ----- [884](#)
 Renyer, Anthony ----- [786](#)
 Ricke, Benedict ----- [1400](#)

Riedman Brothers ----- [707](#)
 Ripberger, John ----- [1147](#)
 Ripperger, Anthony J. ----- [1110](#)
 Ripperger, George A. ----- [1126](#)
 Ripperger, Jacob ----- [1182](#)
 Ritze, George F. ----- [653](#)
 Roberts, George B. ----- [686](#)
 Roberts, L. D. ----- [860](#)
 Robeson, George B. ----- [996](#)
 Robeson, Thomas [H.](#) ----- [837](#)
 Rockafellar, Arthur [H.](#) ----- [1438](#)
 Rodgers, Samuel M. ----- [1164](#)
 Roemer, John ----- [856](#)
 Ronan, Charles E. ----- [1005](#)
 Rose, Isaac ----- [813](#)
 Rose, Samuel B. ----- [807](#)
 Rosenberger, Frank A. ----- [932](#)
 Ruser, Gustave A. ----- [1074](#)
 Ross, Andrew J. ----- [1293](#)
 Rossfeld, John [H.](#) ----- [1472](#)
 Rossfeld, Michael ----- [1255](#)
 Roth, William ----- [1142](#)
 Rudicil, Edward C. ----- [1036](#)
 Russell, Clinton E. ----- [1063](#)
 Russell, Francis M. ----- [1377](#)
 Rusterholz, Charles ----- [935](#)

S

Sagel, George [H.](#) ----- [1213](#)
 Salmon, Thomas ----- [1346](#)
 Samuels, Gilbert N. ----- [1184](#)
 Sanders, Wesley ----- [1071](#)
 Sauter, Fred J. ----- [1160](#)
 Sayers, Charles E. ----- [810](#)
 Sayers, Harvey [H.](#) ----- [783](#)
 Schaf, Joseph C. ----- [1277](#)
 Schaf, Peter ----- [624](#)
 Schebler, George M. ----- [1360](#)
 Schenkel, John E. ----- [981](#)
 Schenkel, William ----- [1459](#)
 Schiesz, Louis ----- [1038](#)
 Schmidt, Henry ----- [1364](#)
 Schmidt, Leo ----- [1353](#)
 Schneider, Ferdinand ----- [886](#)
 Schneider, John J. ----- [1470](#)
 Schone, Louis G. ----- [1224](#)
 Schrader, Diedrich [H.](#) ----- [1149](#)
 Schuck, Frank E. ----- [983](#)
 Schuck, Jacob J. ----- [862](#)

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

Schuck, Joseph	1130
Schuck, Theodore B.	865
Schultz, David	918
Schultz, Perry O.	766
Schultze, Elmer A.	727
Schum, John A.	789
Schwegmann, Charles W.	587
Scott, Edward	1166
Seal, Sylvester M.	756
Seal, William H.	910
Seibel, Michael	1403
Selm, Pius C.	965
Senefeld, Michael P.	624
Shafer, George W.	1248
Shafer, Joseph	1268
Shera, Parry C.	750
Sherwood, James	912
Sherwood, John	1021
Shirk, John C.	816
Showalter, Ernest W.	641
Shriner, Atweil J.	575
Shumaker, Adam	1280
Siebert, Frank X.	643
Simmermeyer, Valentine	1388
Simonson, William	1202
Sizelove, Dennis	808
Skinner, Charles E.	796
Smalley, Mary F.	1299
Smiester, John W.	1208
Smith, Harry B.	699
Smith, Jacob L.	1441
Smith, John I.	1443
Smith, John N.	1267
Sottong, Christ	988
Spaeth, Peter J.	986
Spratt, James J.	939
Squier, Dr. George E.	578
Steinard, Harry C.	1081
Steinard, Willard	1099
Steinard, William	1084
Stenger, Adam	844
Stenger, Edward	1411
Steward, Alonzo	1078
Stinger, Charles A.	640
Stirn, John W.	1378
Stirn, Henry	1380
Stone, Edward E.	1344
Stout, Ira	1282
Strohmier, Henry	1032
Studt, John P.	897

Studt, Philip	1406
Sturwold, Joseph H.	1436
Suhre, Herman W.	846
Swift, Charles H.	1296
Swift, John F.	1076
Swift, Samuel	980

T

Taylor, James T.	1082
Taylor, Lewis O.	1085
Tebbe, Joseph	1354
Teeters, Henry F.	1431
Tettenborn, Hugo	663
Thackrey, Thomas B.	821
Thompson, Morris M.	1301
Thorpe, Christian H.	717
Trichler, Herman	666

U

Updike, Ira	1339
Updike, Mrs. Lizzie	1341
Urban, Jacob, Jr.	806

V

Van Camp, Freeman	1306
Van Camp, John G.	969
Van Camp, Joseph A.	967
Van Meter, John D.	1015
Vanness, Thomas W.	773
Vonderheide, Ben H.	1394

W

Waechter, Anthony W.	1220
Waggoner, John A.	1019
Wagner, Peter	1242
Wallpe, Quiren	1383
Walters, George F.	1131
Walther, Herman	664
Warner, Martin	956
Watkins, Harrison	704
Wear, James	1136
Weber, John	706
Weber, Rudolph	733
Wehr, David	1455
Wehr, Henry D.	1401
Weidenbach, Andrew	788
Weiler, Frank	1469

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

Weiler, John	1428
Welling, William	1464
Wendel, William	1124
Wendel, William H.	<u>1031</u>
Werner, George A.	<u>850</u>
Werner, Jacob	1359
Wessel, Herman H.	1350
Wessel, John	<u>1231</u>
West, Dr. James F.	<u>582</u>
White, George E.	<u>892</u>
Whiteman, Peter F.	<u>784</u>
Wiggers, August H.	1033
Wiley, Adonijah	1118
Wiley, Spencer	<u>928</u>
Wilhelm, Frank E.	1055
Wilhelm, George M.	<u>841</u>
Wilhelm, Jacob J.	<u>1093</u>
Wilhelm, John J.	<u>925</u>
Willey, Joseph R.	<u>953</u>
Willhelm, Peter	<u>879</u>
Williams, George W.	<u>889</u>

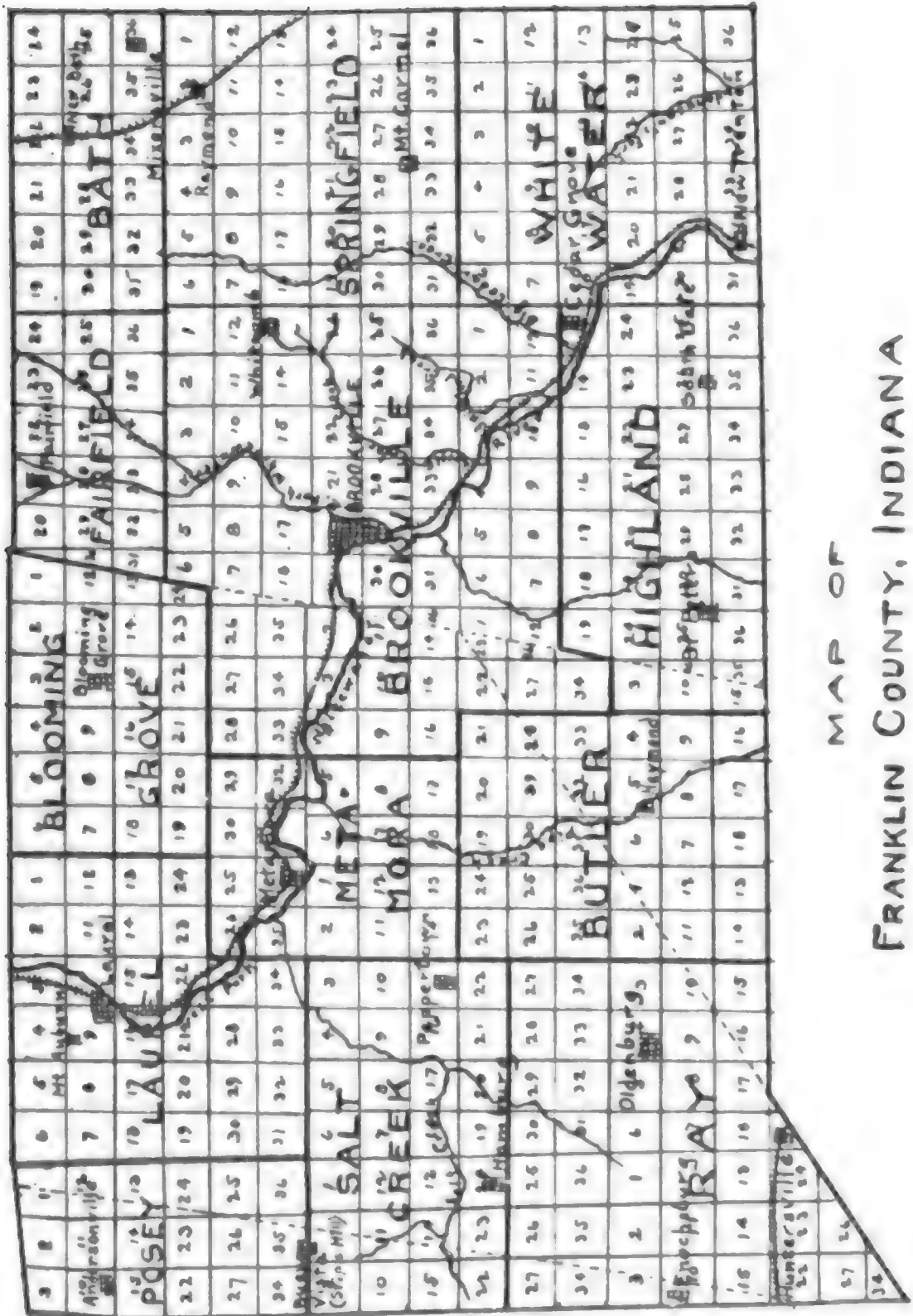
Williams, Peter	1445
Wilson, Charles V.	<u>776</u>
Wilson, George G.	1319
Wilson, Harry N.	<u>1413</u>
Wilson, Lawrence A.	1395
Winans, Benjamin F.	1150
Wintering, Frank	<u>903</u>
Wise, Jacob D.	<u>937</u>
Wittkamper, Henry C.	1386
Wittkamper, Louis	1162
Wiwi, Henry	1101
Wright, Frank A.	1040

Y

Yohler, Lewis	1458
Young, Jacob	<u>899</u>
Younts, L. A.	<u>1451</u>

Z

Zacharias, Edward W.	<u>1259</u>
----------------------	-------------



MAP OF
FRANKLIN COUNTY, INDIANA

HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I.

RELATED STATE HISTORY.

The first white men to set foot upon the Northwest Territory were French traders and missionaries under the leadership of La Salle. This was about the year 1670 and subsequent discoveries and explorations in this region by the French gave that nation practically undisputed possession of all the territory organized in 1787 as the Northwest Territory. It is true that the English colonies of Virginia, Connecticut and Massachusetts claimed that their charters extended their grants westward to the Mississippi river. However, France claimed this territory and successfully maintained possession of it until the close of the French and Indian War in 1763. At that time the treaty of Paris transferred all of the French claims east of the Mississippi river to England, as well as all claims of France to territory on the mainland of North America. For the next twenty years the Northwest Territory was under the undisputed control of England, but became a part of the United States by the treaty which terminated the Revolutionary War in 1783. Thus the flags of three nations have floated over the territory now comprehended within the present state of Indiana—the tri-color of France, the union jack of England and the stars and stripes of the United States.

History will record the fact that there was another nation, however, which claimed possession of this territory and, while the Indians can hardly be called a nation, yet they made a gallant fight to retain their hunting grounds. The real owners of this territory struggled against heavy odds to maintain their supremacy and it was not until the battle of Tippecanoe, in the fall of 1811, that the Indians gave up the unequal struggle. Tecumseh, the Washington of his race, fought fiercely to save this territory for his people, but the white man finally overwhelmed him, and "Lo, the poor Indian" was pushed westward across the Mississippi. The history of the Northwest

Territory is full of the bitter fights which the Indians waged in trying to drive the white man out and the defeat which the Indians inflicted on general St. Clair on November 4, 1792, will go down in the annals of American history as the worst defeat which an American army ever suffered at the hands of the Indians. The greatest battle which has ever been fought in the United States against the Indians occurred in the state of Ohio. This was the battle of Fallen Timbers and occurred August 20, 1794, the scene of the battle being within the present county of Defiance. After the close of the Revolutionary War the Indians, urged on by the British, caused the settlers in the Northwest Territory continued trouble and defeated every detachment sent against them previous to their defeat by Gen. Anthony Wayne at the battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. Although there was some trouble with the Indians after this time, they never offered serious resistance after this memorable defeat until the fall of 1811, when Gen. William Henry Harrison completely routed them at the battle of Tippecanoe.

TERRITORY NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO (1670-1754).

Ohio was the first state created out of the old Northwest Territory, although Indiana had been previously organized as a territory. When the land comprehended within the Northwest Territory was discovered by the French under La Salle about 1670, it was a battle ground of various Indian tribes, although the Eries, who were located along the shores of Lake Erie, were the only ones with a more or less definite territory. From 1670 to 1763, the close of the French and Indian War, the French were in possession of this territory and established their claims in a positive manner by extensive exploration and scattered settlements. The chief centers of French settlement were at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, Cahokia, Fort Crevecoeur and at several missionary stations around the shores of the great lakes. The French did not succeed in doing this without incurring the hostility of the Iroquois Indians, a bitter enmity which was brought about chiefly because the French helped the Shawnees, Wyandots and Miamis to drive the Iroquois out of the territory west of the Muskingum river in Ohio.

It must not be forgotten that the English also laid claim to the Northwest Territory, basing their claim on the discoveries of the Cabots and the subsequent charters of Virginia, Massachusetts and Connecticut. These charters extended the limits of these three colonies westward to the Pacific ocean, although, as a matter of fact, none of the three colonies made a settlement west of the Alleghanies until after the Revolutionary War. New York

sought to strengthen her claim to territory west of the Alleghanies in 1701, by getting from the Iroquois, the bitter enemies of the French, a grant to the territory from which the French and their Indian allies had previously expelled them. Although this grant was renewed in 1726 and again confirmed in 1744, it gave New York only a nominal claim and one which was never recognized by the French in any way.

English traders from Pennsylvania and Virginia began in 1730 to pay more attention to the claims of their country west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio river. When their activities reached the ears of the French the governor of French Canada sent Céleron de Bienville up and down the Ohio and the rivers and streams running into it from the north and took formal possession of the territory by planting lead plates at the mouth of every river and stream of any importance. This peculiar method of the French in seeking to establish their claims occurred in the year 1749 and opened the eyes of England to the necessity of taking some immediate action. George II, the king of England at the time, at once granted a charter for the first Ohio Company (there were two others by the same name later organized), composed of London merchants and enterprising Virginians, and the company at once proceeded to formulate plans to secure possession of the territory north of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi. Christopher Gist was sent down the Ohio river in 1750 to explore the country as far west as the mouth of the Scioto river, and made several treaties with the Indians. Things were now rapidly approaching a crisis and it was soon evident that there would be a struggle of arms between England and France for the disputed region. In 1754 the English started to build a fort at the confluence of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, on the site of the present city of Pittsburgh, but before the fort was completed the French appeared on the scene, drove the English away and finished the fort which had been begun.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (1754-63).

The crisis had finally come. The struggle which followed between the two nations ultimately resulted in the expulsion of the French from the mainland of America as well as from the immediate territory in dispute. The war is known in America as the French and Indian War and in the history of the world as the Seven Years' War, the latter designation being due to the fact that it lasted that length of time. The struggle developed into a world-wide conflict and the two nations fought over three continents, America, Europe and Asia. It is not within the province of this resume of

the history of Indiana to go into the details of this memorable struggle. It is sufficient for the purpose at hand to state that the treaty of Paris, which terminated the war in 1763, left France without any of her former possessions on the mainland of America.

PONTIAC'S CONSPIRACY (1763-64).

With the English in control of America east of the Mississippi river and the French regime forever ended, the Indians next command the attention of the historian who deals with the Northwest Territory. The French were undoubtedly responsible for stirring up their former Indian allies and Pontiac's conspiracy must be credited to the influence of that nation. This formidable uprising was successfully overthrown by Henry Bouquet, who led an expedition in 1764 into the present state of Ohio and compelled the Wyandots, Delawares and Shawnees to sue for peace.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND QUEBEC ACT.

From 1764 to 1774, no events of particular importance occurred within the territory north of the Ohio river, but in the latter year (June 22, 1774), England, then at the breaking point with the colonies, passed the Quebec act, which attached this territory to the province of Quebec for administrative purposes. This intensified the feeling of resentment which the colonies bore against their mother country and is given specific mention in their list of grievances which they enumerated in their Declaration of Independence. The Revolutionary War came on at once and this act, of course, was never put into execution.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD (1775-83).

During the War for Independence (1775-1783), the various states with claims to western lands agreed with the Continental Congress to surrender their claims to the national government. In fact, the Articles of Confederation were not signed until all of the states had agreed to do this and Maryland withheld her assent to the articles until March 1, 1780, on this account. In accordance with this agreement New York ceded her claim to the United States in 1780, Virginia in 1784, Massachusetts in 1785 and Connecticut in 1786, although the latter state excepted a one-hundred-and-twenty-mile strip of three million five hundred thousand acres bordering on Lake Erie. This

strip was formally relinquished in 1800, with the understanding that the United States would guarantee the titles already issued by that state. Virginia was also allowed a reservation, known as the Virginia Military District, which lay between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, the same being for distribution among her Revolutionary veterans. There is one other fact which should be mentioned in connection with the territory north of the Ohio in the Revolutionary period. This was the memorable conquest of the territory by Gen. George Rogers Clark. During the years 1778 and 1779, this redoubtable leader captured Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes and thereby drove the English out of the Northwest Territory. It is probable that this notable campaign secured this territory for the Americans and that without it we would not have had it included in our possessions in the treaty which closed the Revolutionary War.

CAPTURE OF VINCENNES.

One of the most interesting pages of Indiana history is concerned with the capture of Vincennes by Gen. George Rogers Clark in the spring of 1779. The expedition of this intrepid leader with its successful results marked him as a man of more than usual ability. Prompted by a desire to secure the territory northwest of the Ohio river for the Americans, he sought and obtained permission from the governor of Virginia the right to raise a body of troops for this purpose. Early in the spring of 1778 Clark began collecting his men for the proposed expedition. Within a short time he collected about one hundred and fifty men at Fort Pitt and floated down the Ohio to the falls near Jeffersonville. He picked up a few recruits at this place and in June floated on down the river to the mouth of the Tennessee river. His original intention was to make a descent on Vincennes first, but, having received erroneous reports as to the strength of the garrison located there, he decided to commence active operations at Kaskaskia. After landing his troops near the mouth of the Tennessee in the latter part of June, 1778, he marched them across southern Illinois to Kaskaskia, arriving there on the evening of July 4. The inhabitants were terror stricken at first, but upon being assured by General Clark that they were in no danger and that all he wanted was for them to give their support to the American cause, their fears were soon quieted. Being so far from the scene of the war, the French along the Mississippi knew little or nothing about its progress. One of the most important factors in establishing a friendly relation between the Americans and the French inhabitants was the hearty willingness of Father Gibault,

the Catholic priest stationed at Kaskaskia, in making his people see that their best interests would be served by aligning themselves with the Americans. Father Gibault not only was of invaluable assistance to General Clark at Kaskaskia, but he also offered to make the overland trip to Vincennes and win over the French in that place to the American side. This he successfully did and returned to Kaskaskia in August with the welcome news that the inhabitants of Vincennes were willing to give their allegiance to the Americans.

However, before Clark got his troops together for the trip to Vincennes, General Hamilton, the lieutenant-governor of Detroit, descended the Wabash and captured Vincennes (December 15, 1778). At that time Clark had only two men stationed there, Leonard Helm, who was in command of the fort, and a private by the name of Henry. As soon as Clark heard that the British had captured Vincennes, he began to make plans for retaking it. The terms of enlistment of many of his men had expired and he had difficulty in getting enough of them to re-enlist to make a body large enough to make a successful attack. A number of young Frenchmen joined his command and finally, in January, 1779, Clark set out from Kaskaskia for Vincennes with one hundred and seventy men. This trip of one hundred sixty miles was made at a time when traveling overland was at its worst. The prairies were wet, the streams were swollen and the rivers overflowing their banks. Notwithstanding the difficulties which confronted him and his men, Clark advanced rapidly as possible and by February 23, 1779, he was in front of Vincennes. Two days later, after considerable parleying and after the fort had suffered from a murderous fire from the Americans, General Hamilton agreed to surrender. This marked the end of British dominion in Indiana and ever since that day the territory now comprehended in the state has been American soil.

VINCENNES, THE OLDEST SETTLEMENT OF INDIANA.

Historians have never agreed as to the date of the founding of Vincennes. The local historians of that city have always claimed that the settlement of the town dates from 1702, although those who have examined all the facts and documents have come to the conclusion that 1732 comes nearer to being the correct date. It was in the latter year that George Washington was born, a fact which impresses upon the reader something of the age of the city. Vincennes was an old town and had seen several generations pass away when the Declaration of Independence was signed. It was in Vincennes and vicinity that the best blood of the Northwest Territory was

found at the time of the Revolutionary War. It was made the seat of justice of Knox county when it was organized in 1790 and consequently it is by many years the oldest county seat in the state. It became the first capital of Indiana Territory in 1800 and saw it removed to Corydon in 1813 for the reason, so the Legislature said, that it was too near the outskirts of civilization. In this oldest city of the Mississippi valley still stands the house into which Governor Harrison moved in 1804, and the house in which the Territorial Legislature held its sessions in 1805 is still in an excellent state of preservation.

Today Vincennes is a thriving city of fifteen thousand, with paved streets, street cars, fine public buildings and public utility plants equal to any in the state. It is the seat of a university which dates back more than a century.

FIRST SURVEYS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

The next period in the history of the territory north of the Ohio begins with the passage of a congressional act (May 20, 1785), which provided for the present system of land surveys into townships six miles square. As soon as this was put into operation, settlers—and mostly Revolutionary soldiers—began to pour into the newly surveyed territory. A second Ohio Company was organized in the spring of 1786, made up chiefly of Revolutionary officers and soldiers from New England, and this company proposed to establish a state somewhere between Lake Erie and the Ohio river. At this juncture Congress realized that definite steps should be made at once for some kind of government over this extensive territory, a territory which now includes the present states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and about a third of Minnesota. Various plans were proposed in Congress and most of the sessions of 1786 and the first half of 1787 were consumed in trying to formulate a suitable form of government for the extensive territory. The result of all these deliberations resulted in the famous Ordinance of 1787, which was finally passed on July 13, 1787.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

There have been many volumes written about this instrument of government and to this day there is a difference of opinion as to who was its author. The present article can do no more than merely sketch its outline and set forth the main provisions. It was intended to provide only a temporary government and to serve until such a time as the population of the

territory would warrant the creation of states with the same rights and privileges which the thirteen original states enjoyed. It stipulated that not less than three nor more than five states should ever be created out of the whole territory and the maximum number was finally organized, although it was not until 1848 that the last state, Wisconsin, was admitted to the Union. The third article, "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged," has given these five states the basis for their excellent system of public schools, state normals, colleges and universities. Probably the most widely discussed article was the sixth, which provided that slavery and involuntary servitude should never be permitted within the territory and by the use of the word "forever" made the territory free for all time. It is interesting to note in this connection that both Indiana and Illinois before their admission to the Union sought to have this provision set aside, but every petition from the two states was refused by Congress in accordance with the provision of the Ordinance.

FIRST STAGE OF GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

The ordinance contemplated two grades of territorial government. During the operation of the first grade of government the governor, his secretary and the three judges provided by the ordinance were to be appointed by Congress and the governor in turn was to appoint "such magistrates and other civil officers in each county and township as he shall deem necessary for the preservation of the peace and good will of the same." After the federal government was organized a statutory provision took the appointment of these officers out of the hands of Congress and placed it in the hands of the President of the United States. All executive authority was given to the governor, all judicial authority to the three judges, while the governor and judges, in joint session, constituted the legislative body. This means that during the first stage of territorial government the people had absolutely no voice in the affairs of government and this state of affairs lasted until 1799, a period of twelve years.

SECOND STAGE OF GOVERNMENT UNDER THE ORDINANCE.

The second stage of government in the territory was to begin whenever the governor was satisfied that there were at least five thousand free male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one and above. The main difference be-

tween the first and second stages of territorial government lay in the fact that the legislative functions were taken from the governor and judges and given to a "general assembly or legislature." The ordinance provided for the election of one representative for each five hundred free male inhabitants, the tenure of the office to be two years. While the members of the lower house were to be elected by the qualified voters of the territory, the upper house, to consist of five members, were to be appointed by Congress in a somewhat complicated manner. The house of representatives was to select ten men and these ten names were to be sent to Congress and out of this number five were to be selected by Congress. This provision, like the appointment of the governor, was later changed so as to make the upper house the appointees of the President of the United States. The five men so selected were called councilors and held office for five years.

INDIAN STRUGGLES (1787-1803).

The period from 1787 to 1803 in the Northwest Territory was marked by several bitter conflicts with the Indians. Just as at the close of the French and Indian War had the French stirred up the Indians against the Americans, so at the close of the Revolutionary War did the English do the same. In fact the War of 1812 was undoubtedly hastened by the depredations of the Indians, who were urged to make forays upon the frontier settlements in the Northwest Territory by the British. The various uprisings of the Indians during this critical period greatly retarded the influx of settlers in the new territory, and were a constant menace to those hardy pioneers who did venture to establish homes north of the Ohio river. Three distinct campaigns were waged against the savages before they were finally subdued. The first campaign was under the command of Gen. Josiah Harmar (1790) and resulted in a decisive defeat for the whites. The second expedition was under the leadership of Gen. Arthur St. Clair (1791), the governor of the Territory, and was marked by one of the worst defeats ever suffered by an American army at the hands of the Indians. A lack of knowledge of Indian methods of warfare, combined with reckless mismanagement, sufficiently accounts for both disasters. It remained for Gen. Anthony Wayne, the "Mad Anthony" of Revolutionary fame, to bring the Indians to terms. The battle of Fallen Timbers, which closed his campaign against the Indians, was fought August 20, 1794, on the Maumee river within the present county of Defiance county, Ohio. This crushing defeat of the Indians, a rout in which they lost twelve out of thirteen chiefs, was so complete that the Indians were glad to sue for

peace. On June 10, 1795, delegates from the various Indian tribes, headed by their respective chiefs, met at Greenville, Ohio, to formulate a treaty. A treaty was finally consummated on August 3, and was signed by General Wayne on behalf of the United States and by ninety chiefs and delegates of twelve interested tribes. This treaty was faithfully kept by the Indians and ever afterwards Little Turtle, the real leader of the Indians at that time, was a true friend of the whites. While there were several sporadic forays on the part of the Indians up to 1811, there was no battle of any importance with them until the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The first governor of the newly organized territory was Gen. Arthur St. Clair, a gallant soldier of the Revolution, who was appointed on October 5, 1787, and ordered to report for duty on the first of the following February. He held the office until November 22, 1802, when he was dismissed by President Jefferson "for the disorganizing spirit, and tendency of every example, violating the rules of conduct enjoined by his public station, as displayed in his address to the convention." The governor's duties were performed by his secretary, Charles W. Byrd, until March 1, 1803, when the state officials took their office. The first judges appointed were Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum and John Armstrong. Before the time came for the judges to qualify, Armstrong resigned and John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his place. The first secretary was Winthrop Sargent, who held the position until he was appointed governor of Mississippi Territory by the President on May 2, 1798. Sargent was succeeded by William Henry Harrison, who was appointed by the President on June 26, 1798, and confined by the Senate two days later. Harrison was later elected as the first delegate of the organized Northwest Territory to Congress and the President then appointed Charles Willing Byrd as secretary of the Territory, Byrd's appointment being confirmed by the Senate on December 31, 1799.

REPRESENTATIVE STAGE OF GOVERNMENT (1799-1803).

The Northwest Territory remained under the government of the first stage until September 16, 1799, when it formally advanced to the second or representative stage. In the summer of 1798 Governor St. Clair had ascertained that the territory had a population of at least five thousand free male inhabitants and, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787,

was ready to make the change in its form of government. On October 29, 1798, the governor issued a proclamation to the qualified voters of the territory directing them to choose members for the lower house of the territorial Legislature at an election to be held on the third Monday of the following December. The twenty-two members so elected met on January 16, 1799, and, pursuant to the provisions of the ordinance, selected the ten men from whom the President of the United States later chose five for the Legislative Council. They then adjourned to meet on September 16, 1799, but since there was not a quorum on that day they held adjourned sessions until the 23rd, at which time a quorum was present.

At the time the change in the form of government went into effect there were only nine counties in the whole territory. These counties had been organized either by the governor or his secretary. The following table gives the nine counties organized before 1799 with the dates of their organization and the number of legislators proportioned to each by the governor:

County.	Date of Organization.	Number of representatives.
Washington -----	July 27, 1788 -----	2
Hamilton -----	January 4, 1790 -----	7
St. Clair -----	April 27, 1790 -----	1
Knox -----	June 20, 1790 -----	1
Randolph -----	October 5, 1795 -----	1
Wayne -----	August 6, 1796 -----	3
Adams -----	July 10, 1797 -----	2
Jefferson -----	July 29, 1797 -----	1
Ross -----	August 20, 1798 -----	4

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The twenty-two representatives and five councilors were the first representative body to meet in the Northwest Territory and they represented a constituency scattered over a territory of more than two hundred and sixty-five thousand square miles, an area greater than Germany or France, or even Austria-Hungary. It would be interesting to tell something of the deliberations of these twenty-seven sterling pioneers, but the limit of the present article forbids. It is necessary, however, to make mention of one important thing which they did in view of the fact that it throws much light on the subsequent history of the Northwest Territory.

DIVISION OF 1800.

The Legislature was authorized to elect a delegate to Congress and two candidates for the honor presented their names to the Legislature, William Henry Harrison and Arthur St. Clair, Jr., the son of the governor. The Legislature, by a joint ballot on October 3, 1799, elected Harrison by a vote of eleven to ten. The defeat of his son undoubtedly had considerable to do with the subsequent estrangement which arose between the governor and his legislature and incidentally hastened the division of the Northwest Territory. Within two years from the time the territory had advanced to the second stage of government the division had taken place. On May 7, 1800, Congress passed an act dividing the Northwest Territory by a line drawn from the mouth of the Kentucky river to Fort Recovery, in Mercer county, Ohio, and thence due north to the boundary line between the United States and Canada. Governor St. Clair favored the division because he thought it would delay the organization of a state and thus give him a longer lease on his position, but he did not favor the division as finally determined. He was constantly growing in disfavor with the people on account of his overbearing manner and he felt that he would get rid of some of his bitterest enemies if the western inhabitants were set off into a new territory. However, the most of the credit for the division must be given to Harrison, who, as a delegate to Congress, was in a position to have the most influence. Harrison also was satisfied that in case a new territory should be formed he would be appointed its first governor and he was not disappointed. The territory west of the line above mentioned was immediately organized and designated as Indiana Territory, while the eastern portion retained the existing government and the old name—Northwest Territory. It is frequently overlooked that the Northwest Territory existed in fact and in name up until March 1, 1803.

CENSUS OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY IN 1800.

The division of 1800 left the Northwest Territory with only about one-third of its original area. The census of the territory taken by the United States government in 1800 showed it to have a total population of forty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-five, which fell short by about fifteen thousand of being sufficient for the creation of a state as provided by the Ordinance of 1787, which fixed the minimum population at sixty-thousand. The counties left in the Northwest Territory, with their respective population,

are set forth in the appended table, all of which were within the present state of Ohio, except Wayne:

Adams -----	3,432
Hamilton -----	14,632
Jefferson -----	8,766
Ross -----	8,540
Trumbull -----	1,302
Washington -----	5,427
Wayne -----	3,206
	<hr/>
Total -----	45,365

The population as classified by the census with respect to age and sex is interesting and particularly so in showing that considerably more than one-third of the total population were children under ten years of age.

	Males.	Females.
Whites up to ten years of age-----	9,362	8,644
Whites from ten to sixteen-----	3,647	3,353
Whites from sixteen to twenty-six----	4,636	3,861
Whites from twenty-six to forty-five--	4,833	3,342
Whites forty-five and upward-----	1,955	1,395
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total -----	24,433	20,595
		<hr/>
Total of both sexes -----		45,028
Total of other persons, not Indians ---		337
		<hr/>
Grand total -----		45,365

The above table shows in detail the character and distribution of the population of the Northwest Territory after the division of 1800. It is at this point that the history of Indiana properly begins and it is pertinent to set forth with as much detail as possible the population of Indiana Territory at that time. The population of 5,641 was grouped about a dozen or more settlements scattered at wide intervals throughout the territory. The following table gives the settlements in Indiana Territory in 1800 with their respective number of inhabitants:

Mackinaw, in northern Michigan	251
Green Bay, Wisconsin	50
Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin	65
Cahokia, Monroe county, Illinois	719
Belle Fontaine, Monroe county, Illinois	286
L'Aigle, St. Clair county, Illinois	250
Kaskaskia, Randolph county, Illinois	467
Prairie du Rocher, Randolph county, Illinois	212
Settlement in Mitchel township, Randolph county, Ill.....	334
Fort Massac, southern Illinois	90
Clark's Grant, Clark county, Indiana	929
Vincennes, Knox county, Indiana	714
Vicinity of Vincennes (traders and trappers)	819
Traders and trappers at Ouitenon and Fort Wayne	155
Fur traders, scattered along the lakes	300

Of this total population of nearly six thousand, it was about equally divided between what is now Indiana and Illinois. There were one hundred and sixty-three free negroes reported, while there were one hundred and thirty-five slaves of color. Undoubtedly, this census of 1800 failed to give all of the slave population, and it is interesting to note that there were efforts to enslave the Indian as well as the negro.

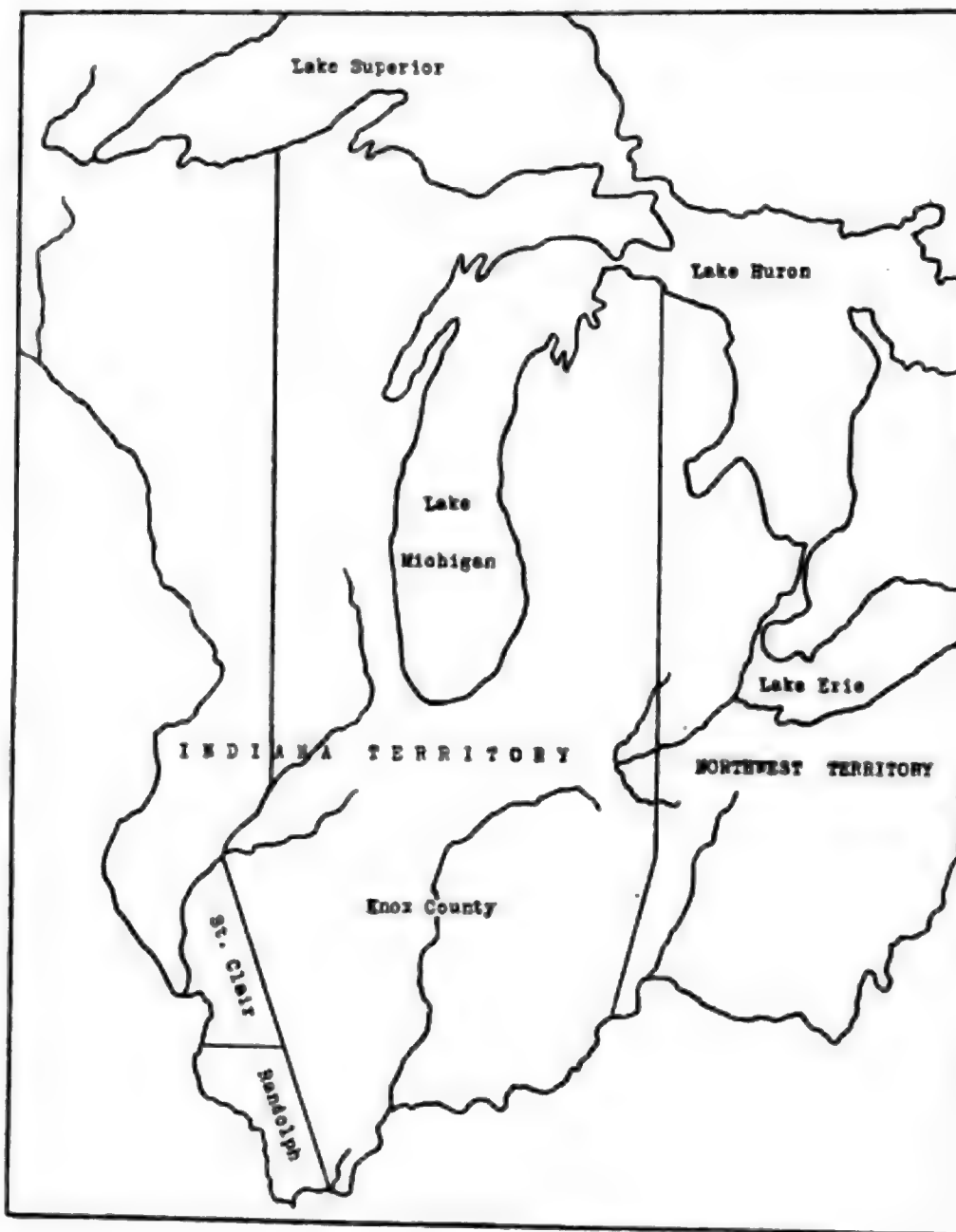
All of these settlements with the exception of the one in Clark's Grant were largely French. The settlement at Jeffersonville was made in large part by soldiers of the Revolutionary War and was the only real American settlement in the Indiana Territory when it was organized in 1800.

FIRST STAGE OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

The government of Indiana Territory was formally organized July 4, 1800, and in a large book kept in the secretary of state's office at Indianapolis, there appears in the large legible hand of John Gibson the account of the first meeting of the officials of the Territory. It reads as follows:

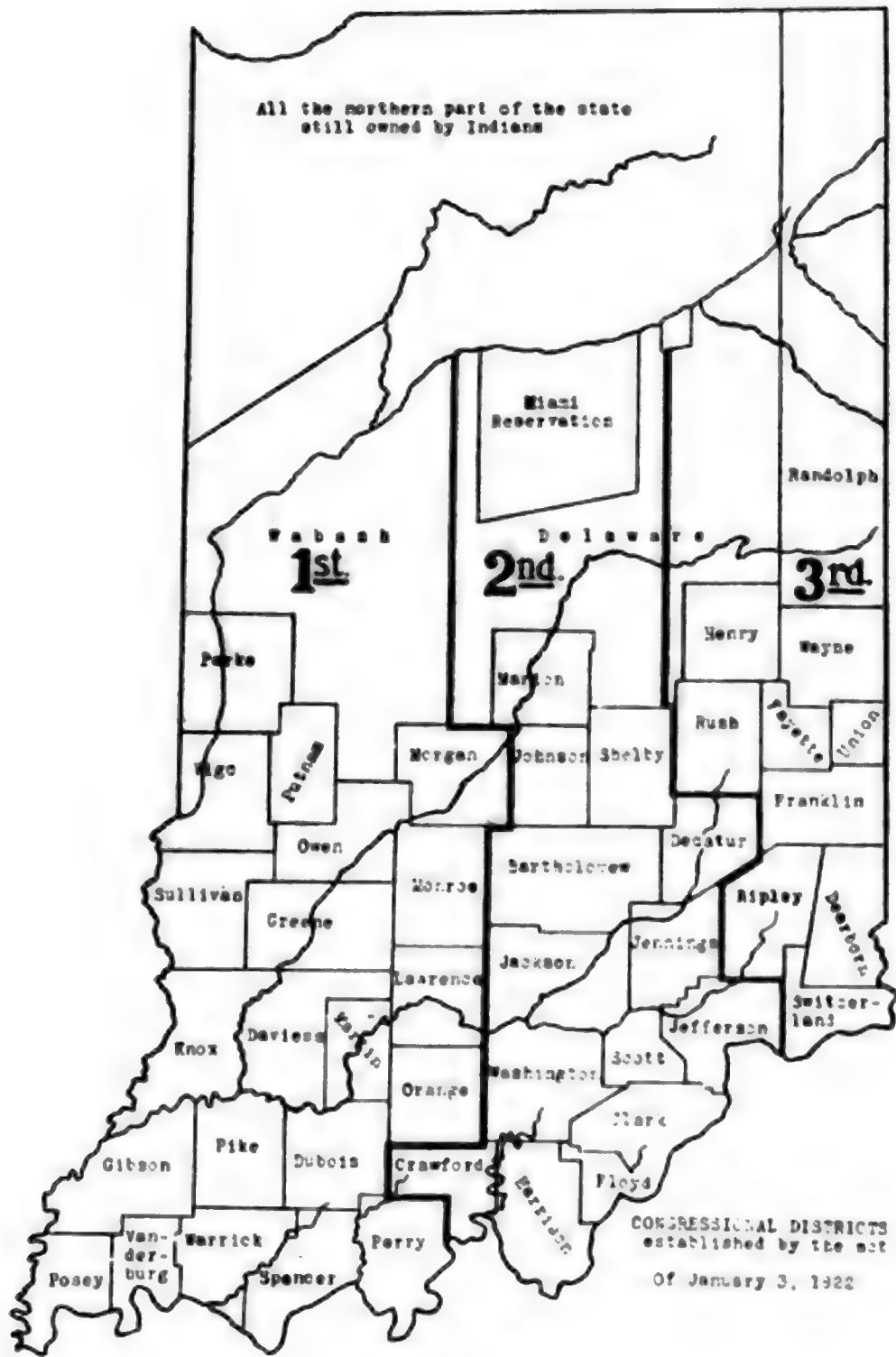
"St. Vincennes, July 4, 1800. This day the government of the Indiana Territory commenced, William Henry Harrison having been appointed governor, John Gibson, secretary, William Clarke, Henry Vanderburgh & John Griffin Judges in and over said Territory."

Until Governor Harrison appeared at Vincennes, his secretary, John Gibson, acted as governor. The first territorial court met March 3, 1801,



INDIANA TERRITORY, 1800.

By E. V. Shockley.



INDIANA IN 1822.
By E. V. Shockley.

the first meeting of the governor and judges having begun on the 12th of the preceding January. The governor and judges, in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, continued to perform all legislative and judicial functions of the territory until it was advanced to the representative stage of government in 1805. The governor had sole executive power and appointed all officials, territorial and county.

CHANGES IN BOUNDARY LIMITS OF INDIANA.

During this period from 1800 to 1805, the territory of Indiana was considerably augmented as result of the organization of the state of Ohio in 1803. At that date Ohio was given its present territorial limits, and all of the rest of the Northwest Territory was included within Indiana Territory from this date until 1805. During this interim Louisiana was divided and the northern part was attached to Indiana Territory for purposes of civil and criminal jurisdiction. This was, however, only a temporary arrangement, which lasted only about a year after the purchase of Louisiana from France. The next change in the limits of Indiana Territory occurred in 1805, in which year the territory of Michigan was set off. The southern line of Michigan was made tangent to the southern extreme of Lake Michigan, and it so remained until Indiana was admitted to the Union in 1816. From 1805 to 1809 Indiana included all of the present states of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and about one-third of Minnesota. In the latter year Illinois was set off as a territory and Indiana was left with its present limits with the exception of a ten-mile strip along the northern boundary. This strip was detached from Michigan and this subsequently led to friction between the two states, which was not settled until the United States government gave Michigan a large tract of land west of Lake Michigan. Thus it is seen how Indiana has received its present boundary limits as the result of the successive changes in 1803, 1805, 1809 and 1816.

SECOND STAGE OF TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT (1805-1816.)

The Ordinance of 1787 provided that whenever the population of the territory reached five thousand free male inhabitants it should pass upon the question of advancing to the second or representative stage. Governor Harrison issued a proclamation August 4, 1804, directing an election to be held in the various counties of Indiana territory on the 11th of the following month. In the entire territory, then comprehending six counties, there were

only three hundred and ninety-one votes cast. The following table gives the result of this election:

County.	For Advance.	Against Advance.	Total.
Clark -----	35	13	48
Dearborn -----	0	26	26
Knox -----	163	12	175
Randolph -----	40	21	61
St. Clair -----	22	59	81
Wayne -----	0	0	0
	-----	-----	-----
Total -----	260	131	391

It will be noticed that there is no vote returned from Wayne and this is accounted for by the fact that the proclamation notifying the sheriff was not received in time to give it the proper advertisement. Wayne county at that time included practically all of the present state of Michigan and is not to be confused with the Wayne county later formed within the present limits of Indiana. As result of this election and its majority of one hundred and twenty-nine in favor of advancing to the second stage of government, the governor issued a proclamation calling for an election on January 3, 1805, of nine representatives, the same being proportioned to the counties as follows: Wayne, three; Knox, two; Dearborn, Clark, Randolph and St. Clair, one each. The members of the first territorial legislature of Indiana convened at Vincennes on July 29, 1805. The members of the house were as follows: Dr. George Fisher, of Randolph; William Biggs and Shadrach Bond, of St. Clair; Benjamin Parke and John Johnson, of Knox; Davis Floyd, of Clark, and Jesse B. Thomas, of Dearborn. This gives, however, only seven representatives, Wayne county having been set off as the territory of Michigan in the spring of this same year. A re-apportionment was made by the governor in order to bring the quota of representatives up to the required number.

The Legislative Council consisted of five men as provided by the Ordinance of 1787, namely: Benjamin Chambers, of Dearborn; Samuel Gwathmey, of Clark; John Rice Jones, of Knox; Pierre Menard, of Randolph, and John Hay, of St. Clair. It is not possible in this connection to give a detailed history of the territory of Indiana from 1805 until its admission to the Union in 1816. Readers who wish to make a study of our state's history can find volumes which will treat the history of the state in a much better manner

than is possible in a volume of this character. It may be noted that there were five general assemblies of the Territorial Legislature during this period of eleven years. Each one of the five general assemblies was divided into two sessions, which, with the dates, are given in the appended table:

First General Assembly—First session, July 29, 1805; second session, November 3, 1806.

Second General Assembly—First session, August 12, 1807; second session, September 26, 1808.

Third General Assembly—First session, November 12, 1810; second session, November 12, 1811.

Fourth General Assembly—First session, February 1, 1813; second session, December 6, 1813.

Fifth General Assembly—First session, August 15, 1814; second session, December 4, 1815.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATES OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

Indiana Territory was allowed a delegate in Congress from 1805 until the close of the territorial period. The first three delegates were elected by the Territorial Legislature, while the last four were elected by the qualified voters of the territory. The first delegate was Benjamin Parke, who was elected to succeed himself in 1807 over John Rice Jones, Waller Taylor and Shadrach Bond. Parke resigned March 1, 1808, to accept a seat on the supreme judiciary of Indiana Territory, and remained on the supreme bench of Indiana after it was admitted to the Union, holding the position until his death at Salem, Indiana, July 12, 1835. Jesse B. Thomas was elected October 22, 1808, to succeed Parke as delegate to Congress. It is this same Thomas who came to Brookville in 1808 with Amos Butler. He was a tricky, shifty, and, so his enemies said, an unscrupulous politician. He was later elected to Congress in Illinois and became the author of the Missouri Compromise. In the spring of 1809 the inhabitants of the territory were permitted to cast their first vote for the delegate to Congress. Three candidates presented themselves for the consideration of the voters, Jonathan Jennings, Thomas Randolph and John Johnson. There were only four counties in the state at this time, Knox, Harrison, Clark and Dearborn. Two counties, St. Clair and Randolph, were a part of the new territory of Illinois, which was cut off from Indiana in the spring of 1809. The one newspaper of the territory waged a losing fight against Jennings, the latter appealing for

support on the ground of his anti-slavery views. The result of the election was as follows: Jennings, 428; Randolph, 402; Johnson, 81. Jonathan Jennings may be said to be the first successful politician produced in Indiana. His congressional career began in 1809 and he was elected to Congress four successive terms before 1816. He was president of the constitution convention of 1816, first governor of the state and was elected a second time, but resigned to go to Congress, where he was sent for *four more terms* by the voters of his district.

EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH SLAVERY IN INDIANA.

The Ordinance of 1787 specifically provided that neither slavery nor any voluntary servitude should ever exist in the Northwest Territory. Notwithstanding this prohibition, slavery actually did exist, not only in the Northwest Territory, but in the sixteen years while Indiana was a territory as well. The constitution of Indiana in 1816 expressly forbade slavery and yet the census of 1820 reported one hundred and ninety slaves in Indiana, which was only forty-seven less than there was in 1810. Most of these slaves were held in the southwestern counties of the state, there being one hundred and eighteen in Knox, thirty in Gibson, eleven in Posey, ten in Vanderburg and the remainder widely scattered throughout the state. As late as 1817 Franklin county scheduled slaves for taxation, listing them at three dollars each. The tax schedule for 1813 says that the property tax on "horses, town lots, servants of color and free males of color shall be the same as in 1814." Franklin county did not return slaves at the census of 1810 or 1820, but the above extract from the commissioners' record of Franklin county proved conclusively that slaves were held there. Congress was petitioned on more than one occasion during the territorial period to set aside the prohibition against slavery, but on each occasion refused to assent to the appeal of the slavery advocates. While the constitution convention of 1816 was in session, there was an attempt made to introduce slavery, but it failed to accomplish anything.

THE INDIAN LANDS.

The United States government bought from the Indians all of the land within the present state of Indiana with the exception of a small tract around Vincennes, which was given by the Indians to the inhabitants of the town about the middle of the eighteenth century. The first purchase of land was made in 1795, at which time a triangular strip in the southeastern part of the



INDIANA COUNTIES IN 1814.
By E. V. Shockley.

state was secured by the treaty of Greenville. By the time Indiana was admitted to the Union in 1816, the following tracts had been purchased: Vincennes tract, June 7, 1803; Vincennes treaty tract, August 18 and 27, 1804; Grouseland tract, August 21, 1805; Harrison's purchase, September 30, 1809; Twelve-mile purchase, September 30, 1809.

No more purchases were made from the Indians until the fall of 1818, at which time a large tract of land in the central part of the state was purchased from the Indians. This tract included all of the land north of the Indian boundary lines of 1805 and 1809, and south of the Wabash river with the exception of what was known as the Miami reservation. This treaty, known as St. Mary's, was finally signed on October 6, 1818, and the next Legislature proceeded to divide it into two counties, Wabash and Delaware.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

As fast as the population would warrant, new counties were established in this New Purchase and Hamilton county was the tenth to be so organized. This county was created by the legislative act of January 8, 1823, and began its formal career as an independent county on the 7th of the following April. For purposes of reference, a list of the counties organized up until 1823, when Hamilton county was established, is here appended. The dates given represent the time when the organization of the county became effective, since in many instances it was from a few months to as much as seven years after the act establishing the county was passed before it became effective.

1. Knox -----	June 20, 1790	15. Orange -----	Feb. 1, 1816
2. Clark -----	Feb. 3, 1801	16. Sullivan -----	Jan. 15, 1817
3. Dearborn -----	Mch. 7, 1803	17. Jennings -----	Feb. 1, 1817
4. Harrison -----	Dec. 1, 1808	18. Pike -----	Feb. 1, 1817
5. Jefferson -----	Feb. 1, 1811	19. Daviess -----	Feb. 15, 1817
6. Franklin -----	Feb. 1, 1811	20. Dubois -----	Feb. 1, 1818
7. Wayne -----	Feb. 1, 1811	21. Spencer -----	Feb. 1, 1818
8. Warrick -----	Apr. 1, 1813	22. Vanderburgh ---	Feb. 1, 1818
9. Gibson -----	Apr. 1, 1813	23. Vigo -----	Feb. 15, 1818
10. Washington ----	Jan. 17, 1814	24. Crawford -----	Mch. 1, 1818
11. Switzerland ----	Oct. 1, 1814	25. Lawrence -----	Mch. 1, 1818
12. Posey -----	Nov. 1, 1814	26. Monroe -----	Apr. 10, 1818
13. Perry -----	Nov. 1, 1814	27. Ripley -----	Apr. 10, 1818
14. Jackson -----	Jan. 1, 1816	28. Randolph -----	Aug. 10, 1818

29. Owen -----	Jan. 1, 1819	38. Morgan -----	Feb. 15, 1822
30. Fayette -----	Jan. 1, 1819	39. Decatur -----	Mch. 4, 1822
31. Floyd -----	Feb. 2, 1819	40. Shelby -----	Apr. 1, 1822
32. Scott -----	Feb. 1, 1820	41. Rush -----	Apr. 1, 1822
33. Martin -----	Feb. 1, 1820	42. Marion -----	Apr. 1, 1822
34. Union -----	Feb. 1, 1821	43. Putnam -----	Apr. 1, 1822
35. Greene -----	Feb. 5, 1821	44. Henry -----	June 1, 1822
36. Bartholomew ---	Feb. 12, 1821	45. Montgomery ---	Mch. 1, 1823
37. Parke -----	Apr. 2, 1821	46. Hamilton -----	Apr. 7, 1823

The first thirteen counties in the above list were all that were organized when the territory of Indiana petitioned Congress for an enabling act in 1815. They were in the southern part of the state and had a total population of sixty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. At that time the total state tax was only about five thousand dollars, while the assessment of the whole state in 1816 amounted to only six thousand forty-three dollars and thirty-six cents.

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIANA.

The Constitution of 1816 was framed by forty-three delegates who met at Corydon from June 10 to June 29 of that year. It was provided in the Constitution of 1816 that a vote might be taken every twelve years on the question of amending, revising or writing a wholly new instrument of government. Although several efforts were made to hold constitution conventions between 1816 and 1850, the vote failed each time until 1848. Elections were held in 1823, 1828, 1840 and 1846, but each time there was returned an adverse vote against the calling of a constitutional convention. There were no amendments to the 1816 Constitution, although the revision of 1824, by Benjamin Parke and others was so thorough that it was said that the revision committee had done as much as a constitution convention could have done.

It was not until 1848 that a successful vote on the question of calling a constitution convention was carried. There were many reasons which induced the people of the state to favor a convention. Among these may be mentioned the following: The old Constitution provided that all the state officers except the governor and lieutenant-governor should be elected by the legislature. Many of the county and township officers were appointed by the county commissioners. Again, the old Constitution attempted to handle too many matters of local concern. All divorces from 1816 to 1851 were

granted by the Legislature. Special laws were passed which would apply to particular counties and even to particular townships in the county. If Noblesville wanted an alley vacated or a street closed, it had to appeal to the Legislature for permission to do so. If a man wanted to ferry people across a stream in Posey county, his representative presented a bill to the Legislature asking that the proposed ferryman be given permission to ferry people across the stream. The agitation for free schools attracted the support of the educated people of the state, and most of the newspapers were outspoken in their advocacy of better educational privileges. The desire for better schools, for freer representation in the selection of officials, for less interference by the Legislature in local affairs, led to a desire on the part of majority of the people of the state for a new Constitution.

The second constitutional convention of Indiana met at Indianapolis, October 7, 1850, and continued in session for four months. The one hundred and fifty delegates labored faithfully to give the state a Constitution fully abreast of the times and in accordance with the best ideas of the day. More power was given the people by allowing them to select not only all of the state officials, but also their county officers as well. The convention of 1850 took a decided stand against the negro and proposed a referendum on the question of prohibiting the further emigration of negroes into the state of Indiana. The subsequent vote on this question showed that the people were not disposed to tolerate the colored race. As a matter of fact no negro or mulatto could legally come into Indiana from 1852 until 1881, when the restriction was removed by an amendment of the Constitution. Another important feature of the new Constitution was the provision for free schools. What we now know as a public school supported at the expense of the state, was unknown under the 1816 Constitution. The new Constitution established a system of free public schools, and subsequent statutory legislation strengthened the constitutional provision so that the state now ranks among the leaders in educational matters throughout the nation. The people of the state had voted on the question of free schools in 1848 and had decided that they should be established, but there was such a strong majority opposed to free schools that nothing was done. Orange county gave only an eight per cent vote in favor of free schools, while Putnam and Monroe, containing DePauw and Indiana Universities, respectively, voted adversely by large majorities. But, with the backing of the Constitution, the advocates of free schools began to push the fight for their establishment, and as a result of the legislative acts of 1855, 1857 and 1867, the public schools were placed upon a sound basis.

Such in brief were the most important features of the 1852 Constitution. It has remained substantially to this day as it was written sixty-five years ago. It is true there have been some amendments, but the changes of 1878 and 1881 did not alter the Constitution in any important particular. There was no concerted effort toward calling a constitutional convention until the Legislature of 1913 provided for a referendum on the question at the polls, November 4, 1914. Despite the fact that all the political parties had declared in favor of a constitutional convention in their platforms, the question was voted down by a large majority. An effort was made to have the question submitted by the Legislature of 1915, but the Legislature refused to submit the question to the voters of the state.

CAPITALS OF NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND INDIANA.

The present state of Indiana was comprehended within the Northwest Territory from 1787 to 1800, and during that time the capital was located within the present state of Ohio. When the Ordinance of 1787 was put in operation on July 17, 1788, the capital was established at Marietta, the name being chosen by the directors of the Ohio Company on July 2, of the same year. The name Marietta was selected in honor of the French Queen, Marie Antoinette, compounded by curious combination of the first and last syllables of her name.

When Indiana was set off by the act of May 7, 1800, the same act located the capital at Vincennes where it remained for nearly thirteen years. The old building in which the Territorial Assembly first met in 1805 is still standing in Vincennes. In the spring of 1813 the capital of the territory was removed to Corydon and it was in that quaint little village that Indiana began its career as a state. It remained there until November, 1824, when Samuel Merrill loaded up all of the state's effects in three large wagons and hauled them overland to the new capital—Indianapolis. Indianapolis had been chosen as the seat of government by a committee of ten men, appointed in 1820 by the Legislature. It was not until 1824, however, that a building was erected in the new capital which would accommodate the state officials and the General Assembly. The first court house in Marion county was built on the site of the present building, and was erected with a view of utilizing it as a state house until a suitable capitol building could be erected. The state continued to use the Marion county court house until 1835, by which time an imposing state house had been erected. This building was in use until 1877, when it was razed to make way for the present beautiful building.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Indiana has had some of its citizens in four wars in which United States has engaged since 1800: The War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War. One of the most important engagements ever fought against the Indians in the United States was that of the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. For the two or three years preceding, Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, had been getting the Indians ready for an insurrection. Tecumseh made a long trip throughout the western and southern part of the United States for the purpose of getting the Indians all over the country to rise up and drive out the white man. While he was still in the South, Governor Harrison descended upon the Indians at Tippecanoe and dealt them a blow from which they never recovered. The British had been urging the Indians to rise up against the settlers along the frontier, and the repeated depredations of the savages but increased the hostility of the United States toward England. General Harrison had about seven hundred fighting men, while the Indians numbered over a thousand. The Americans lost thirty-seven by death on the battlefield, twenty-five mortally wounded and one hundred and twenty-six more or less seriously wounded. The savages carried most of their dead away, but it is known that about forty were actually killed in the battle and a proportionately large number wounded. In addition to the men who fought at Tippecanoe, the pioneers of the territory sent their quota to the front during the War of 1812. Unfortunately, records are not available to show the enlistments by counties.

During the administration of Governor Whitcomb (1846-49) the United States was engaged in a war with Mexico. Indiana contributed five regiments to the government during this struggle, and her troops performed with a spirit of singular promptness and patriotism during all the time they were at the front.

No Northern state had a more patriotic governor during the Civil War than Indiana, and had every governor in the North done his duty as conscientiously as did Governor Morton that terrible struggle would undoubtedly have been materially shortened. When President Lincoln issued his call on April 15, 1861, for 75,000 volunteers, Indiana was asked to furnish 4,683 men as its quota. A week later there were no less than 12,000 volunteers at Camp Morton at Indianapolis. This loyal uprising was a tribute to the patriotism of the people, and accounts for the fact that Indiana sent more than 200,000 men to the front during the war. Indiana furnished practically seventy-five per cent of its total population capable of bearing arms,

and on this basis Delaware was the only state in the Union which exceeded Indiana. Of the troops sent from Indiana, 7,243 were killed or mortally wounded, and 19,429 died from other causes, making a total death loss of over thirteen per cent for all the troops furnished.

During the summer of 1863 Indiana was thrown into a frenzy of excitement when it was learned that General Morgan had crossed the Ohio with 2,000 cavalymen under his command. Probably Indiana never experienced a more exciting month than July of that year. Morgan entered the state in Harrison county and advanced northward through Corydon to Salem in Washington county. As his men went along they robbed orchards, looted farm houses, stole all the horses which they could find and burned considerable property. From Salem, Morgan turned with his men to the east, having been deterred from his threatened advance on Indianapolis by the knowledge that the local militia of the state would soon be too strong for him. He hurried with his men toward the Ohio line, stopping at Versailles long enough to loot the county treasury. Morgan passed through Dearborn county over into Ohio, near Harrison, and a few days later, Morgan and most of his band were captured.

During the latter part of the war there was considerable opposition to its prosecution on the part of the Democrats of this state. An organization known as the Knights of the Golden Circle at first, and later as the Sons of Liberty, was instrumental in stirring up much trouble throughout the state. Probably historians will never be able to agree as to the degree of their culpability in thwarting the government authorities in the conduct of the war. That they did many overt acts cannot be questioned and that they collected fire arms for traitorous designs cannot be denied. Governor Morton and General Carrington, by a system of close espionage, were able to know at all times just what was transpiring in the councils of these orders. In the campaign of 1864 there was an open denunciation through the Republican press of the Sons of Liberty. On October 8 of that year the Republican newspapers carried these startling headlines: "You can rebuke this treason. The traitors intend to bring war to your home. Meet them at the ballot box while Grant and Sherman meet them on the battle field." A number of the leaders were arrested, convicted in a military court and sentenced to be shot. However, they were later pardoned.

The Spanish-American War of 1898 has been the last one in which troops from Indiana have borne a part. When President McKinley issued his call for 75,000 volunteers on April 25, 1898, Indiana was called upon to furnish three regiments. War was officially declared April 25, and formally



INDIANA IN 1833.
By E. V. Shockley.



INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

came to an end by the signing of a protocol on August 12 of the same year. The main engagements of importance were the sea battles of Manila and Santiago and the land engagements of El Caney and San Juan Hill. According to the treaty of Paris, signed December 12, 1898, Spain relinquished her sovereignty over Cuba, ceded to the United States Porto Rico and her other West India Island possessions, as well as the island of Guam in the Pacific. Spain also transferred her rights in the Philippines for the sum of twenty million dollars paid to her for public work and improvements constructed by the Spanish government.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

It is not possible to trace in detail the political history of Indiana for the past century and in this connection an attempt is made only to survey briefly the political history of the state. For more than half a century Indiana has been known as a pivotal state in politics. In 1816 there was only one political party and Jennings, Noble, Taylor, Hendricks and all of the politicians of that day were grouped into this one—the Democratic party. Whatever differences in views they might have had were due to local issues and not to any questions of national portent. Questions concerning the improvements of rivers, the building of canals, the removal of court houses and similar questions of state importance only divided the politicians in the early history of Indiana into groups. There was one group known as the White Water faction, another called the Vincennes crowd, and still another designated as the White river delegation. From 1816 until as late as 1832, Indiana was the scene of personal politics, and during the years Adams, Clay and Jackson were candidates for the presidency on the same ticket, men were known politically as Adams men, Clay men or Jackson men. The election returns in the twenties and thirties disclose no tickets labeled Democrat, Whig or Republican, but the words "Adams," "Clay," or "Jackson."

The question of internal improvements which arose in the Legislature of 1836 was a large contributing factor in the division of the politicians of the state. The Whig party may be dated from 1832, although it was not until four years later that it came into national prominence. The Democrats elected the state officials, including the governor, down to 1831, but in that year the opposition party, later called the Whigs, elected Noah Noble governor. For the next twelve years the Whigs, with their cry of internal improvements, controlled the state. The Whigs went out of power with Samuel Bigger in 1843, and when they came into power again they appeared

under the name of Republicans in 1861. Since the Civil War the two parties have practically divided the leadership between them, there having been seven Republicans and six Democrats elected governor of the state. The following table gives a list of the governors of the Northwest Territory, Indiana Territory and the state of Indiana. The Federalists were in control up to 1800 and Harrison and his followers may be classed as Democratic-Republicans. The politics of the governors of the state are indicated in the table.

GOVERNORS OF INDIANA.

Of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio—

Arthur St. Clair -----1787-1800

Of the Territory of Indiana—

John Gibson (acting) -----July 4, 1800-1801

William H. Harrison -----1801-1812

Thomas Posey -----1812-1816

Of the State of Indiana—

Jonathan Jennings, Dem. -----1816-1822

Ratliff Boon, Dem. -----September 12 to December 5, 1822

William Hendricks, Dem. -----1822-1825

James B. Ray (acting), Dem. -----Feb. 12 to Dec. 11, 1825

James B. Ray, Dem. -----1825-1831

Noah Noble, Whig -----1831-1837

David Wallace, Whig -----1837-1840

Samuel Bigger, Whig -----1840-1843

James Whitcomb, Dem. -----1843-1848

Paris C. Dunning (acting), Dem. -----1848-1849

Joseph A. Wright, Dem. -----1849-1857

Ashbel P. Willard, Dem. -----1857-1860

Abram A. Hammond (acting), Dem. -----1860-1861

Henry S. Lane, Rep. -----January 14 to January 16, 1861

Oliver P. Morton (acting), Rep. -----1861-1865

Oliver P. Morton, Rep. -----1865-1867

Conrad Baker (acting), Rep. -----1867-1869

Conrad Baker, Rep. -----1869-1873

Thomas A. Hendricks, Dem. -----1873-1877

James D. Williams, Dem. -----1877-1880

Isaac P. Gray (acting), Dem. -----1880-1881

Albert G. Porter, Rep. -----1881-1885

Isaac P. Gray, Dem. -----	1885-1889
Alvin P. Hovey, Rep. -----	1889-1891
Ira J. Chase (acting), Rep.-----	Nov. 24, 1891 to Jan. 9, 1893
Claude Matthews, Dem. -----	1893-1897
James A. Mount, Rep. -----	1897-1901
Winfield T. Durbin, Rep. -----	1901-1905
J. Frank Hanley, Rep. -----	1905-1909
Thomas R. Marshall, Dem. -----	1909-1913
Samuel R. Ralston, Dem. -----	1913-

A CENTURY OF GROWTH.

Indiana was the first territory created out of the old Northwest Territory and the second state to be formed. It is now on the eve of its one hundredth anniversary, and it becomes the purpose of the historian in this connection to give a brief survey of what these one hundred years have done for the state. There has been no change in territory limits, but the original territory has been subdivided into counties year by year, as the population warranted, until from thirteen counties in 1816 the state grew to ninety-two counties by 1859. From 1816 to 1840 new counties were organized every year with the exception of one year. Starting in with a population of 5,641 in 1800, Indiana has increased by leaps and bounds until it now has a population of two million seven hundred thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. The appended table is interesting in showing the growth of population by decades since 1800:

Census Decades.	Population.	Increase.	Per Cent of Increase.
1800 -----	5,641		
1810 -----	24,520	18,879	334.7
1820 -----	147,178	122,658	500.2
1830 -----	343,031	195,853	133.1
1840 -----	685,866	342,835	99.9
1850 -----	988,416	302,550	44.1
1860 -----	1,350,428	362,012	36.6
1870 -----	1,680,637	330,209	24.5
1880 -----	1,978,301	297,664	17.7
1890 -----	2,192,404	214,103	10.8
1900 -----	2,516,462	324,058	14.8
1910 -----	2,700,876	184,414	7.3

Statistics are usually very dry and uninteresting, but there are a few figures which are at least instructive if not interesting. For instance, in 1910, 1,143,835 people of Indiana lived in towns and cities of more than 2,500. There were 822,434 voters, and 580,557 men between the ages of eighteen and forty-four were eligible for military service. An interesting book of statistics from which these figures are taken covering every phase of the growth of the state is found in the biennial report of the state statistician.

The state has increased in wealth as well as population and the total state tax of six thousand forty-three dollars and thirty-six cents of 1816 increased in 1915 to more than six million. In 1816 the only factories in the state were grist or saw mills; all of the clothing, furniture and most of the farming tools were made by the pioneers themselves. At that time the farmer was his own doctor, his own blacksmith, his own lawyer, his own dentist and, if he had divine services, he had to be the preacher. But now it is changed. The spinning wheel finds its resting place in the attic; a score of occupations have arisen to satisfy the manifold wants of the farmer. Millions of dollars are now invested in factories, other millions are invested in steam and electric roads, still other millions in public utility plants of all kinds. The governor now receives a larger salary than did all the state officials put together in 1861, while the county sheriff has a salary which is more than double the compensation first allowed the governor of the state.

Indiana is rich in natural resources. It not only has millions of acres of good farming land, but it has had fine forests in the past. From the timber of its woods have been built the homes for the past one hundred years and, if rightly conserved there is timber for many years yet to come. The state has beds of coal and quarries of stone which are not surpassed in any state in the Union. For many years natural gas was a boon to Indiana manufacturing, but it was used so extravagantly that it soon became exhausted. Some of the largest factories of their kind in the country are to be found in the Hoosier state. The steel works at Gary employs tens of thousands of men and are constantly increasing in importance. At Elwood is the largest tin plate factory in the world, while Evansville boasts of the largest cigar factory in the world. At South end the Studebaker and Oliver manufacturing plants turn out millions of dollars worth of goods every year. When it is known that over half of the population of the state is now living in towns and cities, it must be readily seen that farming is no longer the sole occupation. A system of railroads has been built which brings every corner of the state in close touch with Indianapolis. In fact, every county seat but four is in railroad connection with the capital of the state. Every county has its local telephone

systems, its rural free deliveries and its good roads unifying the various parts of the county. All of this makes for better civilization and a happier and more contented people.

Indiana prides herself on her educational system. With sixteen thousand public and parochial school teachers, with three state institutions of learning, a score of church schools of all kinds as well as private institutions of learning, Indiana stands high in educational circles. The state maintains universities at Bloomington and Lafayette and a normal school at Terre Haute. Many of the churches have schools supported in part by their denominations. The Catholics have the largest Catholic university in the United States at Notre Dame, while St. Mary's of the Woods at Terre Haute is known all over the world. Academies under Catholic supervision are maintained at Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Fort Wayne, Rensselaer, Jasper and Oldenburg. The Methodists have institutions at DePauw, Moore's Hill and Upland. The Presbyterian schools are Wabash and Hanover Colleges. The Christian church is in control of Butler and Merom Colleges. Concordia at Fort Wayne is one of the largest Lutheran schools in the United States. The Quakers support Earlham College, as well as the academies at Fairmount, Bloomingdale, Plainfield and Spiceland. The Baptists are in charge of Franklin College, while the United Brethern give their allegiance to Indiana Central University at Indianapolis. The Seventh-Day Adventists have a school at Boggstown. The Dunkards at North Manchester and the Mennonites at Goshen maintain schools for their respective churches.

The state seeks to take care of all of its unfortunates. Its charitable, benevolent and correctional institutions rank high among similar institutions in the country. Insane asylums are located at Indianapolis, Richmond, Logansport, Evansville and Madison. The State Soldiers' Home is at Lafayette, while the National Soldiers' Home is at Marion.

The Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown, is maintained for the care and education of the orphan children of Union soldiers and sailors. The state educates and keeps them until they are sixteen years of age if they have not been given homes in families before they reach that age. Institutions for the education of the blind and also the deaf and dumb are located at Indianapolis. The state educates all children so afflicted and teaches them some useful trade which will enable them to make their own way in the world. The School for Feeble Minded at Fort Wayne has had more than one thousand children in attendance annually for several years. Within the past few years an epileptic village has been established at New Castle, Indiana, for the care of those so afflicted. A prison is located at

Michigan City for the incarceration of male criminals convicted by any of the courts of the state of treason, murder in the first or second degree, and of all persons convicted of any felony who at the time of conviction are thirty years of age and over. The Reformatory at Jeffersonville takes care of male criminals between the ages of sixteen and thirty, who are guilty of crimes other than those just mentioned. The female criminals from the ages of fifteen upwards are kept in the women's prison at Indianapolis. A school for incorrigible boys is maintained at Plainfield. It receives boys between the ages of seven and eighteen, although no boy can be kept after he reaches the age of twenty-one. Each county provides for its own poor and practically every county in the state has a poor farm and many of them have homes for orphaned or indigent children. Each county in the state also maintains a correctional institution known as the jail, in which prisoners are committed while waiting for trial or as punishment for convicted crime.

But Indiana is great not alone in its material prosperity, but also in those things which make for a better appreciation of life. Within the limits of our state have been born men who were destined to become known throughout the nation. Statesmen, ministers, diplomats, educators, artists and literary men of Hoosier birth have given the state a reputation which is envied by our sister states. Indiana has furnished Presidents and Vice-Presidents, distinguished members of the cabinet and diplomats of world wide fame; her literary men have spread the fame of Indiana from coast to coast. Who has not heard of Wallace, Thompson, Nicholson, Tarkington, McCutcheon, Bolton, Ade, Major, Stratton-Porter, Riley and hundreds of others who have courted the muses?

And we would like to be living one hundred years from today and see whether as much progress will have been made in the growth of the state as in the first one hundred years of its history. In 2015 poverty and crime will be reduced to a minimum. Poor houses will be unknown, orphanages will have vanished and society will have reached the stage where happiness and contentment reign supreme. Every loyal Hoosier should feel as our poetess, Sarah T. Bolton, has said:

"The heavens never spanned,
The breezes never fanned,
A fairer, brighter land
Than our Indiana."

CHAPTER II.

GEOLOGY.

The best discussion of the soils of Franklin county is found in the Report of the State Geologist for 1909. This was written by A. E. Taylor after making an exhaustive study of the county. The report is given in full as it appears in that volume.

PREFATORY.

The first settler of Franklin county erected his cabin at New Trenton in 1803. Eight years later the county was organized, and in 1818 a newspaper, known as the *Brookville Enquirer and Indiana Gazette*, was started at Brookville. Advancements have been slow in a large portion of Franklin county. The railway facilities are poor, only fifteen per cent. of the wagon roads are improved, and agricultural methods and conditions are not as good as those of the other counties of the area of survey.

Brookville, a town of about three thousand inhabitants, is the county seat and the leading manufacturing center. Among the chief manufacturers is the Thompson & Norris Paper Company, which employs ninety-eight men; the Brookville Furniture Company, with sixty-five employes; the Brookville Buggy Company and the Freis & Sons Tiling and Brick Company.

Oldenburg, with a somewhat smaller population than Brookville, is noted for its large Catholic school. The other towns of the area are small country villages. Southwest of Laurel are several stone quarries and another is situated east of Peppertown.

Franklin county has a population of seventeen thousand and covers an area of three hundred and ninety-four miles. There are about two hundred and ten thousand acres of land in farms. In 1908 near thirty thousand acres were planted in wheat, thirty-one thousand in corn, three thousand in oats, twelve thousand in clover, nine thousand in timothy, five thousand in potatoes, forty-one in tobacco and one hundred and forty in alfalfa. In the orchards of the county there were over twenty thousand apple trees, seven thousand peach, two thousand cherry, one thousand pear and one thousand plum. There were approximately five thousand head of horses on hand

January 1, 1909, four hundred mules, five thousand dairy cattle, four thousand beef cattle and nineteen thousand hogs. About thirty-one thousand hogs and thirty-five hundred sheep were sold during 1908.

Franklin county probably has more standing timber than any of the contiguous counties. Among the trees still standing can be seen the black walnut, white oak, red oak, burr oak, chestnut oak, black oak, sycamore, red elm, white elm, slippery elm, hickory, pignut, shelpark, white beech, yellow beech, red beech, white ash, blue ash, black ash, hoop ash, hackberry, yellow poplar, white poplar, rock maple, white maple, red or swamp maple, butternut, wild cherry, honey locust, buckeye, blue gum, mulberry, red cedar, sweet gum, linden and cottonwood.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

The surface formations of Franklin county are largely made up of two glacial drifts belonging to the Pleistocene period. The older of these is the Illinoian. All of Laurel township, part of Whitewater and all of the surface lying west of Whitewater river and its west forks, with the exception of the steep slopes, stream terraces and some later drift in Posey township, are covered by the Illinoian drift soils.

The surface of the Illinoian drift is that of a gently undulating plain, deeply dissected by stream valleys, differences of three hundred feet in altitude being common between the floors of the valleys and the tops of the ridges. It seldom exceeds thirty feet in thickness, and generally plays out entirely along a steep slope where washing has been a prominent factor. Its surface appears as a light gray silt, deeply oxidized. In fact, decomposition has been so complete that the limestone boulders and gravel are almost entirely absent, having been dissolved. Granite gneisses, diorites, basalts, quartzites and others of the crystalline group are occasionally present, but nowhere in such numbers as in the later Wisconsin drift. No dark colored land or other indications of undrained depressions occur on this drift, showing that complete oxidation of the vegetable accumulations has taken place subsequent to the drainage of all kettle basins, sloughs and marshes.

The later Wisconsin drift varies from ten to sixty feet in thickness. The undrained swamp areas and Miami black clay loam dottings are present in the northeast quarter of the county, and also a great variety of boulders. A few kames occur two or three miles south of Blooming Grove. Like the older drift, it is a gently undulating surface considerably cut up by stream

valleys in the eastern part, while in the western and northwestern portions of the county it is comparatively level.

The limestone outcropping in the hilltops west of Laurel and north of Brookville belongs to the Silurian period, while the blue limestone and shale appearing at the surface on almost all of the steep slopes south of the Laurel outcrops, are the Cincinnati formations of the Ordovician period. An oil well drilled one mile north of Buena Vista passed through thirty-four feet of Illinoian drift, one hundred and five feet of Niagara and Cincinnati limestones and seven hundred and six feet of Cincinnati shale before reaching the Trenton limestone.

SOILS.

On account of the Illinoian drift being the surface formation over the large part of Franklin county instead of the later Wisconsin, as in the case in contiguous counties, and the Cincinnati limestone being the formation from which the limestone slope soil has been derived, we meet some quite different types than those mapped in the other counties. The land derived from the Illinoian drift is known as the Oak Forest silt loam, while that from the later Wisconsin is the Miami silt loam or Miami black clay loam. The Huntington loam is the main bottom land, ninety-five per cent. of which occurs in the terraces and flood plains of White Water river and its forks. The bottom land soils of the many narrow valleys among the smaller streams will be known as Hamburg loam, owing to their typical development in the vicinity of the village of Hamburg.

The following table shows the extent of each of these soils:

AREAS OF DIFFERENT SOILS.

Soil.	Square Miles.	Per cent.
Miami silt loam -----	140	35.5
Miami black clay loam-----	10	2.5
Oak Forest silt loam-----	195	49.5
Limestone slope clay loam-----	24	6.1
Huntington loam -----	20	5.1
Hamburg loam -----	5	1.3
	-----	-----
Total -----	394	100.0

(5)

MIAMI SILT LOAM.

This soil as it appears at the surface is a light brown or dark gray to almost white silt loam extending to a depth of six to eleven inches. It generally has a loose, flour-like feel, and the content of organic matter is very small, but in some localities where it is associated with the Miami black clay loam the color is dark and the amount of organic matter high. Where there is considerable wash, the soil is frequently more sandy than when found in the gently undulating plains.

Below the plow soil, and continuing to a depth of two or three feet, a mottling of white and yellow frequently occurs, the white color often being a residual matter left when the limestone pebbles are, or have been, in the process of decomposition. At a depth of thirteen inches the subsoil takes on a light brown color. It is more clayey than the surface soil and becomes more so at a depth of sixteen inches, where it is a clay loam. Below this the clayey character plays out, and at eighteen inches a silt loam or a sandy clay is found, which continues to a depth of three feet.

Twenty-five years ago much of this land was considered to be fit for little more than grazing purposes. Corn crops of twenty bushels to the acre were as good as could be expected, but since tiling, crop rotation and green manuring have been put into practice, the corn yields have more than doubled. A very progressive farmer in White Water township says that some years ago his farm would not product over twenty-five bushels of corn to the acre, but since tiling his land to a depth of four feet in the Miami black clay loam and three and one-half feet in the Miami silt loam he can be reasonably certain of at least sixty bushels of corn to the acre. He keeps up a careful rotation of corn, wheat and clover, plows under crops of clover, and cultivates his corn to a depth of two inches every few weeks until it is silked out. By a careful selection of seed he will be able to continue to increase his yields.

By using commercial fertilizer, farmers realize an average wheat production of fifteen bushels to the acre. Oats average about thirty bushels and clover or timothy one ton.

Many of the Miami black clay loam areas have, only in the last two decades, been reclaimed from the marshes. By careful tiling this soil has become the best for corn and most valuable of any in the county. A corn crop of sixty bushels to the acre is about an average for the better class of agriculturists, but wheat does not do as well as on the light-colored soils.

The soil occurs as a heavy loam or clay loam, with a depth varying between eleven and sixteen inches. The color to a depth of one and one-half feet is black, but below this grades rapidly into a heavy clay loam, which at two feet or a little deeper often grades into a sandy clay or loam. In other textural properties it bears a close resemblance to the Miami black clay loam soil treated in the general discussion.

The surface of the Miami black clay loam is practically level. Its occurrence is found in all parts of the Miami silt loam area, but most especially in Bath, the eastern half of Springfield and the eastern quarter of White Water townships. The average selling price of the land is about one hundred dollars per acre.

A casual observer might pass from the Miami silt loam to the Oak Forest silt loam without noting the change, but upon more careful examination the latter would be found to be a shade lighter in color, to contain less organic matter, less crystalline rocks, to have very few limestone pebbles or boulders, and to be underlain by a light colored subsoil, which has more segregations of yellow iron stains and iron concretions.

The average surface soil of the Oak Forest silt loam is a light ashy gray silt loam, with a depth varying between four and eight inches, but on slopes the pale yellow mottled silt loam subsoil occurs at the surface over large areas. By tasting the soil or subsoil almost invariably one detects a very tart taste, which indicates sourness. This soil and subsoil resemble very closely the Scottsburg silt loam of Scott county, Indiana.

No land in the group of seven counties of which Franklin is one has been so sadly neglected. Rarely is it tilled and very seldom is green manuring practiced. There is no systematic cropping. Corn is planted about the first of June, the land not being sufficiently dry earlier. Often the corn has not time to ripen before the autumn frosts. More care should be exercised in the selection of seed and cultivation. Judging by the results that a few progressive farmers have realized by using up-to-date methods in carrying on their farming, there remains no doubt but that this land can be made to yield fifty bushels of corn to the acre. Oats average about twenty-five bushels to the acre and wheat, by using commercial fertilizer, fifteen.

Many farmers say they cannot build their soil up by plowing under clover, because they cannot get a stand. Upon examining a number of clover fields the writer found that where manure had been stacked in little piles over the fields the clover grew heavy and the soil was not sour. The same held true wherever the manure had been heavily applied, but where thinly, or not at all, the acid had not been neutralized and the soil was sour. Tiling

or an application of lime will also sweeten the soil. As a hay, timothy is grown more than clover.

Small fruit orchards are found on most of the farms and a few extensive fruit farms. One of these, which is owned by D. O. Secrest, is situated three miles east of Andersonville. Fifteen years ago ninety acres of this farm were set out to apple trees which were planted thirty feet apart. They yield twenty-five thousand bushels in a good year. Peach trees were set out between the apple trees over twenty-two acres of the ninety. These, in 1906, produced two thousand bushels. One acre set out to pear trees thirty feet apart yields six hundred bushels in an average year.

LIMESTONE SLOPE CLAY LOAM.

This is the only residual soil of the area. It occurs as a dark brown to black silt loam, averaging from eight to sixteen inches in thickness. It contains a high percentage of organic matter, and to this may be attributed the dark color. With increased depth the color becomes lighter, the subsoil at twenty inches having a light to medium brown color, while at two feet it is a light brown with a reddish cast. The subsoil from eighteen to thirty inches is more clayey than that at the surface, but below this may become rather sandy.

Although the above section is the most uncommon, yet where the limestone is very close to the surface we find a black clay, changing very little in texture until the bed-rock is reached. In this case the soil has had its derivation wholly from the decomposition and disintegration of the limestone.

Owing to the topographical position on the main valley slopes, limestone slope clay loam grades into the Miami silt loam or Oak Forest silt loam at the upper portion of the slopes, while at the base it borders the Huntington loam or Hamburg loam. The origin of an average section seems to be mostly from the weathering of the Cincinnati limestone, to some extent from the wash of the silt loam above it, and in a few cases from the decomposition and disintegration of the underlying Cincinnati shales or the Laurel limestone. The effect that slumping, freezing, thawing, chemical reaction between the calcium carbonate of the limestone and the organic acids of the soil and other processes of disintegration are having upon the Cincinnati limestone, can be partly determined by the fact that E. R. Quick, living one and a half miles south of Brookville, in 1883 gathered a large

amount of limestone talus from a hillside where today there is fully as much as then.

This type seems to be especially rich in plant foods, and is known, locally, as the tobacco soil, one thousand pounds to an acre often being realized. No soil in the county is as well adapted to blue grass. Corn also does well and alfalfa gives as good yields as on the bottom land. Probably the first alfalfa grown in the county was sown by Herman Muller, living a few miles east of Cedar Grove, about twenty-four years ago. It yielded from four to five tons per acre. Where the limestone is close to the surface and the soil is so full of the fragments that it is considered untillable, and would be classed as a stony clay or stony clay loam, alfalfa has grown well.

Owing to the very steep slopes upon which the limestone slope clay loam occurs the soil wash is very great, and a decade will leave the fields almost bare and worthless unless great precaution is taken. More care should be given when plowing so that the water cannot run in furrows. Crops like tobacco and corn are dangerous to the preservation of the soil, because they leave the ground bare for a considerable interval. In the long run, blue grass and alfalfa would be more profitable, since they would hold the soil in place.

HUNTINGTON LOAM.

For texture and colors of the Huntington loam and its subsoils, the occurrences in Franklin county are much like those described elsewhere, but the topographical occurrence differs somewhat from the other counties in that the upper terraces are so much higher above the flood plains than in the other six counties. The fourth terrace, which has its development on the east side of White Water valley, south of Brookville, is one hundred feet above the bed of the river. At the surface it is a rich farming loam of seven to seventeen inches, grading into a fine sandy loam and at two feet into a sandy loam. At two and one-half feet it is a fine sand. Underlying this is ten to twenty inches of a tough yellow clay containing gravel, and lower down occurs boulder clay of a bluish gray color. The third terrace is about seventy-five feet above the stream bed and is more sandy than the fourth, while the second is the most extensive and furnishes a splendid grade of farming land. The first terrace averages about twenty feet above low water mark and also takes its rank, in many places, as a most excellent farm land. Four miles south of Brookville a well was drilled in this terrace to a depth of one hundred and fifty feet before bed-rock was reached.

The best farmers of the Huntington loam raise an average corn crop

of sixty bushels, wheat fourteen, and alfalfa four and a half tons. This soil is well adapted to tobacco, but it is not considered equal to the limestone slope clay loam. Although the land is very porous, and manures will leach away rapidly, yet the application of stable manure, green manures and commercial fertilizer is reported to pay well for increasing the production.

The selling price of this type varies from fifty dollars to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre.

HAMBURG LOAM.

Found in the bottoms of the narrow valleys of the smaller streams on the west side of White Water river and its west forks, is a mixture of limestone talus, which has washed down from the valley sides, with the wash from the Oak Forest silt loam. On the east side of Whitewater the limestone talus is mingled with the wash from the Miami silt loam. The texture varies from a loam to a stony loam.

Where there is a widening of the bottoms, so that agriculture can be carried on, crops equal to those produced on the Huntington loam are obtained, but these areas are very limited and comprise only small portions of farms.

ANCIENT EARTHWORKS.

Dr. Rufus Haymond, of Brookville, who was at one time assistant geologist in the scientific corps of the state, made a professional survey of the natural features of Franklin county about 1870, which has ever been considered as standard authority up to that date of research, and concerning the ancient earthworks of this county he remarks as follows:

There are few earthworks, except mounds, found in this county. Three miles north of Brookville, and immediately west of the East fork, upon the top of a hill nearly three hundred and fifty feet high, there is a semi-circular wall of earth three hundred yards in length. It is built across a narrow ridge which is formed by two deep ravines, one on the south, the other on the north, which, with the river on the east, isolate the flat top of the hill (containing fifteen or twenty acres), to protect the inhabitants from an enemy approaching from that direction.

There are quite a number of earthen mounds in the county, but none of large size. I have seen none more than four feet in height and many of

them are not more than three or four feet high. Those on the highlands bordering the river are uniformly upon the highest places, and always in view of the river and its valley. These mounds are so situated with reference to each other, that a person standing on a mound in the most northern part of the county, overlooking the valley of the river, could see the next mound below him, and from the second the third was in view, and so on with all the others, thus forming a chain of observatories, from which the approach of an enemy could be telegraphed with great celerity from one to the other, either by smoke or some other intelligible signal. Though these mounds were used for burying mounds, I have no doubt they were also used as signal posts. Very probably these signals were made by fire, for the clay of which they are composed in some cases has been burned to near the color of brick.

The Mound Builders were a people possessing rare good taste, which is evidenced by the situation of their mounds. These were always built in picturesque positions—either on the highest grounds or in the valleys upon the edges of the highest river terraces overlooking the water and the lower portions of the valley.

Two miles below Brookville there are, within the distance of two furlongs, upon the edge of the highest river terrace, nine small mounds. Besides these nine, which appear to have been completed, there is one barely commenced and abandoned. The commencement was made by digging up the earth to the depth of about twelve inches, which was then thrown out from the center and heaped up around the circumference forming a circle within, on which the superstructure was to be erected, and which has very much the appearance of a shallow basin. It was in these basins that the dead were burned, or rather partly burned, for they were not usually entirely consumed. Not many mounds in this neighborhood have been thoroughly explored, and in such as have few contain anything more than bones and charcoal. In two of them bracelets of copper were found and in some others a pipe or two. One of these, found in a mound eight miles below Brookville, was said by those who found it to have still retained the scent of tobacco: if this be true, it conclusively proves that these people used tobacco as well as their successors, the modern Indian. There are upon many of the high points, mounds of stone which have been erected by a different people from the Mound Builders. These contain vast quantities of human bones, both of adults and children, as well as the bones of squirrels, skunks and other small animals. These were not probably the burial places of the dead.

but a collection of their bones, brought together from many places for final sepulture.

Since the organization of a local society, much attention has been given to this interesting subject by Dr. George W. Homsher, of Fairfield, who is the curator of this department. A survey of the entire county, with a careful study of all details and materials, is included in the plan of operation. This labor has so far been extended over the township of Springfield, Brookville, Bath and Fairfield only, but with results highly satisfactory to the observers.

On this small area no less than forty-two distinct works have been noted, and in many cases explored. Many interesting, and some rare, specimens of the relics and the handiwork of the ancient builders have been reclaimed.

BLUE LIMESTONE REGION.

The blue limestone is the lowest rock that has been exposed at the bottom of our streams in Franklin county. It underlies the whole region, and is the only rock found in the southeastern third of the county. This limestone, with its accompanying marls, is about four hundred feet thick at Brookville, about a mile north of which place it disappears under a drab limestone, from six to twenty inches thick.

The surface of the county was originally almost a level plain, which is now varied and cut up by ravines, valleys and streams that have worn themselves during the long ages of the past. Beyond the heads of the streams, where the table-land has not been changed by running water, the highest land is so flat as to almost deserve the name of marsh or swamp. Yet these lands are not too wet to produce good forest timber. Thus it will be apparent that there is no such thing as hills or mountains, yet to a person in the valleys, or ravines, the rapid slopes give every appearance, it being a hilly country, originally.

The blue limestone in Franklin county, as I have observed it, is found in strata varying from less than an inch to twelve or fourteen in thickness. These layers seem to the eye to be nearly horizontal, and can occasionally be traced for half a mile, where the outcrop is found bordering the streams and run parallel to the dip.

It is a curious fact that, notwithstanding the immense number of rocks, from the lowest point we can observe to near the tops of the highest levels, comparatively few loose stones are found at the surface. The hills and slopes of the valleys are covered with clay and other diluvial matter, in all

respects identical with that found upon the uplands, and, strange enough, though so near the lime rock, the soil of the hillsides, as is the case in all the uplands and flats, seems to be devoid of lime—a fact scarcely credible when we consider the immense amount of this mineral immediately below the surface. If lime ever existed in any considerable quantity in these uplands (which is doubtful) it has been leached out during the lapse of ages by the constant percolation of water charged with destructive chemical agents, ever since their deposition. The probability is that those lands, which are so deficient in lime, would be benefited by the application of the marls found everywhere between the rocks, and that those which have been exhausted by cultivation might, by a proper application of lime and manures, be restored to their original fertility.

THE DRIFT DEPOSIT.

The superficial material resting upon the rocks above described consists mostly of yellow clay, mixed more or less with small pieces of broken limestone, gravel from the primitive rocks, and, in a few localities, almost pure gravel is found; in others, sand, and frequently sand and gravel mixed. In no instance on the uplands or tops of the hills do the rocks penetrate through these materials, and we find them only where the drift has been worn away by the action of the streams. The drift varies from four or five feet to forty or fifty feet in thickness upon the upland. The slopes of the valleys and side-hills seem to be covered with drift similar to that upon the high grounds, but not of equal thickness. In digging wells on the uplands, the roots and bodies of trees are frequently found at various depths from ten to thirty feet. Occasionally, limbs and leaves are found, with vegetable mold at various depths.

BOWLERS.

Boulders of granite, hornblend, greenstone, and almost every species of metamorphic rock, are found all over the county, upon the highest as well as the lowest land. They are always found upon the surface and never beneath, except when under slides or terraces of washed-down gravel and sand. I have seen a few granite boulders that would square five feet: they are, however, generally much smaller, and are usually worn round by attrition.

TERRACES.

Upon the hillsides, parallel to the course of the main river, and upon all of its branches, there are benches of ancient terraces—upon the river-

slopes usually but two or three, but upon the smaller streams there are more. I have counted as many as ten upon a side-hill bordering Blue creek. Upon these ancient benches or beaches we find no gravel or sand, nothing but soil, clays and rocks *in situ*. On the main river, throughout its course in the county, there are from two to four terraces composed of gravel, sand, broken limestone and small boulders. The first terraces or lower bottoms are usually not more than ten to twelve feet above the water; the highest ranging from seventy to eighty feet. Where the terraces occupy the points just above the river and its tributary, we find the lower ends composed of fine sand, drifted in strata, first to the east, then to the west, as though they had been washed up by the waves and heaped upon each other, as the wind changed from east to west.

MINERAL SPRINGS.

No mineral springs of medical character are known to exist in this county, with the exception of a few which contain a small amount of iron, with possibly a small percentage of saline sulphur. Springs of any kind are much fewer than we would suspect from the configuration of the country. I think the limited number may be accounted for by the fact that all the rock strata, as well as the marl beds, are divided by vertical seams, which allow the water to pass through them. It is true there are in this county quite a number of springs, but they are not by any means so numerous as I have observed them in other hilly countries. The water of all our springs contains a quantity of lime, and is, therefore, familiarly called "hard water."

The blue clay marl beds are too numerous to be mentioned, for everyone observes this material. In one locality, in Laurel township, there is a bed of whitish or cream-colored marl, about eighteen inches thick, lying immediately above the "cliff," or Devonian rocks. Also in Fairfield township, one and one-fourth miles from the mouth of Wolf creek, there is a bed of white marl, varying in thickness from six to thirty-six inches.

PRECIOUS METALS.

In both Laurel and Posey townships there have been discovered along the banks of Seine creek and its branches, traces of gold in very small particles. In a wash-pan of dirt about two or three particles of pure gold are washed out. None has been discovered larger than a small grain of wheat.

Gold has also been found on Duck creek, though in small particles. The gold is usually found accompanying the black sands.

A single piece of copper was found, weighing about six pounds. This evidently was brought here from the copper regions of the Northern lakes by the drift process.

SALT IN THE COUNTY.

Seventy to eighty years ago (about 1835) salt was made at four different places in Franklin county. None of the present generation, and but few of the preceding generation, recall those saltworks. Three of these salt wells were on Salt creek—two on the farm of George and David Hawkins, section 4, township 11, range 12 east, and one on the farm of Alexander Hawkins, in the same section. The latter is the well of which the largest amount of salt was made. The fourth well was on Pipe creek, section 8, township 10, range 13 east, in Butler township. These wells were situated in the blue limestone and clay marls of the lower Silurian group. On the hills near them is found the magnesian and bituminous nodular series. The saline element was not of sufficient strength to make the production of salt profitable.

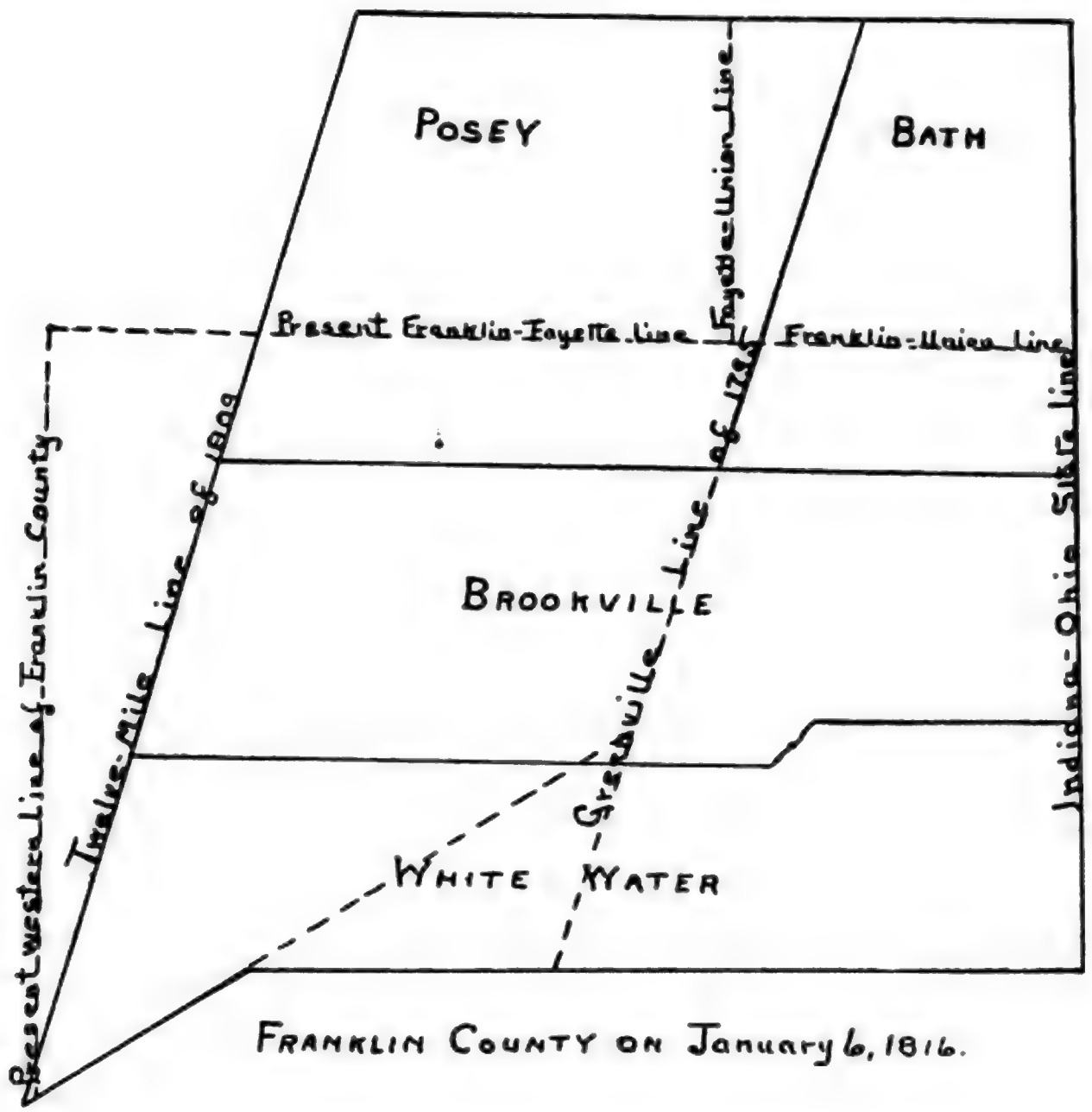
The belief was so strong among early settlers that lead existed here in paying quantities, that most of the early deeds had a "lead reserve clause" inserted in them. But careful research has proven the mistaken notion and no lead exists in the county.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

In every part of the county, says the geologist, clay of a good quality is found for brick-making. Bricks are made on the uplands of the fine-grained yellow and whitish clay of first rate quality. Many have been made at Brookville on the flat lands, but these occasionally contain fragments of lime, which make them only suitable for inside walls.

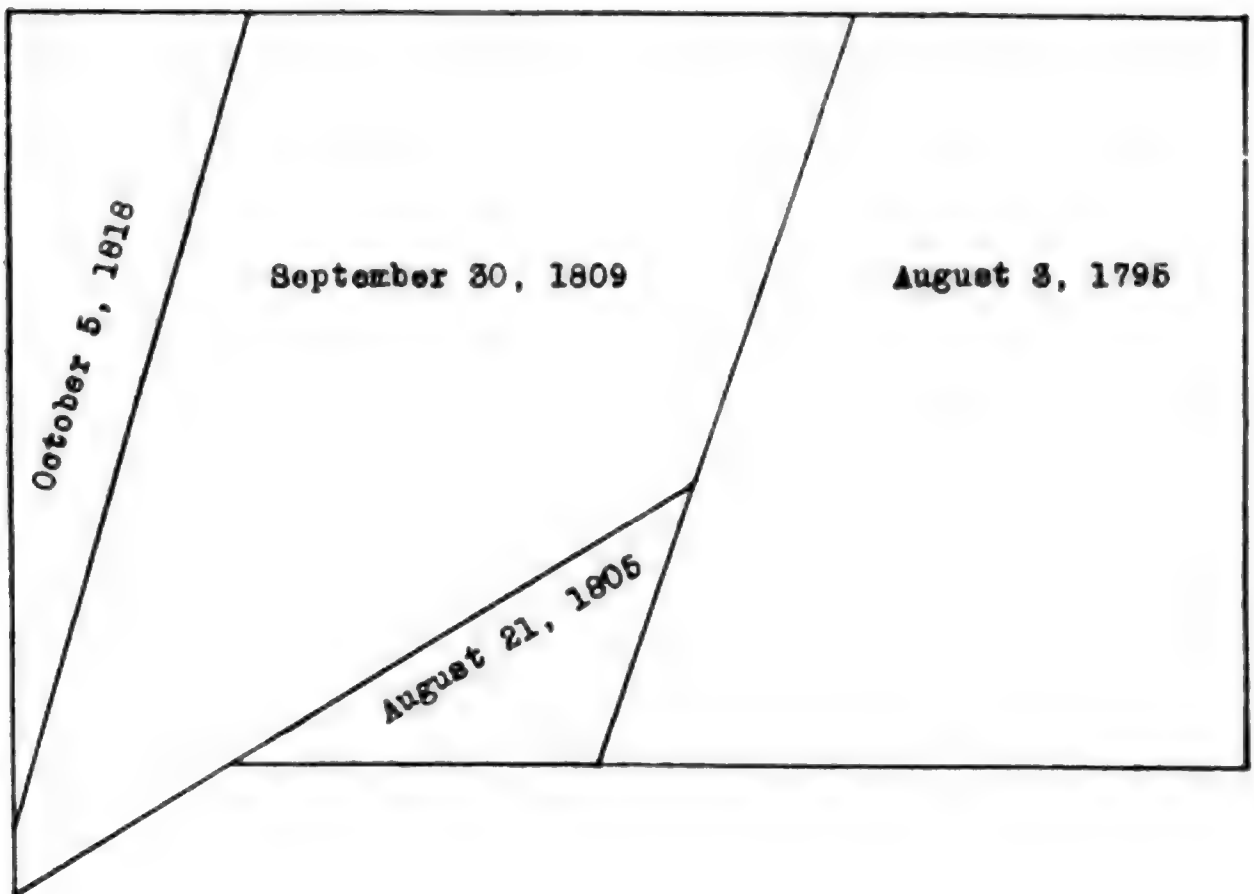
Stone, generally known as "blue Cincinnati limestone," is abundant everywhere and is the surface rock in this county. It is a valuable and very durable stone, but there are but few strata thick enough to make the quarries a paying proposition. The thin layers have long been used in walling wells and laying foundations. Many of thicker strata are so shelly and composed of broken corals and fossils that they are not suited to ordinary stone-mason work. The thin strata was originally largely used for flagging the side walks, until the more recent introduction of cement side walks.

Up to within a comparatively few years, this flag-stone industry was one of much importance in the county. The most valuable building stone in the county is found near Laurel and at points in Posey township. This stone is of the same formation as the Dayton stone, so extensively used in construction in Cincinnati, Greensburg and other places. This has been usually classed with the Niagara stone, but others class it with the Devonian formation. This stone has been extensively quarried two or three miles northwest of Laurel, on the southeast quarter of section 5, township 12 north, range 12 east. Adjoining the old village of Bull Town, Posey township, in section 13, township 12, range 11 east, is probably the most westerly quarry of this stone ever developed. But little stone is being taken from any of the Franklin quarries at present. Better stone elsewhere and poor shipping facilities here, with lack of capital, probably are some of the causes.



FRANKLIN COUNTY ON JANUARY 6, 1816.

INDIAN CESSIONS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY



CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Franklin county was the seventh county organized within the present limits of Indiana and was one of the thirteen counties which had been organized at the time the territory applied for an enabling act in 1815. All counties during the territorial period (1800-16) were either created by the governor or the territorial Legislature. During the first five years the governor created the counties, but after the Legislature was organized, in 1805, it took over the creation of counties. They were organized as fast as the increase in population demanded them, but it was not until 1810 that Dearborn county was populated sufficiently to warrant its division.

There are four separate tracts of land within the present limits of Franklin county, representing four distinct purchases by the United States government from the Indians. The first land which was bought from the Indians was secured by the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795. This treaty line was drawn from the mouth of the Kentucky river in a northeasterly direction to Fort Recovery and entered Franklin county in Highland township, between sections 15 and 35, and passed out of the county as a boundary line between Blooming Grove and Fairfield townships. The land included within these limits now embraces all of Fairfield, Bath, Springfield, White Water, practically all of Highland and three-fourths of Brookville township. This land was entered from Cincinnati until the land office was established in Brookville in 1820.

The second tract of land in Franklin county which was secured by the government from the Indians was acquired by the treaty at Grouseland (near Vincennes), August 21, 1805. This includes a triangular tract in four townships, as follows: Ray (section 15, and fractional sections 10, 16 and 17); Butler (sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 33 and fractional sections 1, 11, 28, 32 and 36); Brookville (sections 27, 34 and fractional sections 22, 23, 26 and 35); Highland (fractional sections 3, 10 and 15).

It was the purchase of the third tract of land which led directly to the organization of Franklin county. This was the Twelve-mile Purchase, which was concluded by Harrison at Fort Wayne, September 30, 1809. This tract

included a strip twelve miles in width, lying west of the 1795 treaty line. It entered Franklin county at the south in section 22, Ray township, and passed out of the county in section 1 of Posey township. It is the second largest tract in the county which was purchased from the Indians and includes all of Blooming Grove, Metamora and Laurel townships, as well as the greater portion of Salt Creek and Ray townships. There are also part of Butler, Brookville and Posey townships within this tract.

The fourth and last Indian cession, which includes a part of Franklin county, was concluded at St. Mary's, October 2-6, 1818. This purchase from the Indians included the largest tract of land which was ever secured from them in Indiana and is known in history as the New Purchase. There are only parts of three townships in Franklin county which fall within this fourth tract, namely, Ray, Salt Creek and Posey.

The Twelve-mile Purchase of 1809 practically doubled the area of Dearborn county and, as has been previously stated, led directly to the division of the county and the formation of Franklin and Wayne out of its northern half. When the territorial Legislature met at Vincennes, on November 12, 1810, there was present a group of men who were desirous of organizing two new counties out of Dearborn and Clark, these counties being Franklin and Wayne. Solomon Manwaring was a councilor from Dearborn county and the same man who had surveyed Brookville in 1808. One of the three territorial representatives from Dearborn county was John Templeton, who resided in what is now Franklin county. It is safe to presume that Amos Butler and others interested in Brookville real estate and business enterprises were either present themselves or had able representatives to look after their interests. At least within fifteen days after the Legislature had met (November 27, 1810) Franklin county was created. Templeton, who was, by the way, a son-in-law of Robert Hanna, had the honor of giving the new county its name. As originally established, the county included all the territory between the Ohio line on the east and the Twelve-mile line of 1809 on the west. The southern limits of the county have never been changed, but as it was organized in 1810 it extended nine miles further north and included a large part of what is now Fayette and Union counties. The act establishing the county is as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., that from and after the first day of February, 1811, all that part of Dearborn and Clark counties which is included in the following boundaries shall form and constitute two new counties; that is to say, beginning at the corner of townships 7 and 8 on the line of the state of Ohio; thence north until the same arrives at Fort Recovery;

thence from Fort Recovery southwardly with the line of the western boundary of the purchase made at Fort Wayne in the year 1809, until the same intersects the northern boundary of the purchase made at Grouseland; thence northwardly with the line of the last named purchase until the same arrives at a point where a due east-and-west line will strike the corner of town 7 and 8 on the aforesaid state of Ohio line.

"Section 2. That the tract of country included within the aforesaid boundary be and the same hereby is divided into two separate and distinct counties by a line beginning at the corner of towns 11 and 12, on the line of the state of Ohio, and from thence west until it shall intersect a line of the western boundary of the before-mentioned purchase of Fort Wayne; and that from and after the first day of February, 1811, the tract of country falling within the southern division thereof shall be known and designated as the county of Franklin, and the northern division thereof shall be known and designated by the name and style of the county of Wayne.

"Section 3. That for the purpose of fixing the permanent seat of justice in and for the said county of Franklin, James Adair, David Hover and Elijah Sparks be and they are hereby appointed commissioners whose duty it shall be to convene at the town of Brookville, in the said county of Franklin, on or before the first Monday of May next, and being first duly sworn to discharge the duties enjoined on them by this act without favor, affection or partiality, before some justice of the peace of said county, legally commissioned, shall proceed to fix on the most convenient and eligible place for the permanent seat of justice for the same.

"Section 4. That so soon as the place for holding the courts for said county shall be established agreeably to the above section, the judges of the court of common pleas for the said county shall immediately proceed to erect the necessary public buildings for the same at such place, in the same manner as is required by law in other counties; and after the public buildings are so erected, the court of said county shall adjourn to the said place at their next term after the same shall be completed, which shall become and is hereby declared to be the permanent seat of justice of the said county of Franklin."

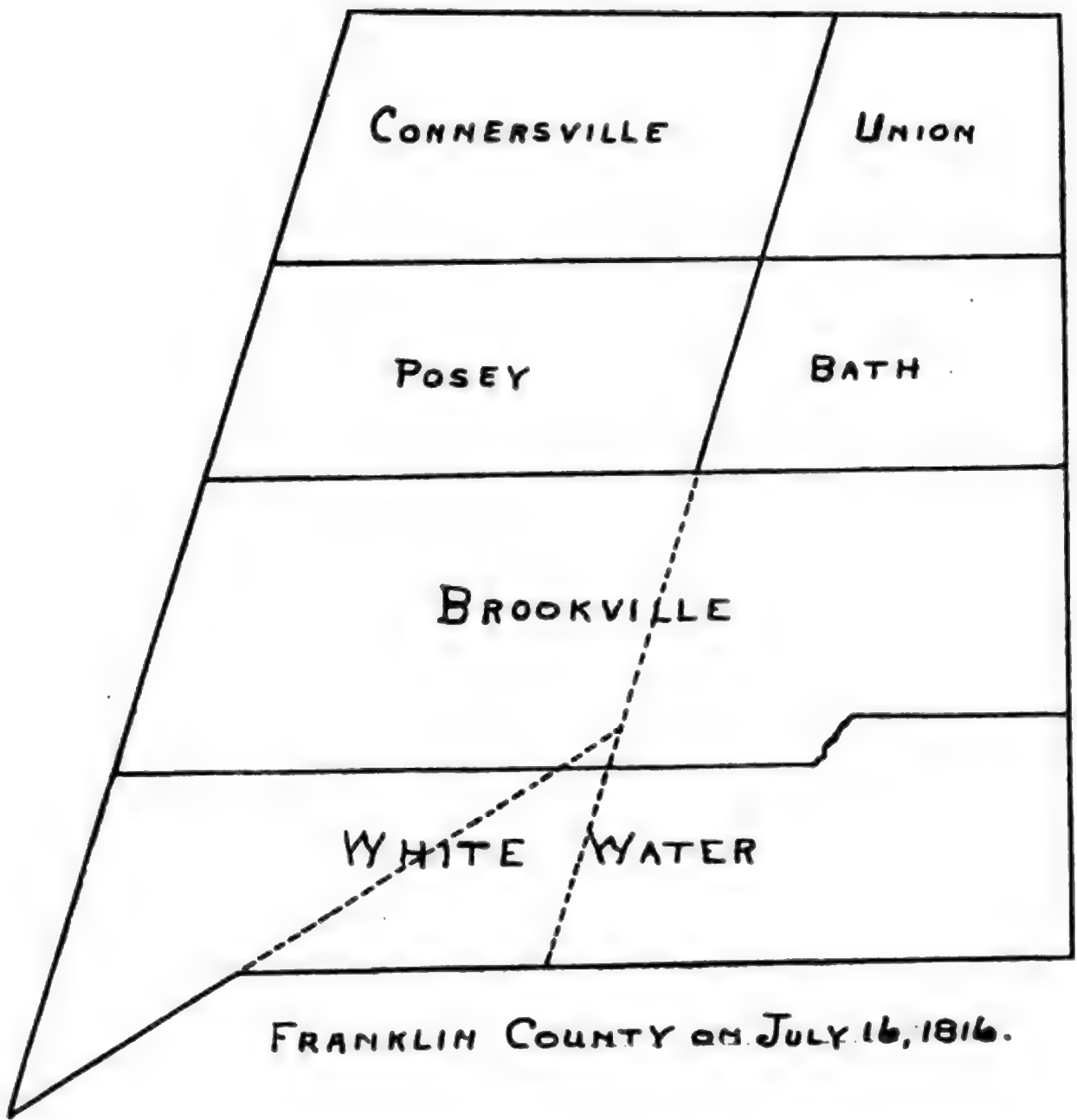
THE COUNTY SEAT.

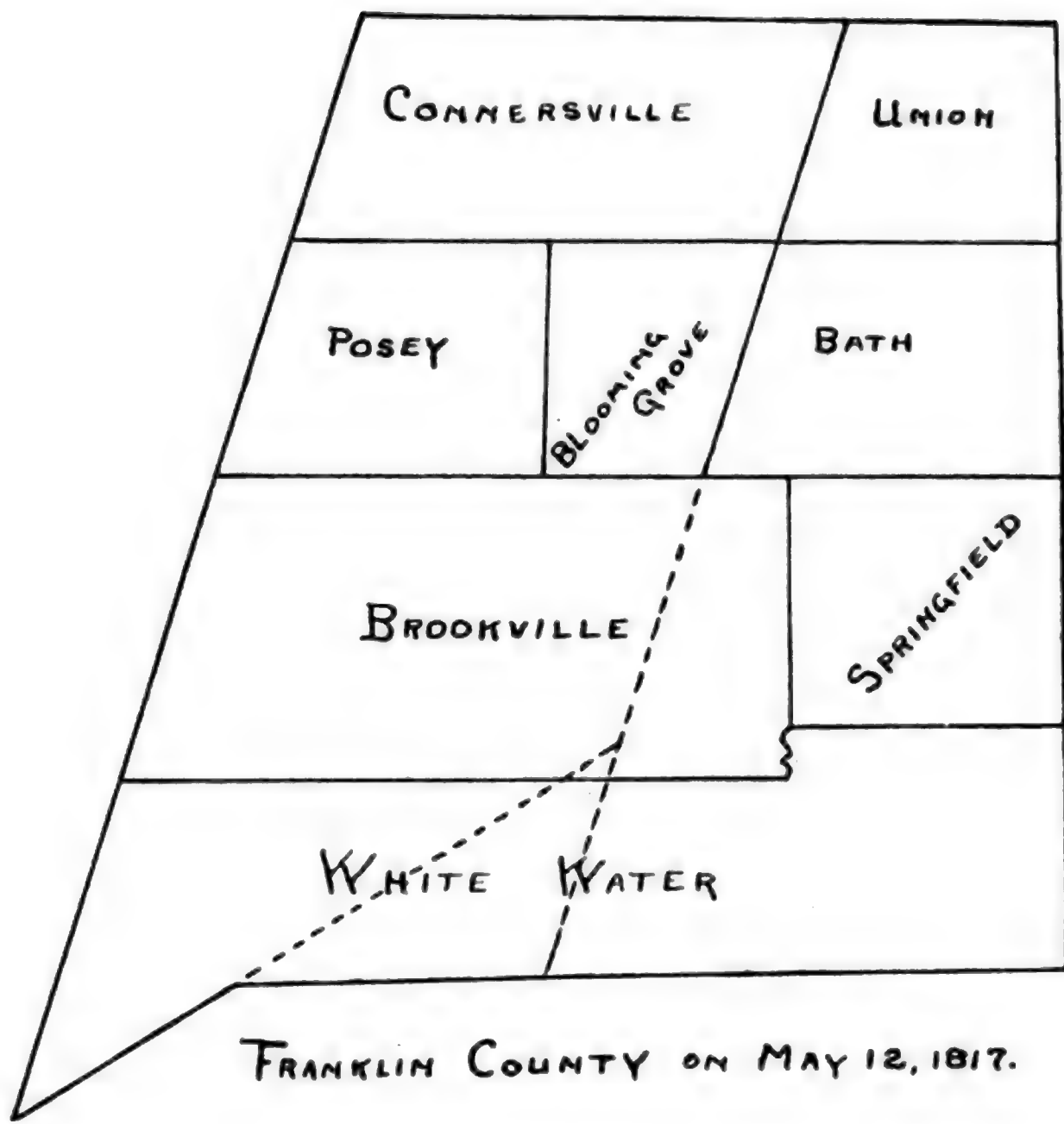
There was probably no question but that Brookville would be selected as the county seat, although there is a tradition to the effect that the town of Fairfield indulged in some county-seat aspiration. This tradition must be the result of a disordered imagination, since at the time Fairfield was laid out

in 1815 there was being completed at Brookville what was probably the best court house in the state at the time. It is true that Fairfield was nearer the center of the county as it was originally laid out and that it was the center of the heaviest population of the county in 1811. However, as soon as Brookville was selected as the county seat in 1811 there could certainly have been no hope on the part of those who wished the seat of justice placed at what was later Fairfield. Scores of Indiana counties have had difficulty in getting the county seat located, but Franklin county has never experienced any trouble along this line.

Franklin county secured its present territorial limits as a result of three separate legislative acts. Fayette county was organized by the act of December 28, 1818, and began its independent career on the first day of the following year. This took off a strip nine miles wide lying between the Twelve-mile line of 1809 and the line dividing. The erection of Union county by the legislative act of January 5, 1821, took off a tract nine miles wide lying between the Ohio line and Fayette county. The third legislative act which helped to define the present limits of the county was passed as result of the New Purchase of October, 1818. A triangular strip about two miles and a half wide and sixteen miles long was added to Franklin county by the Legislature of 1823 and on February 11, of that year, the commissioners of the county attached it to Posey township. The organization of the various townships of the county is given in detail in the separate chapter dealing with the townships. Unfortunately, the first records of the county are missing and there is no way of telling what the limits of the first townships were, although it seems certain that Brookville, Posey and Bath were the first three townships.

There is no way of knowing how many people lived in Franklin county when it was organized on February 1, 1811. It is fair to presume that there were at least five thousand people in the county; the census of 1815 credited the county with 7,370 people and a voting population of 1,430. At this time Franklin county was second only in population to Knox and had thirty-nine more voters than that county. By 1820 Franklin county had increased to a population of 10,703 and at that time was the third in the state in population, being surpassed by Wayne (12,119) and Dearborn (11,468.) During the next decade Franklin county passed through a terrible crisis and hundreds of its best people left the county, yet the census of 1830 gave it a population of 10,990. However, it was still fourth out of the sixty-two counties then organized, being passed by Wayne (18,589), Dearborn (13,955), and Jefferson (11,465). The census of Franklin county by decades since 1880 is as follows:





FRANKLIN COUNTY ON MAY 12, 1817.

Townships.	1880	1890	1900	1910
Bath	754	658	557	604
Blooming Grove	795	664	653	651
Brookville	2,525	2,242	1,961	1,722
Brookville town	1,809	2,028	2,037	2,169
Butler	1,402	1,243	1,073	876
Fairfield	818	674	601	553
Highland	1,827	1,509	1,317	1,161
Cedar Grove				185
Laurel	1,866	1,760	1,412	1,209
Laurel town			600	503
Metamora	1,040	928	712	693
Posey	1,034	882	810	713
Ray	2,478	2,224	2,122	2,017
Oldenburg		690	957	956
Salt Creek	1,247	1,073	849	699
Springfield	1,464	1,224	1,130	1,118
Mt. Carmel		142	153	142
White Water	1,446	1,237	1,154	1,150

THE FIRST YEAR OF STATEHOOD.

The voters of Franklin county exercised their rights of franchise for the first time in the state of Indiana, August 5, 1816. At this time all township, county and national officers were voted for by the electors of the county. The following is a summary of the election of August 5, 1816:

Governor—

Jonathan Jennings

506

Thomas Posey

53

Lieutenant-Governor—

Christopher Harrison

463

John Vawter

69

Congress—

William Hendricks

449

Allen D. Thom

40

State Senator—

William H. Eads

278

John Conner

237

(6)

State Representative—

James Noble	518
David Mounts	320
Archibald Guthrie	133
James Young	197

Coroner—

James Brownlee	422
Joseph Northrup	112

Sheriff—

Robert Hanna	426
John Allen	118

It will be noted that five hundred and fifty-nine votes were cast for governor, this being the largest number of votes cast for any one official. In addition to the officials above listed, the electors voted for justice of the peace and county commissioners, but the record of the vote on these has not been found. The county treasurer, listers, pound keepers, collector of county and state revenue, road supervisors, fence viewers, overseers of the poor, inspectors of flour and pork and constables were appointed.

Court procedure was materially changed by the 1816 Constitution and was really made simpler. The circuit court was placed in charge of a president judge, elected by the state Legislature, and two associate judges, elected by the various counties. In 1816 there were only three circuits in the state, for at that time there were only fifteen counties in the state. The clerk of the court was appointed by the Legislature for a term of seven years. The old county court was abolished and its duties placed in the hands of a board of three commissioners; the common pleas court was absorbed by the circuit court, or rather the duties of the old circuit and common pleas courts were performed by the new circuit court.

The first circuit court under the new constitution met in March, 1817, with John Test as president judge and John Jacobs and John Hanna as associate judges. Enoch McCarty and Robert Hanna were clerk and sheriff, respectively, of the court. The grand jury was composed of George Rudicil, John Stevenson, Stephen Gregg, Powell Scott, Samuel Arnet, Solomon Shepherd, Ebenezer Howe, John Miller, Thomas Clark, Michael Cline, William Evans, Jacob Sailors, John Hawkins, Samuel McCowe, Thomas Wainscott, Israel W. Bonham, Thomas William, John Case and Michael C. Snell.

A QUARTET OF PUGILISTIC LAWYERS.

A history of the courts and the lawyers would not be complete without mention of the fistic encounters of some of the followers of Blackstone. Not all of their lashings were inflicted by their tongues, since it appears from the court records that their fists were frequently called into action. In the spring of 1817 four of Brookville's lawyers got tangled up in a series of arguments, which finally brought them before the bar of justice. James McKinney and Miles C. Eggleston were the first pugnacious couple to stage an encounter. Records are not available to show the fight by rounds, but the court records say that they were brought before the court, pleaded not guilty, and asked for a trial by jury. Whether they got five dollars' worth of satisfaction out of their encounter is not known, but it took that much to satisfy the court. The other pair of local attorneys to wage a personal combat in the spring of 1817 was James Noble and Stephen C. Stephens. They, too, met on the field of battle and were later fined five dollars for engaging in such bellicose activities. As has been mentioned before, fighting was a very common offense in the early history of the county; but this is to be noted—the followers of the sport invariably used nature's weapons and very seldom was the knife or gun called into action. Most of the legal business for the first two or three years in the county was in the hands of Hendricks, Noble, McKinney, Stephens, Eggleston and Lane. Of course, Noble and Hendricks were in Congress while it was in session, and this fact undoubtedly made them the highest-priced lawyers of the county.

The Constitution of 1816 placed the general affairs of the county in the hands of the board of three commissioners and this board assumed all the duties performed by the old territorial county court. The first board of commissioners was composed of Enoch D. John, Samuel Rockafellar and James Wilson and met in Brookville for the first time, February 10, 1817. Their first action was to define the limits of six townships which had been previously organized, namely: Whitewater, Brookville, Posey, Bath, Union and Connersville. The definition of the limits of these townships and the ordering of an election in each township for justices of the peace was all the business transacted by them at their first session. Changes in township boundaries and the creation of new townships continued down until September 5, 1849, when the last two townships, Butler and Metamora, were organized. All of these changes are set forth in detail in the history of the various townships.

Generally speaking, the main work of the commissioners during the

early history of the county was concerned with the laying out of roads, the appointment of petty officials and the issuance of licenses to tavern and store keepers. There was not much litigation in either the circuit or commissioners' court and if a mathematical conclusion is permissible, the historian, after a perusal of the records, ventures to assert that four-fifths of the civil cases were for misdemeanors, such as trover, covenant, trespass and debt. In 1817 the commissioners' records speak of a man who is confined in a jail for debt. In those days the gossip had to be on her guard, since any charge she might make against one of her neighbors was very apt to bring her into court. In 1817 a woman, whose reputation was not of the best, was accused by one of her neighbors of being, among other things, a thief, and she promptly brought suit and her defamer was ordered to pay her eight hundred dollars to satisfy her wounded feelings. The man falsely accused of hog-stealing collected all the way from one to two thousand dollars if his accuser was unable to prove the charge. One is led to think that such drastic action would prove an excellent thing in 1915 even as it did a hundred years ago.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS OF 1816 AND 1850.

Franklin county had been in existence five years when Indiana was admitted to the Union and had had members in the territorial Legislature of five different sessions, namely, the sessions beginning as follows: November 12, 1811; February 1, 1813; December 6, 1813; August 15, 1814; December 4, 1815. The county was ably represented in the Legislature from the beginning and when the constitutional convention of 1816 met at Corydon on June 10, Franklin county had five of the ablest men who sat in that body. These were William H. Eads, a member of the committee on impeachments; Robert Hanna, Jr., a member of the committee on constitutional revision and militia; James Noble, a member of the committees on judicial and legislative matters and militia; James Brownlee, a member of the committee on executive functions; Enoch McCarty, a member of the committee on the distribution of powers in the government, and on militia. Two of these men later became United States senators from Indiana, Noble and Hanna. Noble served from 1816 to 1831, dying in the middle of his third term, and his lifelong friend, Hanna, was appointed by the governor to fill out his unexpired term.

Franklin county was represented in the constitutional convention which met at Indianapolis, October 7, 1850, and remained in session until February 10, 1851. During the eighteen weeks that this convention had been in session, there had been little else talked about. A new instrument of government was

produced, which, while it was a great improvement upon the Constitution of 1816, yet cannot be considered as a great constitution. An effort was made by referendum vote in the fall of 1914 to call a constitutional convention, but an adverse vote was returned.

LAND ENTRIES OF FRANKLIN COUNTY IN THE OHIO SURVEY.

In the recorder's office at Brookville is preserved the tract book containing all of the entries of the Ohio survey. This includes all of the land in the county between the treaty line of 1795 and the Ohio line. There is probably no more interesting old volume in the court house than this, for here may be seen the names of each entry, the date of same, the number of acres entered, the number of the final certificate and the exact location by section, township and range. The sections varied in size from one hundred and two to one hundred seventy-one acres, the greater portion of them ranging from one hundred forty-six to one hundred sixty-one acres. The list here given is arranged by years rather than by sections, as is given in the original tract book:

Township 8, Range 1, West.

1803—Benjamin McCarty, sec. 32.

1804—Isaac Levy, sec. 29.

1805—Abraham Pledsoe, sec. 2; William VanMeter, sec. 35; Joseph Siers, sec. 11.

1806—Henry Ramey, sec. 13; Benjamin McCarty, sec. 18; Nathan Porter, sec. 19; John Allen, sec. 29; Samuel Moore, sec. 10.

1807—Michael Rudicil, sec. 26; John Sailor, sec. 18.

1808—Moses Wiley, sec. 9; William Ramey, sec. 24; John Caldwell, sec. 1.

1809—Samuel Moore, sec. 10; Elmore William and Leon Sayre, sec. 19.

1810—Jones & Vanblaricum.

1811—Benjamin Abraham, sec. 1; John Allen, sec. 1; John Allen, sec. 2; William McDonnel, sec. 6; Allen Spencer and James Wiley, sec. 11; William Remy, sec. 11; John Cloud, sec. 12; Thomas McQueen, sec. 13; Thomas McQueen, sec. 14; John Vanblaricum, sec. 29.

1812—James and John Caldwell, sec. 2; Thomas Milholland, sec. 6; David and Eli Penwell, sec. 12; Joseph Williams, sec. 12; John Sater, sec. 12; Peter Hann, sec. 14; John Standsbury, sec. 23; Henry Sater, sec. 24; James Remy, sec. 25.

1813—William Wilson, sec. 3; James Milholland, sec. 6; William Rus-

ter, sec. 10; William B. and John S. Allen, sec. 11; George Rudicil, sec. 17; Jonathan Hunt, sec. 19; John Standsbury, sec. 23; John Larrison, sec. 23; Joseph Summers, sec. 24; John Foutch, sec. 27; Samuel Weber, sec. 28; William Remy, sec. 35; Israel Davis, sec. 35; Israel Davis and Frederick Shotty, sec. 35.

1814—John Wolley, sec. 1; Silas Woolley, sec. 2; William Well, sec. 3; Joseph Siers, sec. 4; Prince Jenkins, sec. 5; Prince Jenkins, sec. 6; John Welch, sec. 7; Mathew Sparks, sec. 10; William Siers, sec. 10; John Wood, sec. 13; James Finley, sec. 14; James Remy, sec. 24; Morris Sealey, sec. 25; John Hays, sec. 25; James Gold, sec. 25; James Remy, sec. 26; Caleb Keeler, sec. 26; Lemuel Snow, sec. 27; Lemuel Snow, Jr., sec. 27; Lemuel Snow, sec. 27; John Vanblaricum, sec. 28; Lemuel Snow, sec. 28; George Larrison, sec. 28; Nathan Richardson, sec. 33; Henry Garner, sec. 34; Abner Conner, sec. 34; Andrew Bailey, sec. 36; Robert M. Seely, sec. 36.

1815—James Stewart, sec. 3; Mathew Sparks, sec. 4; James Montgomery, sec. 4; Jonathan Winn, sec. 7; Joshua Quile, sec. 9; Ebenezer Lewis, sec. 9; Joshua Quile, sec. 9; Isaac S. Swearingen, sec. 15; Isaac S. Swearingen, sec. 15; David K. Este and Andrew Bailey, sec. 17; William Hudson, sec. 18; Isaac Swearingen, sec. 22; Israel Davis, sec. 23; William Smith and Simon Gulley, sec. 26; John H. Rockefeller, sec. 31; I. and William Watkins, sec. 33; Ralph Wildrige, sec. 33; William Lewis, sec. 36; Joseph Hoop and Michael Flowers, sec. 36.

1816—Hugh Moore, sec. 8; James and Josiah Lowers, sec. 14; Manuel Chambers, sec. 17; Oliver Benton, sec. 18; Joseph Peter, sec. 20; Thomas Clark, sec. 20; Michael Rudicil, sec. 21; Richard Hubble, sec. 22; Thomas Mannering, sec. 31; James Jones, sec. 31.

1817—William Burke, sec. 3; Abiah Hays, sec. 10; Joseph Harmon, sec. 20; Benjamin George, sec. 21; Richard Hubble, sec. 22; Robert McKoy and George M. Brown, sec. 30; James Jones, sec. 30; Robert McKoy and George M. Brown, sec. 30; Alexander Abercrombie, sec. 33.

1818—William Lemmon, sec. 4; Peter B. Milespaugh, sec. 5; Jacob Felter, sec. 5; Stephen Craig, sec. 5; William Lowes, sec. 15; Philip Yost, sec. 17; Ralph Reiley, sec. 33; Benjamin Lewis, sec. 34.

1819—John Siely, sec. 15; John McComb, sec. 20.

Township 9, Range 1, West.

1803—

1804—John Ramey and Robert Scantland, sec. 27; John Ramey, sec. 28.

1805—

1806—James Heath, sec. 28; William Cloud, sec. 31; John Coulter and William Rail, sec. 33.

1807—Edward White, sec. 23; Thomas Morgan, sec. 24; Dennis Duskey, sec. 29; John Crowel, sec. 32; John Clendining, sec. 33.

1808—Andrew Shirk, sec. 13.

1809—Richard Kolb, sec. 18; Philip Wilkins, sec. 24; Samuel Hamilton, sec. 21.

1810—Adam Reed, sec. 5; Daniel Reed, sec. 6; Daniel Reed, sec. 7; Moses Reardon, sec. 14.

1811—James Ferrel, sec. 3; Stephen Gardner, sec. 3; James McCaw, sec. 3; Daniel Currie, sec. 4; Gideon Wilkinson, sec. 4; Philip Jones, sec. 9; Gideon Wilkinson, sec. 9; Gideon Wilkinson, sec. 9; Cornelius Wiley, sec. 10; Samuel McCray, sec. 10; William Ardery, sec. 14; William McDonald, sec. 19; Richard Cockey, sec. 20; Robert Luse, sec. 22; William Ardery, sec. 23; Josiah Beall, sec. 21; Robert Fossert, sec. 34; Chester Harrel, sec. 35.

1812—Charles Burch, sec. 2; Alexander Filford, sec. 2; Henry Burget, sec. 3; Lemuel Lemmon, sec. 4; William and Abraham Hetdrick, sec. 7; Thomas Osborn, sec. 8; William Armstrong, sec. 9; Richard Colliver, sec. 10; John Milner, sec. 10; Adam Carson, sec. 11; George Todd and James McNutt, sec. 13; Moses Rardon, sec. 14; Thomas Seldridge, sec. 14; Andrew Shirk, sec. 17; Walter Tucker, sec. 18; Thomas Gregg, sec. 20; Joseph Cilley, sec. 23; Isaac Wood, sec. 25; Joseph Cilley, sec. 26; Stanhope Royster, sec. 26; Amos Atherton, sec. 27; Arthur Henrie, sec. 34.

1813—Mathew Smith, Jr., sec. 1; Thomas Craven, sec. 2; William Nelson, sec. 5; James Wood, sec. 5; Jonathan Stount, sec. 8; Adam Mow, sec. 8; Bryson Blackburn, sec. 11; Charles Cone, sec. 12; Charles Cone, sec. 12; Elijah Atherton, sec. 15; Abraham Timberman, sec. 18; John and Christopher Stroubel, sec. 18; William Clark and Stephen Gregg, sec. 19; Andrew Shirk, Jr., sec. 22; James Rees, sec. 23; John McQuire, sec. 25; Ithamer White, sec. 26; Robert Gray, sec. 26; Thomas Shaw, sec. 27; Jacob Fausset, sec. 27; Isaac Wamsley, sec. 28; Abner Leonard, sec. 29; Benjamin Hinds, sec. 29; Joseph L. Carson, sec. 30; William Seal, sec. 31; James Seal, sec. 31; John Rees, sec. 34; Benjamin Wood, sec. 35; James McCord, sec. 35; William Snodgrape, sec. 36; Jacob Hiday, sec. 36; Benjamin Abrahams, sec. 36.

1814—Samuel Bourne and Benjamin Crocker, sec. 1; Ezra L. Bourne, sec. 1; William Ferguson, sec. 1; Jeremiah Abbott, sec. 2; William P. Swett, sec. 4; Walter Tucker, sec. 6; John Wanderlick, sec. 6; John Wanderlick, sec. 6; William Hetdrick, sec. 7; Joab Howell, sec. 7; Enoch D. John, sec.

8; Lewis Bond, sec. 13; Mary Denny, sec. 13; Lewis Bond, sec. 17; Rebert John, sec. 17; James Goudie, sec. 19; P. S. Symmey (assigned to Joseph Merrill), sec. 19; Richard Cockey, sec. 20; John Carson, sec. 20; Enoch D. John, sec. 20; Robert Luse, sec. 22; John Goldtrap, sec. 25; John Chivington, sec. 29; John Powers, sec. 31; Zachariah Davis, sec. 32; Alexander Furguson, sec. 35; Christopher Hansel, sec. 36.

1815—Benoni Goble, sec. 15; Abner Goble, sec. 15; James Stewart, sec. 17; Thomas Reeds, sec. 20; Joseph Kingery, sec. 26; William Forbes, sec. 27; Robert Pettycrew, sec. 31; James Stevens, sec. 33; David Jones, sec. 33; Lemmuel Lemmon, sec. 35.

1816—John Spear, sec. 10; James Dunn, sec. 20; John Ross, sec. 28; Andrew Orr and John Hatfield, sec. 28; Samuel Hueston, sec. 33; Robert Ross, sec. 34; Samuel Huston, sec. 34; William Ruffin (assigned to John Pitman), sec. 35; Ephraim Tucker, sec. 35.

1817—John Sunderland, sec. 28; John Sunderland, sec. 28.

Township 8, Range 2, West.

1804—William Arnett, sec. 4; James McCoy, sec. 4.

1805—Leth Goodwin, sec. 2; James Adair, sec. 3; William Wilson, sec. 3; John Milholland, sec. 3; Samuel and Charles Scott, sec. 3.

1806—William Henderson, sec. 4; Anthony Halberstadt, sec. 10.

1807—Allen Ramsey, sec. 14.

1808—No entries.

1809—No entries.

1810—John Quick, sec. 2; John Connor, sec. 11; John Connor, sec. 13; John Connor, sec. 14.

1811—Briton Gant, sec. 1; William Lynes, sec. 4; William Helm, sec. 13; Thomas Clark, sec. 13; Stephen Goble, sec. 14.

1812—John Leforge, sec. 10; John Schank, sec. 11.

1813—Henry Case, sec. 2; John Stafford, sec. 6; Elliott Herndon, sec. 6; Samuel Case, sec. 10; Moses Congar, sec. 12; George Singherse, sec. 12; Lesmund Basye, sec. 8.

1814—Thomas Milholland, sec. 1; John Quick, sec. 2; John Hale and Lewis Dewese, sec. 5; Nathan Henderson, sec. 7; William Jackman, sec. 12; Nathaniel Henderson, sec. 18; Edward Carney, sec. 26; William Ramsey, sec. 26; John Mercer, sec. 27; Nicholas Pumphrey, sec. 33; Nicholas Pumphrey, sec. 34; Daniel Harty, sec. 35.

1815—William H. Eads, sec. 1; David Gayman, sec. 5; Ryleigh Wood-

worth, sec. 9; Timothy and Anselm Parker, sec. 12; Robertson Jones, sec. 25; William Fread, sec. 26.

1816—Thomas Henderson, sec. 5; Solomon Allen, sec. 5; Solomon Shephard, sec. 8; Daniel Hosbrook, sec. 8; Harvey Bates, sec. 8; John and Jacob Hackleman, sec. 9; John Fugit, sec. 11; John Ward, sec. 13; John Jasen, sec. 14; John W. Morrison, sec. 17; Peter Prifogle, sec. 18; Corbly Hudson, sec. 25; Eli Brooks, sec. 27.

1817—Samuel C. Vance, sec. 6; Stephen Butler and E. P. Smith, sec. 7; Adam Nelson, sec. 9; James and John Andrew, sec. 9; Zachariah Cooksy, sec. 10; David E. Wade, sec. 17; John Hays, sec. 23; Jacob Hays, sec. 23; John B. Chapman and James Price, sec. 24; John Ayers, sec. 24; John Page, sec. 24; William Knowley, sec. 25; Levi Fortner, sec. 26; Samuel Price, sec. 27; Reuben Clearwater, sec. 32; John Halberstadt, sec. 32; Samuel Price and William Mints, sec. 35; William Mints, sec. 35.

1818—John Stafford, sec. 17; George W. Matthews, sec. 19; Nicholas Longworth, sec. 20; Robert Douglass, sec. 22; William Cummings, sec. 27; Uzziah Kendall, sec. 28; John Atkinyon and William Walker, sec. 28; Bradbury Cottrell and Joseph McCafferty, sec. 28; William Stephenson, sec. 29; Phineas J. Johnson, sec. 29; Job Harrison, sec. 29; John Davis, sec. 29; Charles Harrison, sec. 30; Henry Dougherty, sec. 30; George W. Shank, sec. 31; Corbly Hudson, sec. 36.

1819—Jonathan Moore, sec. 19; Edward Blackburn, sec. 31; William Davis, sec. 32; Joshua L. Sparks, sec. 36.

Township 9, Range 2, West.

1804—Robert Templeton, sec. 4; James Taylor, sec. 9; Thomas Williams, sec. 19; Amos Butler, sec. 20; John Ramey, sec. 32; Solomon Tyner, sec. 33; William Tyner, sec. 33.

1805—John Logan, sec. 9; John Allen, sec. 29; Amos Butler and Jesse B. Thomas, sec. 29; Samuel Arnet, sec. 32; Thomas Henderson, sec. 32; Thomas Henderson, sec. 32; John Brown, sec. 33.

1806—Agness Taylor, sec. 3; William Henderson, sec. 8; David Bell, sec. 8; John Vincent, sec. 19; Amos Butler, sec. 20; Amos Butler, sec. 20; Amos Butler, sec. 29; Abraham Hackleman, sec. 34.

1807—Solomon Tyner, sec. 27.

1808—James Knight, sec. 17; John Kennedy, sec. 19; John Norris, sec. 19; Amos Butler, sec. 20; Benjamin McCarty, sec. 21; James Moore, sec. 30; John Penwell, sec. 31.

1809—No entries.

1810—Thomas Skinner, sec. 7; James Knight and Joseph McGinnis, sec. 17.

1811—Joseph Thorp, sec. 8; Joseph Barekman, sec. 10; Jacob Craig, sec. 11; James Knight, Jr., sec. 17; William Barr and William Ruffin, sec. 17; Amos Butler, sec. 21; Arthur Henrie, sec. 25; David Penwell, sec. 27; Micajah Parke, sec. 28; James McGinnis and James Noble, sec. 28; Ruggles Winchill, sec. 28; John Kennedy, sec. 28; Thomas Williams, sec. 30; John Richardson, sec. 33; John Collins and William McCoy, sec. 34; George Anthony, sec. 35.

1812—Lismund Basye, sec. 3; Robert Templeton, sec. 4; Anthony Halberstadt, sec. 22.

1813—Robert Glidwell, sec. 3; Lesmund Bayse, sec. 8; James Logan, sec. 10; Carson & Love, sec. 23; Andrew Reed, sec. 25; James Goudie, sec. 25; Charles Vancamp, sec. 35.

1814—Richard Keene, sec. 30; Archibald Falbott, sec. 30; John Holliday, sec. 30; David McGaughey, sec. 34; Robert Blair, sec. 35.

1815—John Smith, sec. 5; Alexander Tilford, sec. 11; Thomas Bond, sec. 12; Enoch Buckingham, sec. 15; Enoch Buckingham, sec. 21; Stephen Davis, sec. 29; Nixon Oliver, sec. 32; Samuel Dugans, sec. 36.

1816—George Rab, sec. 21; Samuel Stewart, sec. 28; George Wallace, sec. 31; Henry R. Compton, sec. 32.

1817—James Port, sec. 12; Peter and Elijah Updike, sec. 15; Samuel F. and Jesse Hunt, sec. 15; Stephen Craig, sec. 22; Cornelius Simonton, sec. 22; Benjamin Blue, sec. 25; Benjamin Tucker, sec. 32.

Township 10, Range 1, West.

1805—Abraham Miller, sec. 21; Daniel Miller, sec. 21; Daniel Hansel, sec. 21; Christopher Hansell; John Miller, sec. 12.

1806—Peter Davis, sec. 7; Peter Davis, sec. 8; William Crawford, sec. 13; Abraham Hamman, sec. 13; Jacob Rake, sec. 13; Samuel Howell, sec. 18; James Reedy, sec. 18; Joseph Nelson, sec. 18; Jonathan Copeland and James Berry, sec. 19; James Crooks, sec. 24; Thomas Burke, sec. 26; Chatfield Howell, sec. 30; Carmick Galligan and Hyren Campion, sec. 30; Willard Dubois, sec. 30; Chatfield Howell, sec. 30.

1807—Abraham Durst, sec. 12; Abraham Lee, sec. 36.

1808—John Denman, sec. 13; Samuel Ayers, sec. 19; Abraham Jones, sec. 36.

1809—William Dinniston, sec. 14; James Baxter, sec. 23; John Harper, sec. 25; James Baxter, sec. 26.

1810—William Leaper, sec. 10; John Miller, sec. 12; John Miller, sec. 14; William Stephens, sec. 14; Isaac Coon, sec. 14; Moses Maxwell, sec. 19; Joseph Lee, sec. 23; William Stephens, sec. 27; John and Chatfield Howell, sec. 32; Andrew Cornelison, sec. 32; David Gray, sec. 36.

1811—John McCluken, sec. 9; Thomas Harper, sec. 11; Flint & Garret, sec. 19; John Flint, sec. 20; John Flint, Sr., sec. 20; James Baxter, sec. 25; John Moss, sec. 25; Benjamin Hargereder, sec. 31.

1812—Morris Witham, sec. 8; Joshua Williams, sec. 8; Christopher Smith, sec. 23; Abel Dare, sec. 29; Lemuel Lemmon, sec. 34.

1813—John Ray, sec. 7; James Currie, sec. 10; John Hitfield, sec. 18; Jacob Rell, sec. 23; John Morris, sec. 26; Christopher and George Hansel, sec. 27; John Flint, Sr., sec. 29; Adam Nelson, sec. 31; Samuel Kain, sec. 32; Lemuel Lemmon, sec. 33; William Goff, sec. 34.

1814—James Fordyce, sec. 7; William Coe, sec. 7; Christopher Smith, sec. 8; John Kell, sec. 9; James and Thomas R. Smiley, sec. 9; William Denniston, sec. 9; Closs Thompson, sec. 10; David Black, sec. 11; John McCord, sec. 17; Jonathan W. Powers, sec. 17; James Smith, sec. 17; Jacob Bell, sec. 22; Christian Gerton, sec. 22; Joshua Harris, sec. 27; Robert Brisbin, sec. 29; John Wills, sec. 1; James Stevens, sec. 1; Ezekiel and William Powers, sec. 1; Elias Baldwin, sec. 2; Jacob Stair, sec. 2; David Smith, sec. 2; John Tharp, sec. 5; William H. Eads, sec. 5; William Morris and Stacy Fenton, sec. 10; Richard Cockey, sec. 11; Peter Ambrose, sec. 12; William Crooks, sec. 12; David Smith, sec. 13; James Wallace, sec. 13; John Allen, sec. 14; John Allen and Benjamin McCarty, sec. 14; Andrew Bailey, sec. 14; Benjamin McCarty and John Allen, sec. 15; Jonathan McCarty, sec. 15; Firmin Smith, sec. 18; William Butler, sec. 21; John Kelsey, sec. 22; David Black, sec. 23; Amos Baldwin and Joseph Riche, sec. 25; Archibald Talbott, sec. 26; Peyton S. Symmes, sec. 26; John Hedley, sec. 26; Isaac Kimmy, sec. 27; Isaac K. Finch, sec. 27; Jacob Hetdrick, sec. 30; James Noble, sec. 30; Eli Stringer, sec. 31; Thomas Henderson, sec. 31; David Clearwaters, sec. 31; John Collin, sec. 35; Mary Milholland, sec. 36; Moses Finch, sec. 36; Mary Milholland, sec. 36; Enoch McCarty, sec. 36.

1815—William Dubois, sec. 1; Enoch Buckingham, sec. 1; Enoch Buckingham, sec. 3; Blaksslee Barns, sec. 9; Jacob Clearwater, sec. 10; Enoch Buckingham, sec. 11; Daniel Haymond, sec. 12; Jacob Stout, sec. 13; Thomas Baldwin, sec. 13; Daniel G. Templeton, sec. 23; David Graham, sec. 23; David Hays, sec. 24; Abel White, sec. 24; Enoch Thompson, sec. 24; Enoch Buckingham, sec. 24.

1816—Robert Templeton, Jr., sec. 5; Peter Gerard, sec. 5; Robert Arch-

ibald, sec. 6; Alexander Cumming, sec. 14; Lewis Bishop, sec. 15; David E. Wade, sec. 22; David Bradford, sec. 35.

1817—David Oliver, sec. 11; Samuel F. Hunt and William C. Drew, sec. 21.

Township 10, Range 2, West.

1804—Joseph Hanna, sec. 9; James Taylor, sec. 9; William Logan, sec. 28; Robert Templeton, sec. 28; Robert Hanna, sec. 28; Robert Hanna, sec. 33.

1805—John Ewing, sec. 17.

1806—George Hollingsworth, sec. 9; George Hollingsworth, sec. 10; William Dubois, sec. 11; John Dickeson, sec. 11; Alexander and Isaac Dubois, sec. 12; James Piper and Joel Williams, sec. 13; Jacob Bloyd, sec. 17; Obadiah Estes, sec. 33; Robert Glidewell, sec. 34.

1807—No entries.

1808—Amiriah Elwell, sec. 12; Thomas Osbourn, sec. 21.

1809—Isaac and Benjamin Willson, sec. 21; Hugh Abernathy and William Rusing, sec. 21.

1810—Thomas I. Norman, sec. 24.

1811—Jacob Dubois, sec. 11; Daniel Willson, sec. 12; Clark Bates, sec. 13; John Flint, sec. 24; Robert White, sec. 24; Archibald Morrow, sec. 27; Benjamin Nugent, sec. 27; Ralph Williams, sec. 32; Robert Hanna, sec. 33; John Hornaday, sec. 34.

1812—James Pipes, sec. 14; George Johnston, sec. 21; John Smith, sec. 23; William, Henry, Charlotte and John Gibbs, sec. 24; James and Joseph Stephens, sec. 36.

1813—Thomas Hervey, sec. 29; John Dickeson, sec. 34; William Limes, sec. 35; Jacob and Christopher Kiger, sec. 35.

1814—Abraham Elwell, sec. 10; Reuben Scarlock, sec. 10; William Coomes, sec. 12; Clark Bates, sec. 13; William Popenoe, sec. 14; John Whitsworth and John Keeley, sec. 14; James Watters, sec. 20; Robert Green, sec. 23; Vincent Davis, sec. 23; Richard Freeman, sec. 25; Daniel Osborn, sec. Daniel Powers, sec. 27; William Rusing, sec. 29; Joel Belk, sec. 29; Robert Hanna, Jr., and John Negent, sec. 32; Emery Hobbs, sec. 32; John Huffman, sec. 33; Daniel Powers, sec. 35; Stephen Gardner, sec. 36; Aaron Frakes, sec. 36; John Watty, sec. 36.

1815—William Abernathy, sec. 10; Jacob Newkirk, sec. 14; John Reily, sec. 23; David Powers, sec. 23; Isaac Sellers, sec. 26; Thomas Powers, sec. 32; William Harvey, sec. 35.

1816—Thomas Thomas, sec. 8; Mathew Brown, sec. 17; John Fisher, sec. 20; Henry Todd, sec. 27; Isaac Buckley, sec. 29; David Erb, sec. 30.

1817—Thomas Osborn, sec. 22; James Gordon, sec. 31.

1818—Ezekiel Rose, sec. 15; Wilie Powell, sec. 15; James Osborn, sec. 15; William H. Eads, sec. 15; Jonathan Bassett, sec. 27.

Township 9, Range 3, West.

1804-1814—No entries.

1815—Isaac Fuller, sec. 12; William C. Drew and Isaac Bisbee, sec. 1; David Brown and Samuel C. Vance, sec. 13.

Township 10, Range 3, West.

1806—McCarty & Gilman, sec. 25; Benjamin McCarty, secs. 13-24; Samuel F. Hunt and William C. Drew, sec. 36.

Township 10, Range 11, East.

1804-1817—No entries.

1818—Nicholas Longworth, sec. 3; N. Longworth and Moses Brooks, sec. 10.

Township 11, Range 11, East.

1804-1814—No entries.

1815—Joshua Rice, sec. 36; Edmund Adams, sec. 24; Thomas Lindman, sec. 25; Lyman B. House, sec. 35; George W. Jones and George W. Hinds, sec. 36.

Township 12, Range 11, East.

1804-1814—No entries.

1815—Robert Dickerson, sec. 12; Robert Dickerson, sec. 13.

Township 10, Range 12, East.

1804-1816—No entries.

1817—William George, sec. 4; Nicholas Longworth and G. Taylor, sec. 7; William Steele, sec. 4.

Township 11, Range 12, East.

1804-1810—No entries.

1811—William Henderson, sec. 4; Eli Allen, sec. 9; Andrew Spencer, sec. 9.

1812—Alexander Speer, sec. 4.

1813—No entries.

1814—Isaac Step, sec. 4; John Campbell, sec. 8; David Lewis, sec. 17; Nathan Lewis, sec. 17; David Nelson, sec. 24; John Hawkins, sec. 29; Bartholomew Fitchpatrick, sec. 30.

1815—John Hawkins, sec. 4; Eli Allen, sec. 8; John Miller, sec. 17; William Marlin, sec. 20; Jacob Burnet and A. Bailey, sec. 20; Joseph C. Reeder, sec. 30; Joseph C. Reeder, sec. 30.

Township 12, Range 12, East.

1804-1810—No entries.

1811—Archibald Guthren, sec. 3; Samuel Garrison, sec. 3; William Smith, sec. 3; Elijah Lympus, sec. 3; James Agnis, sec. 9; Robert Russell, sec. 9; William VanMeter, sec. 21; James McCoy, sec. 21; Hugh Brison, sec. 22; James Russell, sec. 24; William Gordon, assigned to Thomas Curry, sec. 25; William Gordon, sec. 25; Artema D. Woodworth, assigned to Charles, sec. 26; Artema D. Woodworth, sec. 26; Artema D. Woodworth, sec. 26; George Willson, sec. 26; John Connor, sec. 27; James W. Bailey, sec. 27; George Crist, sec. 27; Michael Manan, sec. 28; Eli Stringer, sec. 33; Jacob Manan, sec. 34; William Floor, sec. 35; George Adams, sec. 35; George Gultner, sec. 36; John Reed, sec. 36; Larkin Sims, sec. 36; David Mount, sec. 36.

1812—Henry Teagarden, sec. 20; John Crist, sec. 21; John Brison, sec. 28; Michael Manan, sec. 34; David Mount, sec. 35.

1813—James Thomas, sec. 10; James C. Smith, sec. 20; John Ferris, sec. 27; John C. Harley, sec. 33; David Mount, sec. 34; John Senour, sec. 34.

1814—Joseph Hoffner, sec. 2; Thomas Williams, sec. 4; William Maple, sec. 9; Spencer and G. Wiley, sec. 10; Enoch Russell, sec. 17; Stephen Bullock, sec. 30; Jonathan Webb, sec. 32; John Ferris, sec. 33; William Adams, sec. 35.

1815—Edward Toner, sec. 9; Harvey Lockwood, sec. 11; Edward Brush, sec. 14; Edward Brush, sec. 14; William Rundle, sec. 14; William Rundle, sec. 14; Joshua Rice, sec. 17; Joshua Rice, sec. 19; Atwell Jackman, sec. 19. Atwell Jackman, sec. 19.

1816—John Arnold, sec. 10; Edward Brush and H. Lockwood, sec. 15; Ephraim Young, sec. 20; Hugh Brison, sec. 21; William Evans, sec. 22.

1817—Samuel Garrison, sec. 4; Thomas Williams, sec. 5; William Cox, sec. 6; Horatio Mason, sec. 10; N. Harp, sec. 23; John Curry, sec. 24; Artema D. Woodworth, sec. 26; Hugh Brison, sec. 30.

1818—Hugh Mead, sec. 2; Camp & Kellogg, sec. 5; Allen Simpson, sec. 22; James and Solomon Cole, sec. 24; William Gordon, sec. 25.

1819—No entries.

1820—No entries.

1821—William Maxwell, sec. 29.

Township 11, Range 13, East.

1804-1810—No entries.

1811—William Simes, sec. 2; William Bradley, sec. 3; John Neal, sec. 3; John Brown, sec. 3; William Wilson, sec. 3; Harvey Brown, sec. 4; William Arnett, sec. 4; Simpson Jones, sec. 4; Isaac Willson, sec. 5; William Arnold, sec. 5; Alexander Miller, sec. 6; John Stafford, sec. 10; Henry Calfee, sec. 10; Brown & Martin, sec. 11.

1812—David Mount, sec. 5; William George, sec. 6; Benjamin Salor, sec. 6; Samuel Alley, sec. 7; David Alley, sec. 18; James Alley, sec. 19.

1813—Jonathan Osborn, sec. 7.

1814—Eli Stringer, sec. 5; John Wells, sec. 10; Benjamin Smith, sec. 10; Cyrus Alley, sec. 18; Jonathan Allen, sec. 18; Elisha Cragun, sec. 19; Peter Alley, sec. 30.

1815—William Willson, sec. 4; William Wilson, sec. 9; William Conn, sec. 30.

1816—William B. Laughlin, sec. 17.

1817—James Hobbs, sec. 7; Amos Butler, secs. 14-23; Robert W. Halsted, sec. 15; Edmund Adams, sec. 15; S. Butler and E. P. Smith, sec. 15; Andrew Jackson, sec. 20; Aaron and Daniel G. Gana, sec. 21; Eli Stringer, sec. 21; William C. Drew and Samuel Todd, sec. 21; Samuel F. Hunt and William C. Drew, sec. 28.

1818—Caleb White, sec. 9; James Glenn, sec. 9; J. Carleton and Daniel Brooks, sec. 22.

1819—Caleb Cragun, sec. 30.

Township 12, Range 13, East.

1804-1810—No entries.

1811—Jacob Blacklidge, sec. 19; Ralph Williams, sec. 19; David Mount, sec. 31; Richard Williams, sec. 31; Hezekiah Mount, sec. 32; Hezekiah Mount, sec. 32; William Willson, sec. 33; David Stoops, sec. 33.

1812—Solomon and Richard Manwaring, sec. 26; John Kyger, sec. 31; Thomas Owsley, sec. 34.

1813—Josiah Allen, sec. 3; John Allen, Jr., sec. 4; John Price, sec. 10;

Alexander White, sec. 15; J. Curry and Benjamin Norwell, sec. 15; Christopher Swift, sec. 15; Henry Teagarden, sec. 21; Jacob Blacklidge, sec. 23; Charles Collett, sec. 24.

1814—John Brown, sec. 1; Joseph Glenn, sec. 2; Tyler McWharton, sec. 2; Michael Kingery, sec. 3; Solomon Shepard, sec. 4; Ann Dougherty, sec. 4; Daniel Teagarden, sec. 5; John R. Beaty, sec. 5; Rhoda Crump, sec. 5; John R. Beaty, sec. 5; Caleb B. Clements, sec. 8; James Webb, sec. 10; Thomas Sherwood, sec. 10; James Sherwood, sec. 10; William and James Harvey, sec. 11; William Smith, sec. 11; William Skinner, sec. 11; John Delany, sec. 14; Matthew Farran and George W. Millis, sec. 15; Richard Clements, sec. 17; Richard Williams, sec. 17; Joseph Hughell, sec. 22; Thomas Smith, sec. 23; Philip Riche, sec. 31; Thomas Owsley, sec. 33.

1815—Richard Dunkin, sec. 2; Samuel Steel, sec. 3; Elizabeth Teagarden, sec. 3; John Riggs, sec. 8; William Richardson, sec. 8; John Riggs, sec. 9; James Fordice, sec. 9; James Winden, sec. 9; Charles Harvey, sec. 11; P. Snowden and Peter Dunkin, sec. 12; Henry Bruce, sec. 23; Thomas Slaughter, sec. 23; Corbly and Mary Hudson, sec. 35.

1816—Samuel McHenry, sec. 3; Emery Scotton, sec. 14; William Williams, sec. 22; Isaac Heward, sec. 24; Robert McKoy, sec. 27; Robert McKoy, sec. 34; Henry Teagarden, sec. 34.

1817—Sarah Jones, sec. 6; William Jones, sec. 8; Malachi Swift, sec. 14; Calvin Kinsley, sec. 20; Warren Buck, sec. 20; Peter Hinds, sec. 20; Calvin Kinsley, sec. 21; Thomas Slaughter, sec. 22; William Harper, sec. 22; John Melone, sec. 28; Henry Hinds, sec. 28; Samuel Gustin, sec. 29; Jonathan Chapman, sec. 30; Benjamin Gustin, sec. 30; Charles Collett, sec. 33.

1818—William M. Worthington, sec. 6; R. Cather, Sr., and R. Cather, Jr., sec. 6; Nathan Youngs, sec. 7; Joseph Whitlock, sec. 7; Simon Yands, sec. 14.

1819—John Fisher, sec. 17.

1820—Garret Jones, sec. 27.

Township 13, Range 13, East.

1804-1810—No entries.

1811—David, George and Jas. Mallack, sec. 27; Eli Stringer, sec. 27; Thomas Henderson, sec. 27; Thomas Henderson, sec. 34; Thomas Henderson, sec. 34.

1812—James and John Watters, sec. 34.

1813—Obadiah Estes, sec. 26; Ebenezer Smith, sec. 35.

1814—David Fallin, sec. 22; Elijah Corbin, sec. 22; Thomas Stockdale, sec. 22; William Beckett, sec. 23; Isaac M. Johnson, sec. 23; Robert F. Taylor, sec. 26; Thomas Stockdale, sec. 27; John McIlvain, sec. 35; Edward Carney, sec. 35.

1815—James Morrow, sec. 22; John Fisher, sec. 23; John Campbell, sec. 25; Simon Grist, sec. 26; Ebenezer Smith, sec. 34; Alexander Simes, sec. 35.

1816—Abraham Louderback, sec. 36.

1817—Rowand and Amanda Clark, sec. 26.

TAX DUPLICATE OF 1811.

In a little paper-covered volume of eleven pages is recorded the four hundred and sixty-seven taxpayers of Franklin county for 1811, the first year of its existence. They are listed for taxation in alphabetical order, their names being followed by the number of slaves and horses which they own, these being the only two kinds of property listed for taxation. Only three slaves were returned, one belonging to John Hall and two to James James. However, there were other people in the county who held slaves, although they may have called them bond servants. There were a total of eight hundred fifty-one horses listed for taxation, but the duplicate does not state the rate at which slaves and horses were taxed.

A.

David Alley, Dodridge Ally, George Adair, Hugh Abernathy, John Andrews, John Ashur, Nathan Aldridge, Robert Abernathy, Robertson Ashur, Samuel Arnet, Eli Adams, Robert Adkison, Robert Adair, Joseph Allen, John Allen, Jonathan Ally, Samuel Ally, James Adair, Benjamin Abrahams, William Arnet.

B.

Amos Butler, Adam Banks, David Brown, David Boner, David Bradford, Hugh Brownlee, Isaac Blades, Peter Briggs, Samuel Brown, Thomas Brown, William Brown, William Burns, Burrel Banister, John Brown, Jacob Bake, Joseph Billings, Joel Belk, John Brown, Joshua Baker, Joseph Brown, (then follow four names which are not decipherable on account of the dog-eared corner of the page. The names are John, Reuban, James and Josiah), David Bell, Jacob Bloyd, William Buster, William Brown.

(7)

C.

Daniel Cummingham, Elijah Cason, George Cafee, George Cambridge, George Crist, Henry Cafee, James Conway, James Chambers, James Car-wile, Levin Cambridge, Michael Clem, Matthew Coy, Mary Carr, Nicholas Carter, Robert Carr, Stephen Crain, Samuel Clark, Thomas Cook, Thomas Carter, Thomas Cavender, Thomas Clark, William Cafee, William Cunningham, William Crawford, Zachariah Cooksey, William Cross, John Creek, John Crumwell, Richard Conner, John Clinton, John Claton, Richard Culp, John Carson, John Collins, James Case, James Crooks, John Clendenin, Jacob Cris, Joseph Carson, William Clark, William Carter.

D.

Alexander Dubois, (then follow two whose surnames only are given, Arthur and George), Thomas Deweese, Peter Deter, Thomas Davis, James Davis, Jacob Dubois, John Dickeson, Joel Davis, Lewis Deweese, William Davis, William Dubois, Sarah Deniston, William Deniston.

E.

Adam Ely, Amaziah Elwell, David Ewing, Henry Eads, Obadiah Estes, William Ewing, William Eads, Simon Ely, Samuel Ely, John Ewing, Andrew Endsly.

F.

Chilan Foster, George Fruits, George Fruits, George Frasier, Philip Frake, Robert Flack, Samuel Fullon, John Fisher, James Freel, William Ferrel, William Flood, John Fruits, James Fuller, John Fugit, Benony Freel, Aaron Frake, W. Frasier.

G.

Benjamin George, David Gray, Basil Gator, George Grigs, Henry Gaines, James Greer, Nathan Garret, Robert Green, Stephen Goble, Thomas Goling, Thomas Gilam, David Goble, William Gross, Zachariah Gloun, Thomas Grigs, James Grigs, John Gillum, William Glidewell, Robert Gilde-well, George Gittner, Jonathan Gillum, John Gurr, John Garret, William George Jr., William George, Britain Gant, James Greer.

H.

Abraham Hammon, Alexander Higgins, Anthony Holberstadt, Absalom Hasty, Christopher Hansel, Charles Harvey, Chatfield Howell, John Hanna.

David Hollingsworth, David Hansel, Elijah Harper, Eli Henderson, Ezekiel Hollingsworth, Elicot Herndon, George Harland, Joshua Harland, Isaiah Holingsworth, Isaac Hollingsworth, Jonathan Holingsworth, Jacob Holingsworth, Joseph Holingsworth, John Hanna, John Henderson, Levi Hollingsworth, Nathaniel Hamilton, Nehemiah Harp, Philemon Harvey, Richard Hollingsworth, Robert Hanna, Robert Hobs, Samuel Hanna, Samuel H. Henry, Samuel Hirnley, Thomas Harvey, Thomas Howe, Jacob Hedrick, William Holingsworth, James Harvey, Joseph Hanna, John Hall, Jacob Hackleman, John Hackleman, John Hartly, John Hagerman, Jonathan Hunt, William Hobs, William Higgs, William Henderson, William Huff, James Hall, Stephen Harrel, William Harrel, Abraham Hackleman.

J.

Daniel Johnson, Fielding Jeter, Richard Jackman, Robinson Jones, Simson Jones, Thomas Jack, John Jones, James Jones, James Johnson, James James, John Jones, Jesse Jones, William Jackson, William Julian.

K.

Cristy Kingery, John Kerry, Samuel Kingery, Willis Kelby, John Kennedy, James Knight, John Kiger.

L.

Aaron Line, Bennet Lankston, Berry Lyons, Charles Lacy, Abraham Lee, George Leviston, George Lucas, George Love, Henry Lee, Henry Lyons, Hanson Love, Isaac Lucas, Leonard Lewis, Philip Linck, Richard Lyons, Samuel Lennen, Smith Lane, Samuel Logan, William Logan, John Lefforge, William Lyons, Ruben Lyons, James Logan, Joseph Lee, Samuel Lee, Jacob Large, John Logan.

M.

Abraham Moyer, Benjamin McCarty, Charles McLain, Charles Martin, David Matlock, George Matlock, Daniel Miller, David Milton, Enoch McCarty, Henry McCarsly, Hugh Morrison, Hugh McWhorter, James Moore, Henry Mondy, John Manly, Mathew McClurkin, Martin Moses, Patrick McCarty, Richard Minner, Robert Marshall, Stephen Martin, Tobias Miller, Thomas Millholland, Thomas Mathews, Valentine Mowery, William Manly, James McCoy, John Miller, John Miller, Jr., John McKim, John Morrow, James Matlock, John Millholland, William McClem, William

McCoy, William McCann, John Myers, William McDaniel, William McKim, James Moore, Archibald Morrow.

N.

David Norris, Isaac Newhouse, John Norris, James Nichols, Samuel Newhouse, William Nichols, William Norris, William Norris, Sr., Richard Nichols, John Norris, Jr., John Niel.

O.

Caleb Odle, Elijah Owen, Simon Odle, Thomas Osborn, Jonathan Osborn.

P.

John Pennwell, David Pennwell, Henry Parker, Joshua Palmer, Jr., Joshua Palmer, Sr., Joshua Porter, Nathan Porter, James Putnam, William Palmer, Jehu Perkins, James Price, Jacob Peters, John Philips, John Patterson.

Q.

John Quick.

R.

Abraham Robertson, Allen Ramsey, Charles Royster, Enoch Russel, George Rudicil, Hugh Reed, James Remy, James Reed, Moses Rearidon, Nicholas Ragan, Peter Rifner, James Russel, Robert Ruson, James Robinson, Samuel Rockerfellar, Thomas Rash, Thomas Reed, William Ruson, William Russel, John Richeson, James Robison, John Rockefeller, William Ramsy, Robert Russel, Robert Royster, John Ryburne, John Reed, Joseph Riply, John Russel, Stanhope Royster, John Richeson.

S.

Andrew Speer, Benjamin Smith, Charles Scott, David Shark, David Stoops, Elijah Stephens, Francis Stephens, Francis Stephens, George Singhorse, Henry Stephens, Isaac Swafford, Samuel Stephens, John Stapleton, Larkin Sims, Levi Sailors, Michael Sailors, Powell Scott, Thomas Skinner, Robert Swan, Samuel Shannon, William Sparks, William Shannon, Thomas Sailors, Jesse Scott, Jacob Sailors, Richard Smith, Reuben Scurlock, Joel Scott, John Stafford, James Stephens, Sr., Joseph Stephens, James Stephens, John Shaw, Seward Simon, Joseph Sires, Joseph Seal, James Seal, John Sailor, James Stuckey, William Simons, William Skinner, Thomas Skinner, Jr., Andrew Shirk, Andrew Shirk, Jr.

T.

Agnes Taylor, Charles Teley, David Taylor, Nathan Tyler, Richard Thornberry, Robert Templeton, Samuel Tapen, William Templeton, Andrew Thorp, James Trusler, John Thompson, Robert Templeton, Robert Taylor, John Tyner, James Tyner, Silas Taylor, William Tyner, John Templeton, John Thorp.

V.

Abraham Van Eaton, John Vanblaricam, John Vincent, William Van Meter.

W.

Anthony Williams, Alexander Williams, Charles Waddel, Edward White, George Wilson, George Williams, Isaac Wilson, Isaac Wood, Joel White, Michael Wilkins, Norris Williams, Thomas Williams, Richard Williams, Ralph Wildridge, Thomas Winscott, Samuel Williams, William Willis, John Whittier, James Webster, James Wilson, Jonathan Webb, William Wilson, William Wilson, Sr., William Williams, W. Wilson, Richard Williams, Ralph Williams, Joseph Williams, Joseph Williams, Jr., James Williams, Jabez Winship, John Wilson, John Wilson, Jr., John Wilson.

CHAPTER IV.

HISTORY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY'S COURT HOUSES.

By Will M. Baker.

[The historian of this volume is indebted to Will M. Baker, the present clerk of the Franklin county circuit court, for a history of the various court houses of the county. The interesting article here presented was delivered as an address on December 19, 1912, on the occasion of the dedication of the present beautiful court house. Mr. Baker carefully investigated all records pertaining to the erection of former court houses and the result of his investigation is the article which he has kindly consented to offer the historian of this volume.]

The first court of Franklin county met in one of the rooms of the tavern in Brookville owned by James Knight, and in this tavern all the official business of the county appears to have been transacted from the organization of the county, from the spring of 1811 until April of the following year. During this time a log court house had been erected on the present public square, but within two years the county felt the need of a new structure.

On Monday, November 21, 1814, John Whitworth and Benjamin Smith, associate judges of the circuit court of Franklin county, took into consideration the erection of a court house in the public square in Brookville, and suggested that three trustees be appointed by the citizens to assist in constructing the building aforesaid, which was agreed upon. The names were nominated and, on counting the votes, it was found that John Hall, John Jacob and John R. Beatty were nominated. It was, thereupon, ordered by the court that these men were considered by the court as trustees in conjunction with the court, the court reserving to themselves the right of pointing out the particular plat on the square, aforesaid, for the erection of the court house, taking into view the most eligible ground. This building was commenced in 1815 and completed in 1817. James Knight and Martin Jameson bid in the contract for three thousand dollars.

SECOND COURT HOUSE OF COUNTY.

The board of commissioners, on November 22, 1814, ordered a court house erected according to the following plans and specifications:

“The Courthouse for the county of Franklin in the Indiana Territory shall be erected on the public square in the town of Brookville, twenty-five feet east of Main Street and thirty-three feet north of the alley running through the aforesaid public square, where the southwest corner of the aforesaid courthouse shall stand, it being forty feet square fronting towards Main Street running north and south [west of the public square] in the town aforesaid with a half octagon in the rear, or east side of the said house as laid down in the plan made out by Aquilla Logan.

“The foundation of said building to be a well of stone laid in lime mortar, two and one-half feet thick to be sunk eighteen inches below the surface of the earth, and raised two and one-half feet above the surface, the uppermost of the stone wall to be covered with a bank of clay, sand or gravel immediately after the same is built.

“The walls of the said building shall be of brick and shall be the length of two and one-half bricks in thickness from the foundation to the top of the first story, which shall be sixteen feet in the clear, that is between the two floors. The walls of the second story of the said buildings shall be of brick and shall be the length of two bricks in thickness from the commencement of the second story to the top of the same, which shall be eleven feet in the clear, that is between the floors. The said building to have a neat brick cornice running around the same to project nine inches over the plain wall.

“In the front or west side of said building to have one door in the center to be five feet in the clear in width and to have two lentils [lights] of ten by twelve, such lentils of glass in height over the door and made so as to range with the tops of the windows in the said front or west side, each window and door to have a mat strait brick arch over the tops of the same of one and one-half brick in length.

“In the front or west side of said building there shall be two windows in the lower story, in the north two windows, in the east three windows and in the south two windows of twenty-four lights of glass each, the glass to be ten inches by twelve in size and to range completely around the building, the windows to be placed at such distance from each other as the board of trustees may direct.

“In the front on the west side of said building, to have three windows in the second story in the north two windows, in the east three windows and in the south two windows of twenty-four lentils [lights] of glass each, the glass to be the same size as in the lower story, the windows to range completely all round the building and to be placed immediately over the windows in the first story

“The door and window frames of the said building to be made bastard raves [?] frames, the sash stops to be worked in the solid, the scantling out of which the above frames are made to be out of three inch stuff in thickness and calculated for sash one and one-half inches thick and shutters the same thickness.

“There shall be one girder through the center of said house laid north and south of at least twelve inches square: also one extending across the octagon laid parallel with the one through the center, and of equal size, into which the joists are to be let into, each way the joists not to be less than three inches by twelve inches, and to be laid not exceeding sixteen inches from center to center, and to be of good sound oak or poplar. For the first or lower floor, the girder through the center of said building to be supported by two pillars of stone of not less than two feet square and to be sunk an equal distance below the surface of the earth with the foundation wall, the girder across the octagon to be supported by one pillar of the same size, and sunk in the same manner as the pillars under the center girder.

“The second floor shall have one girder through the center of said building, also one extending across the octagon, immediately over those on the first floor to be of the same size: also the joists the same size, as on the first floor, and not exceeding the same width apart, of the same kind of timber and to be supported by two columns placed at such distance from each other on the center girder on the lower floor as may be directed by the trustees of said building, and not to be less than fourteen inches square at the bottom, nor less than ten inches at the top.

“The third floor the same as the second in every respect other than the size of the column, which are not to be less than twelve inches square at the bottom nor less than ten at the top.

“All the joists in the said building to be turted [?] above and let in below and all to be well pined with good inch pins.

“The roof of said building to be hipped all around to have not less than eleven principal rafters, each of which not to be less than eight inches at bottom and six inches at top in width and not less than five inches thick, the residue of the rafters not to be less than six inches at the bottom and four inches at the top in width and three inches thick, the said roof to be framed with purloins.

“The roof to be covered with good yellow poplar shingles, to be laid not to exceed five inches to the weather, the shingles not to be less than eighteen inches long and to be carried up from each side and end so as to form a regular square at the top over which shall be erected a handsome dome or



FORMER COURT HOUSE, CITY HALL AND POSTOFFICE, BROOKVILLE.

cupola, the height of which shall not be less than fifteen feet high from the top of the roof of said building to the eve of the dome or cupola, the said cupola to be eight square and ten feet in diameter, and finished in a complete and workmanlike manner with a spire of not less than fifteen feet high clear of the king post [?], with a ball of not less than fifteen inches in diameter with a handsome gilt spread eagle on the top.

"There shall be two chimneys in the said building, one on the northeast corner and one in the southeast corner, each chimney to have two fireplaces, one of the fireplaces in each chimney to be on the lower floor and one in each to be on the second floor, the fireplaces not to be less than two and one-half feet in the back, that is large enough to receive a stick of wood of that length.

"The sash shall be made out of good yellow poplar well seasoned, to be completely painted, glazed and filled in the windows.

"The window and door frames to be completely painted white. The dome or cupola to be completely painted white. The roof of said building to be completely painted spanish brown, and the walls to be of water and spanish brown. There shall be a good folding door, made and hung to said building with sufficient hinges, the door to be made of stuff not less than one and one-half inches thick and well lined, each fold of said door to contain eight panels, done in a complete workmanlike manner with two good bolts and a lock of the best possible description to be had.

"The above building to be commenced by or before the first day of the month of April and to be completed as respect [?] the above described work by or before the first day of October, 1816.

"And the above described work to be done in a complete and workmanlike manner. And it is expressly understood that the trustees for the conducting of the said building for the time being reserve to themselves the right and privilege of rejection at any time, all or any of the material which may be provided for the said building should the same be found in any way defective or insufficient in any respect whatever.

"Given under our hands at Brookville this 22nd day of December, 1814.

"Signed JOHN WHITWORTH,
 "BENJAMIN SMITH,
 "Associate Judges.
 "JOHN JACOB,
 "JOHN HALL,
 "JOHN R. BEATTY,
 "Trustees."

In the spring or summer of 1816, after the building was about two-thirds completed, James Knight, one of the contractors, died, which delayed the completion of the structure until May, 1817. Mrs. Knight was appointed administratrix of her husband's estate and finished the building, as the record says, in 1817. William Sims and Henry Case, who were appointed referees to accept the work, pronounced it as having been done according to contract, and Mrs. Knight received nine hundred and eighty dollars for her services. A large amount of the money expended in the erection of this building was raised by individual donations, the residue being levied and collected as taxes. After work was completed, records show that the court was so well pleased with the contractors' work, that they were voted nine hundred and eighty dollars bonus.

On August 12, 1818, it was "ordered that there be erected at the expense of the county a good and sufficient stray pen forty feet square, five rails high and five feet high, with a good and sufficient gate lock and key, and that the sheriff caused the same to be erected by the second Monday of the following November."

On the same date it was ordered that "Enoch McCarty be authorized to purchase weights and measures for the use of the county of the sizes the law directs."

At this same session of the board of commissioners, it was "ordered that the court house be lathed and plastered in a plain workmanlike manner, and that John Scott and Robert Hanna be appointed to superintend the selling of the contract on August 24, 1818."

The structure, however, did not meet the requirements of the new constitution and small box-like structures were built along the side of the street south of the court house.

Across the street stood the City hotel, a frame fire trap, and on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1852, fire took hold of these buildings and destroyed all the buildings in this square, including the court house. Court then was held in a little church at the foot of the hill, now the church of the United Brethren, but then belonging to the German Methodists. In June, 1852, Ed May, the man who built the present state house, arrived with plans for a new court house. Cyrus Quick, Levi Ayer and John H. Fahrots then composed the commissioners' court, and it was agreed that a new court house be erected. They obtained the stone from Schrichte's quarries, north of town; hand-made locks and doors, etc., were furnished by Mr Rhein. The old doors showed prints of hammer blows. The new court house was built for the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars.

During the summer of 1877 the county commissioners had contracted to remove the battle walls and to remodel the tower. On October 18, 1877, during a term of court, William H. Bracken, as special judge, the roof of the building went down, with twenty or more people in the court room. Luckily no one was seriously injured. Immediately the building was repaired and surmounted by the lady of justice.

As early as 1905 there were whisperings throughout the county that a new court house was needed. About this time Elmer E. Dunlap, architect, arrived and examined the building and reported the old structure sound and advised remodeling the old court house instead of building the new. The county council at that time was composed of Louis Federmann, Jacob Reiboldt, Jacob Hirt, W. T. Logan, T. C. Jones, Perry Appleton and John Zins. This council decided and planned to remodel the old court house according to the following, which I find in the county council record, April 23, 1909: "It is the sense of the county council now in session that the court house should be repaired and remodeled: that the county commissioners select an architect to prepare plans and specifications and estimates for repairing same at a cost not to exceed forty thousand dollars, and present said plans, specifications and estimates at the regular September meeting of this council."

On February 24, 1910, Elmer E. Dunlap presented his plans and the same were adopted by the board of commissioners. The appropriation made was sixty-six thousand dollars, and on March 7, 1910, order was made to repair and remodel. On May 28, 1910, an additional appropriation of thirty thousand dollars was made. The contract was let to I. W. Millikan, of Indianapolis, for the sum of seventy-one thousand three hundred dollars for general contract. The building was begun in August, 1910, and after three months' delay the work was again taken up and finally completed and the keys received by the board of commissioners at five o'clock Friday evening, November 15, 1912.

JAIL.

The jail, which was built in 1814 by James Knight, cost six hundred eighty-nine dollars. On March 20, 1815, John Whitworth and Benjamin Smith, associate judges, approved the payment of the above sum to the contractor, James Knight. This building stood on the public square.

On August 13, 1817, the commissioners ordered "that William H. Eads be allowed the sum of sixty-three dollars eighty-seven and one-half cents for furnishing and putting up a lightning rod."

On February 9, 1819, Samuel Rockafellar and John Scott, county com-

missioners, "ordered that Robert Hanna be authorized to furnish washboards for the court house, to fix the balcony, to build a closet under the stairs with a lock and key."

On July 30, 1817, the commissioners, Enoch D. John, Samuel Rockafellar and James Wilson, agreed on the following rates of taxation for the year 1817: On first rate land, 50c. per 100 acres; on second rate land, 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per 100 acres; on third rate land, 25c. per 100 acres; on each horse, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; on covering horses, the rate at which he covers the season; on town lots, 50c. per \$100; on free male person of color from the age of 21 to 55, \$3.00; on bond servants, above 12, \$2.00.

ERECTION OF A TWO-ROOM BUILDING FOR USE OF CLERK AND RECORDER.

It appears that by the year 1829 the court house was not large enough to accommodate all of the county officers. The board of commissioners, on May 5, 1829, ordered the erection "of a fire proof building in two rooms for a clerk's office and recorder's office to be erected on the public square in the town of Brookville or any two of said commissioners may act as aforesaid. Notice of said sale to be given three weeks in some public newspaper. Bond to be taken of the purchaser with two freehold securities for the completion of the building on such plan and at such time as may be specified by the said William McCleery, Robert Brackenridge and Enoch McCarty, payable to the county treasurer and his successors in his said office. And it is further ordered that the said commissioners above named are required to make out and exhibit a plan of said building to public view in said town of Brookville, ten days previous to said sale, one-half of the purchase money for building said building to be paid on the 1st Monday of February next. And the other half to be paid on the 1st Monday of August succeeding. And it is further ordered by said board that said commissioners report their proceedings to the next board and from time to time as they may be required."

ERECTION OF A BUILDING FOR COUNTY OFFICES.

For some reason which is not apparent from the records of the commissioners, they ordered, on June 2, 1843, a four-room brick building to be erected on the court house square. It has been noted that a substantial brick court house was built in 1814, and that in 1829 a two-room brick building was erected on the public square for the accommodation of as many county officers. The *Brookville American*, in its issue of June 23, 1843, says that the

people will certainly approve the action of the commissioners "since it is important that the records by which the evidence of every title in the county is perpetuated should be safe from fire." The building fronted sixty-eight feet on Main street and was eighteen feet in depth; it was to be built under the direction of Jeremiah Woods and to be completed by the first of the following November. The offices of the clerk, auditor, treasurer and recorder were to be housed in this proposed building. There was to be a fireplace in each room, while the floor of each room was to be made of brick nine inches square. The roof was covered with tin and the whole building was ordered "painted red and pencilled."

CHAPTER V.

ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARY CHANGES OF TOWNSHIPS.

It is not certain when the first townships were created in Franklin county owing to the fact that the records from 1811 to 1814 are missing. The first mention of townships is found under the date of January 3, 1816, at which time the county court appointed overseers of the poor for the townships of Posey, Brookville and Bath. It is probable that these townships were organized previous to this date, but if such were the case the record has not been found. The first township boundaries are set forth in the county court book (D, p. 82) on January 6, 1816. At this time the boundaries of the three townships just mentioned are given, as well as those of White Water township. In the following table is given a list of the townships in the order of their organization. As has been said, the date, January 3, 1816, is the first time Bath, Brookville and Posey townships are mentioned, and does not imply that they were organized on that date.

Brookville -----	January 3, 1816	Highland -----	February 12, 1821
Bath -----	January 3, 1816	Fairfield -----	February 12, 1821
Posey -----	January 3, 1816	Somerset -----	May 14, 1821
White Water -----	January 6, 1816	Ray -----	January 8, 1828
Union -----	July 16, 1816	Salt Creek -----	May 8, 1844
Connersville -----	July 16, 1816	Laurel -----	March 5, 1845
Blooming Grove -----	May 12, 1817	Butler -----	September 5, 1849
Springfield -----	May 12, 1817	Metamora -----	September 5, 1849
Liberty -----	February 9, 1819		

Three of these townships, Connersville, Liberty and Union, were in that part of Franklin county which was later set off as Fayette and Union counties, and consequently disappear from Franklin county records with the organization of the counties of which they became a part. A fourth township, Somerset, was organized in 1821 and included practically the same limits as the present township of Laurel, but before the year was over the commissioners dissolved it and attached the territory in question again to Posey. This leaves thirteen townships in the county, the last two dating from 1849. The townships are discussed in the order of their organization

with exception of the four no longer in existence. They are treated at the close of the history of the present thirteen townships of the county.

BROOKVILLE TOWNSHIP.

This is the central and largest civil sub-division in Franklin county, and contains the whole of congressional township 9, range 2; sections 1 to 12, inclusive, of township 8, range 2; two fractional sections of township 9, range 3 west; three fractional sections of township 10, range 3 west; nine full and six fractional sections of township 11, range 13 east; and six sections of township 12, range 13 east. The total territory embraced within Brookville township is about sixty-eight sections or square miles. The greater portion of this is within the original Wayne Purchase of 1795, while the remainder is between the 1795 line and the boundary line of 1809.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Brookville township was one of the three townships which first appear in the commissioners' records on January 3, 1816, and three days later its limits are defined as follows:

"All that part of Franklin county included within the following boundaries, towit: On the north by a line beginning on the west boundary line of the said county of Franklin; and thence running east so as to intersect the township line dividing the ninth and tenth townships; thence running east along with the said township line to the east boundary of said county, and on the south by a line beginning on the west boundary line of said county of Franklin; and thence running east to White Water so as to cross White Water at the mouth of Big Cedar Grove creek; thence running along the Big Cedar Grove creek with the meanders thereof until the same intersects the line dividing the eighth and ninth township line to the east boundary line of the county—shall compose a township, which township shall be called and known by the name of Brookville township."

Thus it will be seen that Brookville township extended across the county from east to west and for the most part was seven miles and a half in width. On May 12, 1817, Springfield township was cut off with practically its present territorial limits. At some time in its history Brookville township has included within its limits all or part of every township in the county with the exception of Fairfield and Bath. In the history of the various townships will be seen a discussion of boundary limits. At the

present time Brookville township includes as much territory as is found in Bath, Fairfield, Posey and half of Butler townships, a fact which leads one to suspect that there may have been political considerations in the formation of townships in the county.

When the commissioners defined the limits of all the townships on January 8, 1828, Brookville township was set forth as follows:

"Beginning at the southeast corner of section 12, township 8 in range 2 west: thence west on the section line to the Grouseland purchase line; thence southwesterly on said line to the west corner of fractional section 6, town 10, range 13 east; thence north on the township line to the northwest corner of section 19, township 12, range 13 east; thence east on the section line to the old boundary line; thence northwardly to where the line dividing towns 9 and 10 in range 2 west intersects the said boundary line; thence east along the township line to the northeast corner of town 9, range 2 west; thence south on the township line to the place of beginning, to be called Brookville township." It did not get its present limits until after the organization of Metamora and Butler townships on September 5, 1849.

NATURAL FEATURES.

Brookville township has a varied topography and wonderfully beautiful scenery. The surface is quite uneven and broken. The many creeks that flow through its borders give much bottom land which is of a very productive quality and especially is this true along the White Water river where the valley is a mile wide in places. The main water courses include the West and East Fork of the White Water river. West Fork flows from the west and north till it meets the waters of the East Fork, which come from the north, near the center of the township at the town of Brookville. Then the main stream flows on till it crosses the southeastern part of the township and crosses over into Dearborn county.

Little Cedar rises in the northeast part of the township and unites with the main river about three miles below Brookville. Big Cedar crosses the extreme southeast corner of the territory. Richland creek, a small streamlet, with a deep valley, lies between the Little and Big Cedars. Templeton's creek enters the East Fork of White Water river in the northern part of the township. Blue creek is the chief stream in the southwestern portion of the township. Wolf creek, in the southwestern part, unites with Blue creek before the latter empties into White Water. Others are McCarty's run,

Snail creek, and lesser streams, the waters of which enter West Fork in the western part of the township.

The hillsides along most of these streams which are rapid running water courses, are generally of such an easy slope that the lands can be cultivated or used for pasturing purposes with ease and profit. However, when the timber is cut from some of the steeper hills, and cultivation is attempted, the land washes badly. Farming and stock growing at present engage the attention of the land owners, although at an earlier date the forests were a source of much revenue.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

It is not always an easy matter in counties as old as Franklin to establish the facts concerning who were the first to settle in a given township, for be it remembered that no one now lives who saw the "green glad solitude" of what is now Brookville township in its virgin state. It is known of record, however, that the first land entered from the government within what is now Brookville township was the east half of section 4, township 9, range 2, and that it was entered by Robert Templeton on September 24, 1804. The second entry was made four days later (September 28, 1804) by William Tyner, who claimed the southwest quarter of section 33, township 9, range 2. Then came the following land entries: William Arnett, December 27; James McCoy, October 22; James Taylor, October 23; Thomas Williams, November 17; Amos Butler, December 4; John Ramey, October 13; Solomon Tyner, November 30, all in the year 1804.

1805—James Adair, William Wilson, John Milholland, Samuel and Charles Scott, John Logan, John Allen, Amos Butler, Jesse B. Thomas, Samuel Arnett, Thomas Henderson and John Brown.

1806—William Henderson, Anthony Haberstadt, Agnes Taylor, David Bell, John Vincent Abraham Hackleman and four additional quarters of land by Amos Butler.

1807—Solomon Tyner, an additional tract.

1808—James Knight, John Kennedy, John Norris, James Moore, John Penwell.

1810—John Quick, John Conner, Thomas Skinner, Jacob Barkman.

1811—George Anthony, John Richardson, Thomas Williams, Ruggles Winchell, James McGinniss, Micajah Parker, David Penwell, Jacob Craig, John Tharp, William Lynes, Britton Grant, and another tract by Amos Butler.

1812—John Lefforge, John Shank, John Stockdale, Lismand Basyre—all of whom were actual settlers east of the 1795 treaty line.

West of the 1795 treaty line the early settlers were as follow:

1811—William Simes, John Neal, John Brown, William Wilson (a Baptist minister), Simpson Jones, John Stafford, Henry Calfee.

1814—Benjamin Smith, Thomas Owsley.

1816—Henry Teagarden, Robert McKay.

1817—Charles Collett, Henry Hinds, John Melone, Robert W. Halstead.

SOME PIONEER FAMILIES.

The land entries along the river southeast of the town of Brookville were nearly all improved immediately after their original entry. It is generally believed that William Tyner was among the very first to set stakes and commence building for himself a home in the forests of this township. His farm included the place later years known as the "Brunns Grove" farm, on which was a fine group of springs. John Quick came in 1809 and entered land the next year. He was a justice of the peace under the territorial government and later probate judge of Franklin county. He was a leader among his fellow pioneers. He was descended from Maryland and Kentucky families.

David Stoops, who came with Amos Butler in 1805, settled on the river west of Brookville. He was the father of twenty-three children, of which number, Robert, William, John, Richard, David, Jr., Thomas and Elijah reached man's estate here, and performed well their part in building up Franklin county. Many of the descendants of this pioneer family still reside here. John Vincent was one of the first settlers in the valley west of Brookville. He had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and here he became a leader among his neighbors during the Indian troubles. He was born in England, and was the father of ten children, one of whom, Samuel, died from the effects of a rattlesnake bite. Henry Berry came in 1816 and settled east of town on the Hamilton road, where he carried on blacksmithing many years. He was a justice of the peace and became probate judge of this county. Giles Martin and his sons, William and George, were among the early comers to Brookville township; also Jacob Hetrick, James Moore, Fielding Jeter and the Halstead families. A Universalist minister named Daniel St. John came early and served as sheriff two terms and later was a justice of the peace in the county. James Goudie located near Judge

Berry's. He was an early member of the Legislature from Franklin county. It is said he had the first grindstone in all his section of the neighborhood, and that it was freely used by one and all. Patrick McCarty settled west of town, near the stream called McCarty's run, named for him. Spencer Wiley, a pioneer in these parts, was a member of the Legislature, and a member of the constitutional convention in 1851. On the extreme eastern side of Brookville township settled John Wynn, who served as county surveyor and justice of the peace at an early date. Giles Grant was numbered among the pioneer band; he was an associate judge and member of the Legislature from this county. In 1817 John Harris platted fractional section 18, northwest of the town of Brookville, into out-lots. It was known as "Harris' Section." More than fifty years ago it was vacated and reverted to farm land.

There was a block-house in section 3, west of the boundary line. In 1813 there were four cabins picketed and fortified on the old Jeter farm.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Besides Brookville, the county seat, Brookville township has had platted within her borders small villages. Union (also called Whitcomb), was platted by Ebenezer Howe, September 14, 1816. It was later added to by Samuel Goudie about 1834 and again in 1850 by Isaac Updike. Whitcomb postoffice was established at this point and in the seventies there was established a grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. In the early eighties the village had the usual number of stores and small shops found in country villages. The steam saw-mill was another of the helps to the place. At present the population of Whitcomb is about one hundred and ten. The towns of Buncombe and Butler's Run were platted July 11, 1851, and June 10, 1859, respectively. Both joined Brookville on the north, but neither ever materialized as a town, although parts of both have later been taken within the corporate limits of Brookville. Another town which flourished for a few years was located a mile west of Brookville and was known as Woodville, in fractional section 24. Its history is shrouded in more or less mystery. No plat ever was recorded and the flood of 1848 seems to have terminated its existence.

Yung was a hamlet in section 34, township 11, range 13, but was never platted. At this point there was a distillery established which ran until about 1905. The Yung brothers were proprietors. There was a postoffice

known as Blue Creek here at one time, but it has been long since discontinued. The hamlet once had a store, a blacksmith shop and saloon or two.

The township officers are as follows: Trustee, Frank Deutsch; assessor, Gus Baither; advisory board, William Bowles, William Meeker, George W. Klipple; justice of the peace, P. T. McCammon; constable, George Amrhein; supervisors, Christ Hammer, No. 1, Frank Reddelman, No. 2, Joseph Sturwald, No. 3, James A. Clayton, No. 4.

BATH TOWNSHIP.

This is the extreme northeastern subdivision of Franklin county and was in existence on January 3, 1816, at which time it included not only what is now Bath township, but also all of Fairfield and a strip nine miles north of the present limits of Franklin county and east of the 1795 treaty line. On January 3, 1816, the commissioners' record described this township as follows: "All that part of Franklin county which lies within the tenth township, in first range, the tenth township in the second range, the eleventh township in the first range and the eleventh township in the second range—shall compose a township, which township shall be called and known as Bath township."

The next change in boundary lines was made February 10, 1817, although no new townships were created at that time. At this date Bath township was described as follows: "Beginning at the northeast corner of Brookville township; thence north until it intersects the lines dividing the tenth and eleventh townships, range first; thence west along said division line until it intersects the old boundary; thence southwardly along said old boundary line until it intersects the line dividing the ninth and tenth townships in range two; thence east along said line to the place of beginning.

Upon the organization of Union county, February 1, 1821, Bath township was given its present northern limit and was reduced in width from twelve to three miles.

In 1828, when there were eight townships in the county, the records show that Bath was described as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of township 10, range 1 west; thence north on the line between the states of Indiana and Ohio to the corner of Union county; thence west on the line of said county to the northwest corner of section 19, in the township and range aforesaid; thence south to the southwest corner of said township; thence east on the township line to the place of beginning—to be called Bath

township." The present boundary conforms to the last-named description. Its territory now comprises the south half of congressional township 10 north, range 1 west, and includes sections 19 and 36, inclusive.

The population of the township in 1890 was six hundred and fifty-eight and twenty years later, or in 1910, it was placed by the census reports at six hundred and four.

NATURAL FEATURES AND LAND ENTRIES.

Aside from the rough lands along the streams, this is a very level and even surfaced township, with some of the finest and most valuable farms in Franklin county, and sells at from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars an acre. The central part of the township has a watershed sufficient to throw the waters each way into small streams, the principal of which is Big Cedar creek, and finally empties into White Water river. Pleasant run, or Brandywine creek, rising in the northeastern part of this township, falls into Indian creek, which crosses the corner of the township. Another stream is Templeton's creek, running to the west.

From the most reliable evidence it appears that the township was named Bath from the formerly well-known mineral spring, which in an early day was used for medicinal baths. This spring is not now within the present bounds of the township, however.

The first land entered in this township was the southeast quarter of section 27. The date was May 29, 1805, and the man entering this tract was William Forbes, who was not, however, an actual settler.

Daniel Hansel made the next entry, September 30, 1805, in section 24. In November, that year, lands were entered by Abraham and Daniel Miller, who selected lands in the same section last named. Other entries were by James Crooks, January 28, 1806, the northwest quarter of section 24; Thomas Burk, April 8, 1806, northeast quarter of section 26; William Dubois, January 21, 1806, southeast quarter of section 30; Chatfield Howell, June 21, 1806, southeast quarter of section 30. Three other tracts were entered about 1806, but by men who were never residents of the township. Abraham Lee entered the southeast quarter of section 36 September, 1807, and settled there the following year. In July, 1808, Abraham Jones located in the southwest quarter of section 36. In 1809 James Barton entered several tracts; John Harper also claimed land in the township that year. In 1810 came in Moses Maxwell, Joseph Lee, William Stephens, Andrew Cornelison and David Gray, all claiming government lands by entry right. John, Sr., and John,

Jr., of the Flint family, and also Benjamin Heargorider were settlers of 1811. In 1812 came Lemuel Lemmon, Abel Dare and Jacob Bell. In 1813 the settlement was increased by the advent of pioneers William Goff, Samuel Kain, Adam Nelson, John Morris and possibly a few others.

Of Abraham Lee, one of the pioneers of this township, it is related that he temporarily located on what was later styled Lee's creek. He devoted much time to exploring the western portion of the Wayne Purchase while it was being surveyed in 1801-2. After he had settled in present Bath township, the Indians were quite numerous and were hostile toward the whites on several occasions. He had to get his breadstuffs ground at a mill on Dry Fork. He lived with his wife and two children in a rude cabin. Their supply of corn meal was much reduced and someone must needs to go to mill again. The Indians had a camp near the Lee cabin. He believed that his family would not be safe in his absence, and the matter was talked over between him and his good wife, who felt that if her husband did not object she had best go to mill and leave him in charge of the cabin and children. He finally consented and she placed a sack of corn on the trusty family horse and started off to mill, many miles distant. She made the trip in safety and all ended well, notwithstanding the husband was called on several times by his Indian neighbors, and there came near being trouble, but, through Lee's firmness and tactics, they did not molest him.

FIRST AND IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Among the very earliest justices of the peace in Bath township was Jacob Bake.

The first tavern license in the township was issued to John Flint, in May, 1817. By order of the court the elections of the township were held at this tavern for many years.

Bath township is first mentioned in county records as being organized January 6, 1816, and the description of the township was as follows: "Ordered that all that portion of Franklin county which lies within the township 10, range 1; township 10, range 2; township 11, range 1, and township 11, range 2, shall compose a township which shall be known and called Bath township." William Dubois was the first one to be appointed by the court as superintendent of elections.

After January 1, 1817, the board of county commissioners had charge of county affairs largely. It was under this board that most of the township organizations were perfected. Esquire William Dubois, supposedly a

justice of the peace, "swore in" William Coulson, as constable for Franklin county.

In May, 1817, Thomas Thomas was appointed "lister" for Bath township.

Thomas Crislow was appointed overseer of the poor, and Jacob Bake, inspector of elections.

On July 12, 1817, the board ordered an election of one justice of the peace for Bath township, to take the place of William Dubois, deceased.

It is believed by all of the older citizens that in 1811 Col. John Miller built and operated a mill on Brandywine creek, in what is now Union county, but which was for many years in Bath township. This, or possibly the "Bake mill" on Indian creek, was the first in the township. Another mill was also constructed higher up the stream in this township at about the same date. Probably a horse-power system was employed when water was too low in stage to propel the old over-shot water-wheel. Another mill is recalled as being located in section 25, built by Abraham Lee and Nathan Bourne.

The first reaping machine in Bath township was probably the McCormick reaper, with an iron finger-bar, purchased by John W. Smolley in 1853.

Among the pioneers here called out for service in the War of 1812 are known to have been Colonel Miller, Abraham Lee and Jacob Bake.

Joshua Harris was a pioneer tanner of the township, and conducted his business on Brandywine creek, where later resided Esquire Caleb Barnum.

The first school house was a log building standing where the hamlet of Mixerville now stands, on lands owned then by Abraham Jones. The earliest school taught was in a log cabin where J. J. Lee later built. This school was taught by Miss Abigail Smith.

William Bake was the first man who had courage enough to refuse to furnish intoxicating liquors for men working at harvest and logging bees in Bath township, he being a radical temperance advocate at a time when it was very unpopular to say anything against the drinking habit. Times have changed remarkably with the flight of a century in Franklin county.

With the flight of years many changes have been wrought out in Bath township. Where a century ago were but a few settlers, forging their way through the forests and seeking to make humble homes for their families, today the scene presents one of charming rural life, with hundreds of beautiful farm houses, surrounded by all that the heart of an independent agriculturist might wish for. The scythe and cradle have given place to the reaper and harvester, the mower and the hay-making implements which make

farm life more desirable and profitable. The log cabin has disappeared and in its dooryard one sees the modern farm home with all the conveniences found in city houses. Schools and churches abound and railroad facilities are within reach of all the progressive husbandmen of the "kingdom of Franklin."

The census reports of 1910 gave Bath township a population of one hundred and twenty-five.

The present township officers are: Trustee, Charles Wilson; assessor, Marshall Kay; advisory board, John T. Briar, Bennett Raider and Mark Maloy.

VILLAGES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

There are three little hamlets within Bath township—Colter's Corner, Bath and Mixerville. These are small country trading places, with but few inhabitants each. The township being called Bath, it was natural when a postoffice was established there, many years ago, that it should be called Bath, although it was located at a country store and a hamlet styled Colter's Corner, which place is something over a mile to the west of the present railroad station on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, known as Bath (by some called New Bath, but not rightfully). Colter's Corner was established before the Civil-war period, and has never grown to a place of much importance. At the present time the business is in the hands of the following: A general store, operated by O. F. Elwell; a grocery and meat shop, operated by D. W. Speany; two blacksmith shops—one by J. C. Dare and one by W. E. Smith. Then there is one professional man, in the person of Dr. A. W. Johnson. Bath postoffice, which was formerly located here, was discontinued about 1907, and mail is now received by the rural free delivery routes from Brookville and College Corners. This hamlet is within a most fertile and beautiful farming section, with signs of prosperity on every hand.

Bath, the railroad station of the township, is situated in section 27, township 10, range 1 west. The railroad was constructed through the township in 1902-03, and the station at once became the feature of this portion of the county. A two per cent. tax was voted in Bath township to aid in building this line of railway, and this brought about twelve thousand dollars in way of aid for the construction company. The first buildings in the village were the grain elevator and a residence of John Stout. The pioneer store of the village was that of John C. Hunt, a railroad engineer, who continued to run his locomotive until a year or so ago, since which time he has devoted his time to the store of general merchandise, which has been oper-

ated largely by his wife since first opened, in 1903. F. A. Rigsby, an early factor in the building up of the town, came in as soon as the place was platted and soon opened a small general store, and continued a few years, then sold to its present owner, Adam Kunkle. Mr. Rigsby removed to Colorado.

The grain business has been in the hands of Rigsby & Stout, who sold to the Inter-State Grain Company, and they in turn sold to the Willey, Brown Company, who now have a line of five grain elevators along the line of road running through Bath.

O. S. Dubois & Son came in 1905 and have been the only ones engaged in buying and selling live stock. They bought and shipped before the railroad was finished by driving the stock to Cottage Grove.

The first blacksmith in Bath was George Collier, who fired his glowing forge about as soon as the town had an existence. He was succeeded by several other smiths. The present blacksmith is Ward Loper.

J. C. Hunt, before mentioned, built a hotel in 1913, but its landlords have not been successful and today the house is vacant. At one time it was conducted by Ed. Peek, and later by the telegraph operator, John Gormaine. It is a good two-story frame building.

Soon after the town started a tile manufacturing company was formed and operated for a while and then failed, causing a loss to many of the stockholders.

H. E. Majors is the only person who has run a meat business; he opened his meat shop in 1909 and is still running the market.

The livery business is in the hands of Dubois & Son, who keep five horses and attend to all the livery demanded in the village.

Adam Kunkle, the general dealer, also handles lumber.

Milk is bought and shipped daily to Richmond. Both the local and long distance telephone systems are to be had from this point. Lands sell from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, and not much changing hands at this time (1915). The chief products are corn, hogs and wheat.

As to schools, it may be stated that the patrons of schools here send their children to the new graded school building, a brick structure erected a half mile west of the village in 1911. It is modern and has a basement and is heated with steam.

The nearest church is the one at Colter's Corner—about a mile to the west—(see church history).

Mixerville is a small trading hamlet in the southeastern portion of Bath township, in section 36. Here the first postoffice in the township was established, but long since it has been served by the rural free delivery system.

The only business there at this date is the general merchandise store of Mrs. Wilson. A town was platted here in 1846 by William Mixer, but it never materialized into a place of much importance.

POSEY TOWNSHIP.

The extreme northwestern subdivision of Franklin county is Posey township. It is west of Laurel and north of the western portion of Salt Creek township. It derived its name from Thomas Posey, governor of Indiana Territory 1812-16. Posey township was one of the three townships in the county on January 3, 1816, the other two being Brookville and Bath. At that time Posey included all of the land between the middle of town 12 north and town 14 north, lying between the treaty lines of 1795 and 1809—an area approximately twelve miles square. On July 16, 1816, it was cut in two in order to form Connersville township on the north. Somerset township was cut off from it May 14, 1821, but before the end of the year (November 12, 1821) this township ceased to exist and its territory again became a part of Posey. Blooming Grove township was cut off of Posey on May 12, 1817. The formation of Salt Creek (May 8, 1844) and Laurel (March 5, 1845), reduced Posey township to its present size, six miles in length by three in width. It is composed of eighteen sections of township 12 north, range 11 east, or the east half of congressional 12 township. The township was settled by pioneers who came late, and as a rule followed the streams, as this location was best suited to pioneer life. The population of Posey township in 1910 was 713, as against 810 in 1900, and 882 in 1890.

ORGANIZATION AND BOUNDARIES.

On January 6, 1816, Posey township was defined by the commissioners as "all that part of Franklin county which lies within the following boundaries, towit: On the north by so much of the northern boundary line of said county as lies between the northwest corner of township 11, range 2, and the northwest corner of the county, on the west by so much of the western boundary line as lies between the northwest corner of the county and a line to be drawn so far south that the same by running east will strike the line dividing the ninth and tenth township in the first and second range, on the south by the last described line, and on the east by the western boundary line

of the tenth and eleventh township of range 2—shall compose a township, which township shall be called and known by the name of Posey township.”

The next change was on February 10, 1817, when the county commissioners ordered the county of Franklin to be divided into six townships, White Water, Brookville, Posey, Bath, Union and Connersville. Posey township was ordered bounded as follows:

“Beginning at the northeast corner of Brookville township; thence running east to the old boundary line at the corner of ninth and tenth townships; thence along the said boundary line in a northerly direction to the center of township 13 and range 13; thence west to the western boundary line of said county, thence to the place of beginning, running on the western boundary line of said county.”

The same year, in the month of August, (See book E, p. 45), the following change was made in the territorial lines:

“Ordered, that all that part of Brookville township lying west of a line drawn due south from the southeast corner of Posey township, until it intersects the north line of White Water township be added to Posey township.”

In October, 1818, the central part of the state was purchased by the United States government from the Indians, and this immense tract of land now comprising all or parts of thirty-eight counties, has always been known as the New Purchase. New counties were organized out of this territory as fast as the population would justify, and many of the counties already formed which were contiguous to this tract were enlarged by incorporating parts of the territory in question.

The state Legislature of 1823 added part of the New Purchase to Franklin county, and on February 11, 1823, the commissioners of Franklin county “ordered that all that part of Franklin county which has been attached to Franklin by a late act of the Legislature, which lies west of Posey township, be and the same is hereby attached to the said township of Posey.”

In 1823, in describing the bounds of all the existing townships, the commissioners’ record shows the following on Posey township:

“Ordered, that the fifth township be bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of township 12, in range 12 east; thence due west along said township line to the western boundary of Franklin county; thence north along said boundary line to the northwest corner of Franklin county; thence east along the northern boundary of said county to the northeast corner of township 12 in range 12 east; thence south on the township line to the place of beginning, to be called Posey township.”

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Its streams are Little Salt creek, which takes its rise near the northwest angle of the township and courses in a southeastern direction through more than a third of its area. Bull's fork of Salt creek drains the southwest corner of the township. The South fork of the Little Salt creek crosses much of the territory and passes out near the southeast corner. The streams afford a good acreage of rich bottom land. The general surface of the township is gently rolling, with some level table land in the central portion. Its soil is substantially the same as that found in Salt Creek and Ray townships.

The first white man to invade this portion of what is now Franklin county was a Revolutionary soldier who was present at General Braddock's defeat. The name is Joseph Mires, who settled on Seine's creek. He was a model frontiersman, and his name is frequently referred to by older residents and writers of local history. Just what spot he located on is not known, but that it was near the township line is usually conceded by historians. It is likely that he was a "squatter," as his name does not appear on the government land office records. The following entered lands, at government prices, at the dates indicated in the subjoined list of land entries:

1810—Simon Barbour, Atwell Jackman, William Wilson, Eliphalet Barbour.

1821—Jared Lockwood.

1822—Ephraim Goble, James Miller, Stephen Hamilton.

1823—Daniel Neff, Joseph Rash, John Lewis.

1827—Eli C. McKee, Morgan Lewis.

1829—Timothy Allison, William Hite.

1831—Alexander Power.

1832—Charles Malone, Edward Scott, James Wallace, Joshua Watkins, William Brown.

1833—Abraham Miers, John Ryan, James S. Grimup, William Nichols, Mason Palmer.

1834—John Morgan, James Cox, John Bishop.

1836—John Linville, Thomas Moore, Buckley C. Harris, William Carpenter, Elijah Misner, John H. Scott, John Thomas, Thomas Flint, Henry H. Partlow, Thomas Sims, Jacob Partlow, William Simonson, Jacob Partlow, William Pruet.

1841—Silas Andrews.

EARLY AND LAST SAW-MILL OF THE "SASH" TYPE.

There were numerous saw-mills and corn-crackers scattered here and there throughout this township at an early day, but owing to the uncertainty of the water power and other reasons they have all disappeared. The last saw-mill in the township—the old John Barber mill—erected in 1849, two and a half miles south of Andersonville, was found one morning in September, 1914, to have collapsed and in ruins. It was not operated after about 1898. The dam went down stream in 1913. It was a typical old sash saw-mill, whose long, upright saw could handle very large logs. It was propelled by the waters of Salt creek, running through a double-turbine wheel, giving sixty-horse power. Mr. Barber cut thousands of feet of the finest black walnut lumber ever seen, and at first he shipped it to Cincinnati, by the old canal, and later by rail. It is believed that this was the last of the many saw-mills propelled by water power that ever run in this county.

FIRST EVENTS.

A store and tavern was opened at a very early date by Thomas Anderson at the forks of the Brookville and Shelbyville state road. His tavern was a popular one and he soon became an influential, prominent pioneer.

Atwell Jackman, a wheelwright and farmer, settled a short distance from Anderson's, and was the first to work at wagon-making.

The first tannery in the settlement was established by a Mr. Redpath. He remained only a short time and removed from the township. He was succeeded as a tanner by Alexander Power, whose tannery was a little distance east of "Bull Town." He also made shoes and horse-collars.

The first saw-mill in this township was on Little Salt creek and was put in operation by Samuel Jinks. A steam saw-mill was next set in motion by Simpson Barbour, who continued to cut lumber many years.

The earliest physician was Dr. R. D. Logan, who subsequently studied law and became a circuit judge. Another pioneer physician was Doctor Gillin.

The first school in the township was kept by a Mr. Sally, in a hewed-log house, which had a clapboard roof; the windows were exceptionally high and very narrow. This was, of course, a subscription school. More concerning the schools of the township is found in the Educational chapter.

Rev. John Morgan, who came to the township in 1828, wrote as follows in the early eighties:

"At our log-rollings and raisings we used to have what they called 'good whisky,' which made them feel very funny sometimes and would occasionally cause friends and neighbors to get into difficulty and fight. In 1831 I thought something ought to be done about it, so I made an appointment to deliver a temperance lecture at a certain time and place. When the time arrived there were quite a number out and I delivered the first temperance lecture I ever heard and the first one in the township. We soon had a strong temperance society, and the practice of using liquors at public gatherings soon ceased to a great extent."

The first religious society in the township was the United Brethren in Christ. (See chapter on churches of this county.)

VILLAGES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Andersonville, a part of old Buena Vista and Bull Town, are all the attempts made at town building in this township. Buena Vista is only a small hamlet, while Anderson is a thriving village of about three hundred and fifty inhabitants. Bull Town has ceased to exist and is only known in memory.

The following description of this place occurred in the *Brookville American* in May, 1852:

"As to the improvements at Bulltown we might say that there are in and near the place three very respectable water saw-mills (one of which has just been rebuilt), all owned and run by very worthy, industrious, respectable men, and in which large quantities of lumber are annually manufactured, both for home consumption and for the Cincinnati market, besides a steam saw-mill, which we hear has recently been sold for over two thousand five hundred dollars. Besides this, the workmen are now actively engaged in constructing through the place one of the finest turnpikes in the country, the grade of which in no one place exceeds three degrees; and that neighborhood does its full share of the work."

Andersonville, in the northwest part of the township, in section 10, was laid out in November, 1837, by Fletcher Tevis, and it was first known as Ceylon, later changed to Andersonville, on account of Thomas Anderson dedicating an addition to the place in May, 1849. He later succeeded in having the postoffice named for him, adding the "ville" to his name and making it Andersonville. Anderson conducted a tavern, where liquor was freely sold and used by traders and hunters thereabouts. At present the town has numerous churches, good schools and lodges, each of which are mentioned in

chapters relating to such topics. The United Brethren are a strong sect at and near Andersonville. The lodges include the Masonic and Improved Order of Red Men. A very unique newspaper is published there, known as the *Herald*, owned and edited by F. Wilson Kaler, and it is said to be the only publication at a rural free delivery point in the world, Andersonville being six miles off of the railroad, to the west of Laurel. The merchants of the village in the spring of 1915 were Messrs. Grier, Bryson, Morgan and Stevens. The physicians there are Doctors Coffee and Metcalf.

The township officers serving in 1915 are as follow: Trustee, George Meid; assessor, C. H. Mitchell; advisory board, H. H. Stevens, Thomas G. Kelso, Leroy Barber; constable, Clark Denumbrum; justice of the peace, George McBarber; supervisors, James W. York, Luther T. Davis.

WHITE WATER TOWNSHIP.

White Water is in the extreme southeastern corner of Franklin county, and is bounded on the north by Springfield, on the west by the Indiana-Ohio state line, on the south by Dearborn county, and on the west by Highland and Brookville townships. This subdivision of the county contains thirty-six sections and comprises all of congressional township 8 north, range 1 west.

White Water township was created by the commissioners on January 6, 1816. The record (Book D, p. 82), shows that it was one of the four civil townships in the county at that date. Its territorial limits were described as follow: All that part of Franklin county which lies south of a line beginning at a point on the west side of the said county and thence running east to White Water so as to cross the river at the south of Big Cedar Grove creek: thence running along the Big Cedar Grove creek, then meanders thereof until the same intersects the line dividing the eighth and ninth townships: thence running east with the said township line to the east boundary of the county—shall compose a township, which township shall be known and called by the name of White Water township."

The next change in boundary appears on pages 3-7 of Record Book E. and bears date of February 10, 1817, when Samuel Rockafeller and Enoch D. John, commissioners, ordered that the township limits of White Water, Brookville, Posey, Bath, Union and Connersville be redefined. The record shows that White Water township was described by the commissioners as follows:

"Commencing at the southwest corner of Franklin county, running east

with the southern boundary line of said county to the southeast corner of said county; thence north along the eastern boundary of said county until it intersects the line dividing the eighth and ninth townships on range 1; thence west with the aforesaid line until it strikes the Big Cedar Grove creek; thence down this same with the meanders thereof to the mouth of said Cedar Grove creek; thence due west to the western boundary line of the county; thence south to the place of beginning."

In 1828 the commissioners defined all the township limits and at this time "ordered that the eighth congressional township, in range 1 west, shall compose and constitute the first township to be called White Water township." And it so stands at the present time.

NATURAL FEATURES.

White Water river courses across about six sections of the southwest portion of the township. Johnson's fork takes its rise in the north-central portion, runs south and easterly to the White Water, which it forms junction with in Dearborn county. Big Cedar creek crosses the northwest section, and a good-sized branch of Big Cedar crosses the north-central portion and unites with the main stream in Brookville township. Dry fork crosses the extreme northeast corner, while Syers' run rises in three of the northeastern sections of the township.

The north and eastern portions of the township are quite level, but other parts are rolling, and along the streams the surface is very hilly and rolling; yet there is but a small amount of waste land. The streams of the township are not constant in their stage of water, varying with the seasons, sometimes almost dry. For this reason it is hard to maintain and keep in good repair mill-dams, hence but little has been attempted at milling, though several early-day attempts were made, nearly all ending in failure.

SETTLEMENT.

Coming to the pioneer settlement here, it may be stated that most of the early settlers passed through this township to other townships and adjoining counties. The first land entered here was section 32, by Benjamin McCarty, in May, 1803. Then other entries were made, as shown in the "Original Entry List" of all lands entered in the county, the same appearing elsewhere in this volume, by township and range. (See township 8, range 1 west.)

John Seeley came in 1819. It is probable that many of the men whose

JOHN BARBER SAW-MILL.



names are here given came sooner than these entries indicate. It is also well established that settlements were made at an early date by men who bought government lands of those who had entered them.

John H. and Samuel Rockafellar came in 1805, purchasing a portion of section 32, originally entered by Benjamin McCarty in 1803; the land later fell into the hands of John Allen. The Rockafellar family came from New Jersey, as did other families who located in this neighborhood. Among this colony may be recalled the names of John Allen, the Watkins, Ralph Rieley, Ralph Wildridge, Benjamin and William Lewis. John H. Rockafellar settled on the west side of the river opposite and above the present site of the town of New Trenton. Thomas Manwarring's place was directly west of New Trenton, across the river. Samuel Rockafellar located where now stands the village of New Trenton, at the northern part, where the main road turns to the left in passing up the valley, and there stood his famous old tavern, one of the most popular stopping places in the entire White Water valley for many years. He commenced business in a log house, which was soon replaced by a good brick structure. Hon. E. K. Rockefeller had it for a residence in the eighties. It was among the first brick buildings in the valley. Thomas Manwarring, however, kept his hotel in New Trenton, at a much later date, and was also popular.

Benjamin McCarty made experiments and sought to obtain salt from a spring which flows into the White Water near New Trenton. It is believed these experiments were carried on about the summer of 1803. It seems quite certain that some salt was produced from the waters of this spring, but the article was not of sufficient strength or purity of saline properties to make it a profitable enterprise. A deeper shaft was sunk and a strong stream of pure, fresh water came gushing in and ruined all prospects of obtaining salt at this point. McCarty had numerous workmen, who scattered here and there through the valley, became roving "squatters," and none ever became permanent settlers in the county.

On the lands of A. R. Case, Esq., a little west of the railroad station, there are several graves, supposed to contain the remains of a few of these early explorers.

In the northwest portion of the township, chiefly on sections 5 and 8, was an English settlement; the families were those of the Ashtons, Kerrs, Millers, Carters, Beesleys, Bertenshaws, Heaps, Halls, Harts and a few others.

Another English settlement was effected in the northeast quarter of sec-

tions 11 and 12, and near that location. Here settled the Kirks, Jeans, Kings, Prices and other well-remembered families.

Down in the southeastern portion of the township, and up as far as Drewersburg, there was scattered a class of settlers from New York state. These included the names of Gulley, Israel Davis (an early Baptist preacher), Seeley Russell, Hollowell Benton and Stalcup.

New England was represented by the Nyes and La Rues, all of whom located west from Drewersburg, in the center of the township.

The Jenkins families were in the extreme northwestern part of the township of Whitewater, where Prince Jenkins entered land in 1814. In the eighties this family was among the most prosperous in the township.

After a sufficient number of settlers had entered and settled permanently in the township, it was legally organized as one of the subdivisions of the county. This was effected by the act of the county commissioners, February 10, 1817, at which time the territory consisted of all its present area and also the greater portion of Highland, Butler and Ray townships. It was a narrow strip running across the southern portion of the county, with a line due west from the mouth of Big Cedar creek for its northern boundary. When Highland was formed about 1822 or 1823, the present boundary appears to have been established. Matthew Sparks was appointed superintendent of the school sections; Adolph Guiley, Lister and Ralph Wildridge, overseers of the poor, at the May term in 1817. Elections were ordered to be held at the house of John Vanblaircum; Thomas Manwarring was appointed inspector of elections at the same session of the county board.

In July, 1817, Ralph Wildridge was licensed to conduct a hotel; Joseph Bennett, John H. Rockafellar and Benjamin Gulley were appointed constables. Ralph Waldridge kept an early tavern, for his license was issued to "keep a tavern or house of public entertainment" in April, 1812.

White Water township has had many towns and villages platted, many of which are now defunct and their names unknown to many. These include New Trenton, Edinburg (now Drewersburg), Rockdale, Sharptown and Ashby.

The present township officers are: Trustee, Reed Moffett; assessor, F. M. Wright; advisory board, W. S. Stout, W. F. Winters, C. Stronmier; supervisors, William Yauger, Albert Waltz, Louis Lenkel, J. F. Hass.

VILLAGES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

New Trenton, situated in section 32, was laid out in December, 1816, by Solomon Manwarring, as surveyor, for Samuel Rockafellar and Ralph Waldrige, proprietors. In September, 1847, William B. Cox made an addition of a small tract of lots. This old village is on the Whitewater river and was one of the important points on the old canal. It was popular on account of being where the Rockafellar tavern was situated. Here Thomas Manwarring also kept a tavern and conducted a general store, entertained the public, both "sacred and profane." He was a well-known class leader in the Methodist denomination; attended camp-meetings; opened his doors to all traveling preachers; made a good grade of whisky, and sold it to all who desired it.

A Methodist church was erected here in 1835. Benjamin Lewis was one of the leading spirits in this church-building enterprise.

For a list of the early physicians of the village the reader is referred to the medical chapter in this volume.

The first militia officers in the place were: Major George Rudicil and Capts. John P. Case, Joseph Harper and James Scofield.

The first schools were kept in the cabins of the pioneer settlers. The first regular school house was a log building at New Trenton; the next was on Elkhorn creek, a mile and a half to the west of the village.

At New Trenton the following is a list of postmasters who have served from the establishment of the office in April, 1817, to the present. This list was furnished by the postal department at Washington especially for this history, and the dates indicate time of appointment: Samuel Rockafellar, April 5, 1817; Thomas Manwarring, November 11, 1833; Eliphalet Barber, September 5, 1836; Joseph Sizelove, February 20, 1838; Moses Hornaday, February 7, 1840; J. B. Sparks, March 31, 1840; George Barber, January 27, 1841; Earl Power, February 18, 1842; Samuel Boateher, May 7, 1845; J. B. Campbell, May 19, 1847; Samuel Davis, June 15, 1849; J. B. Carter, June 25, 1852; Fred Deike, April 28, 1853; J. R. Cooley, August 20, 1860; H. J. Carr, January 27, 1864; Samuel Davis, February 21, 1865; Fred Deike, February 8, 1868; Samuel Davis, September 20, 1869; E. K. Rockafellar, Jr., July 13, 1870; Conrad Hull, November 8, 1871; George M. Lewis, December 20, 1880; Conrad Hull, June 14, 1881; Hannah Miller, August 7, 1885; Conrad Hull, April 15, 1889; Hannah Miller, June 24, 1893; A. R. Greathach, December 24, 1897; James A. Mabis, July 6, 1914.

At New Trenton, in fact in various parts of the township, there were two classes of settlers—one known as the "Tuckahoes," from the two Carolinas, and the others the "Easterners," and when these two met in arguments and dickerings over business affairs, they frequently disagreed. At general training occasions and house raisings, etc., especially in political campaigns and election times, both sections were warmed to fever heat by the free use of liquors, when encounters ensued, resulting in many black eyes and not a few loosened teeth.

It is believed that the first to engage in merchandise at New Trenton was William Walker, in a log building, which was still standing twenty-five years ago, possibly partly in existence today. It was later weatherboarded and painted, making it look like a modern frame structure.

All of the pioneer merchants have long since been gathered to their fathers and in many cases their names have been long forgotten to the community of which they were once a part.

AN OLD LAND-MARK.

The old Manwarring tavern in this township was one of the most prominent "meeting houses" in early times. In the same room in which Mr. Manwarring sold whisky, of his own make, by the dram, he also preached the Gospel on the Sabbath to a score or more old settlers. The bottom step of the stairway served as a pulpit and from this improvised rostrum the early ministers wielded a wide influence for good. This old brick tavern still stands and with its large "L" of rooms extending from the side of the building, it is practically as good as it was more than a century ago. This old bar room and "meeting house" is now used as a general store room. It was built in 1810, hence it antedates the little Cedar Baptist church building which was erected in 1812.

The business of New Trenton in the years 1914-15 was as follows: General dealers—Albert Witt, Miller Sisters, successors to their mother, Mrs. C. Witt; hardware, Clarence Lake, John Sintz; hotel, August Widan; saloons, Omer Brown, August Sintz; postmaster, J. A. Mabis; lumber and planing mill, Louis Brown, who had a yard and mill at this point until the flood of 1913, when all his property was washed away, even the lot on which his plant stood. He then removed to the village of Cedar Grove where he is now located; blacksmith, John Sintz.

The Methodist Episcopal is the only denomination having a building at this place now.



OLD-TIME GRIST MILL IN BUTLER TOWNSHIP.



ON LITTLE CEDAR.

Among the first events of this village may be named the following: The first cook stove brought to the village was in 1832 by Z. A. Nye. The first piano of the place was that purchased by Z. A. Nye, about 1852. The first sewing machine was that purchased for the family of Dr. Samuel Davis, in 1860. The first railroad ticket and freight office was erected and opened to the public in August, 1866. The substantial wagon bridge was built over the swift-flowing waters of the White Water at this point in 1877-78.

Drewersburg, originally called Edinburg, now has a population of about seventy-five. It was platted in November, 1833, by John W. Hancock, William Ramey, Joseph Stevens and John Russell. It is located on the southeast quarter of section 33. It took the name Drewersburg from William S. Drewer, who resided there at the time of the platting. It has a few business houses and affords a trading place for those living along the eastern line of the county.

Sharpstown was originally a postoffice on the Mt. Carmel and Johnson Fork turnpike. A store or two and a few shops were all that ever went toward making up a village. The population is placed at thirty. It is situated on section 3.

Rockdale is an interesting little village, situated at the foot of a large hill, and it is safe to say that no village of the county can rival it in natural scenery. This is one of the newer towns of the county and its buildings indicate that its people are possessed of thrift and prosperity. The mercantile interests of the town are in the hands of James Stewart and David Jaisle, both of whom have well-stocked general stores, doing a flourishing business in the town and immediate vicinity. One of the best rural school buildings in the county is found here and the people take a just pride in their excellent schools. A United Brethren church serves the religious interests of the town and has exerted a wholesome influence in the community ever since it was established.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

On the southern boundary of the county, second from the western border, is Butler civil township, with Metamora and one section of Brookville township at the north, Brookville and Highland townships to the east and to its south is Ripley county, while to the west are Ray and Salt Creek townships. It contains thirty full congressional sections in townships 10 and 11 north, ranges 12 and 13 east. The township was erected by the board of

county commissioners September 5, 1849, by taking nine sections of township 11, range 13; nine off of township 11, range 12; six off of township 10, range 12; and six from township 11, range 12, which sections were previously, respectively, in Brookville, Highland, Ray and Salt Creek townships. This change was effected on account of the inconveniences of getting to and from elections when the water was at a high stage in the creeks. It was named for Butler county, Ohio, from which many of the settlers had emigrated. At the same time the township was set off as a separate subdivision, its first officer was appointed, in the person of Aaron B. Line, who was made inspector of elections for the newly created township.

The surface of Butler township is somewhat broken and in many places extremely rough. Yet within the bounds of the territory there is a sufficient amount of both bottom and upland to afford a good farming district. The soil, which is largely clay and drift soil mixed, is well calculated to produce good crops of the grains and grasses common to this latitude and climate. Originally, the township was covered with a good growth of timber, especially valuable trees of oak of various varieties. On Pipe creek there is a grove of cedars, which for many years attracted the passer-by. There stood, in the eighties, a huge cucumber tree, measuring fully two and a half feet in diameter and sixty feet high—the only one known in this section of country. It stood on the farm owned then by Mrs. Grinkemier.

The streams are Pipe creek, a branch of the West fork of White Water river; Wolf creek, which rises in the central portion, runs north to the northeast part of the township, turns directly east and from Brookville township falls into Blue creek. Cedar fork takes its rise in the southwest part of the township, finally finding its way into Pipe creek. Little Walnut fork of Pipe creek and a few more lesser streams afford an abundance of water and good drainage for the adjoining lands.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

The records show that the first land was entered in this township by James Alley, who settled in the northwestern quarter of section 19, township 11, range 13, in October, 1812. Regarding the actual settlement, it is known that John Alley, father of Samuel, Thomas W. and Rev. David Alley, moved into the township in 1814. John Gibson came the same year. The mother of James T. Osborn (then a widow) settled near where St. Mary's church now stands, in 1816, or possibly as late as 1817. So far as can be learned the first white man to effect a settlement and remain a resident of Butler

township was William Russell, who settled at the mouth of Russell's branch, and remained there some forty years, then removed to Morgan county, Indiana, where he died at a ripe old age, respected by all who knew of his many manly virtues.

In 1813 James Jones was shot by John Gibson, who mistook him for an Indian or for a deer.

In 1816 William McCafferty settled; he married the sister of John T. Osborn. These all located on Pipe creek, or very near that stream.

The settlement in 1818-19 included Eli Stringer, who claimed a tract on the uplands of this township, in section 21, township 11, range 13. In 1836 this tract was occupied by a Revolutionary soldier named Richard Smith, who later purchased the land where stands St. Mary's church, and at that place he died.

In 1822 John Longacre effected his settlement; his family consisted of his mother, two sons and two daughters. This property was sold in about 1835 to Jesse Woodward.

Rev. Josiah Coen located in section 20, township 11, range 13. in 1823.

In 1832 Bernard Myrose, a German, located in the township, and it has been said that he was the first of his nationality who claimed land and established his home in Butler township.

The Ronnebaums, Ackermans, Michael Schafer, Quirin Volz and Henry Crusa came in a little later. Others came in, but not very many, until 1836, when the building of the White Water canal attracted many home-seekers to this part of the state. This caused most of the vacant lands in Butler township to be taken up for actual settlement or for speculation. It was during 1836 that two men named Roberts, residents of Cincinnati, entered all the remaining vacant lands in the county, except a few small tracts. These speculators held these lands for higher prices, and the result was that settlement was retarded west of the boundary line for a number of years. In 1846 this land syndicate was broken, after which actual settlers had a better chance to procure lands. William McCarty purchased the interests held by one of the Roberts brothers, and George Holland, of Brookville, was made the agent of the other interests. Soon the lands were sold out in smaller tracts to settlers at reasonable prices. The last lot entered was an eighty-acre piece in section 33, township 11, range 13, by John D. Shryer, about 1845.

The early schools and churches have all been treated in separate chapters, hence need not be further mentioned in this connection.

About 1830 John Aller erected a mill on Pipe creek, but, owing to the wash-outs of his dam, it never amounted to much and was soon abandoned. The same year James Alley built a saw-mill on the creek running across section 30, township 11, range 13. Later there was added a corn-grinding attachment and, between the saw-mill and corn-grinder, for many years the enterprise proved of great usefulness to the pioneers. It was still in operation early in the eighties, when it was owned by Jeremiah Jones.

It was not far from 1830 that William McCafferty built his saw-mill and corn-cracker on section 8, township 10, range 13. A Mr. Clark built another mill on the same stream further up than McCafferty's, and a corn-cracker was put in operation on Pipe creek by Mr. Batzner about 1841. Other mills were erected by Jacob Jones on Wolf creek in 1851, and Lawrence & Flemming started their steam saw-mill in section 32, township 11, range 13. Later two run of stones were put in operation, and both flour and corn were ground in large quantities. It was in 1857, or possibly a year later, that John F. Dickman commenced to operate his steam saw-mill. About that date William Eglehoff operated another steam mill, both having circular saws, an innovation in the saw-mill business in the county. The Jerry Jones grist-mill was early and long since gone, save a trace of the race and mill-posts which can still be seen on Pipe creek.

OTHER INTERESTING EVENTS.

The first mowing machine was brought to Butler township in 1864, but threshing machines had been in use a dozen years before that. Foster & Alley brought the first grain separator from Hamilton, Ohio.

George Ertel, Sr., and George Ertel, Jr., father and brother of Jacob Ertel, were killed by falling trees near the old salt works. These accidents occurred a year apart and cast a gloom over the settlement.

A Miss Kemp was drowned while crossing Pipe creek on her way from Brookville, where she had been engaged to work.

About 1852 a young man named Hutchinson was drowned in Clear creek fork on a Sunday while bathing. A Mr. Coleman was drowned in the same stream while attempting to cross in a high stage of water about 1847.

In 1882 it was stated that the oldest inhabitant of the township who was born here was Mrs. Squire Harvey, who was born in the village of St. Marys in 1851.

The first person buried in the township was Washington Osborn, son of James and Ruth Osborn. He died in childhood.

Very early in the settlement of the township there was much excitement over a supposed "find" of salt, a commodity then much more appreciated than now, when it has come to be such a cheap article. Wells were sunk and there was much exploring for the saline product. John Shaw, in 1832, made and sold salt from wells at the mouth of Salt Well branch of Pipe creek, in Butler township. He died in the autumn of that year and there were no further developments in the salt industry he had started.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

At one time or another there have been the following villages in Butler township: Oak Forest, Haymond (Jennings), Franklin, New Vernon.

Haymond was made a postoffice in 1861, with Henry Moorman as postmaster. This is also known as St. Mary's, after the Catholic church at that point, and has a population of about fifty. It is located in section 5, township 10, range 13 east. Its present interests are inclusive of these: The large Catholic church, a history of which appears in a chapter on this denomination; a general store by Joseph Ronnebaum, who also conducts a saloon. Then there is another saloon by Henry Kruthaupt, and a blacksmith shop run by William Jansing. The village is on the rural free delivery route from Batesville.

Jennings postoffice was established in 1838. Franklin was laid off on Pipe creek, where about a dozen buildings, including a school house, were erected. The school house burned in 1858. New Vernon was laid off by Jacob B. Lawrence about 1839. There were erected a few cabins and one large frame building. It is the site of St. Mary's Catholic church. The history of this, with all other churches of the county, form a separate chapter in this work.

Oak Forest, in the northeastern part of this township, now has a population of one hundred and twenty-five. There one finds, today, a general store, for many years prior to 1913 operated by Fred Stumpf; two blacksmith shops, one by William Becker, to the west end, and George Williams, to the north side of the village, which is on the rural free delivery route from Brookville; there is also a saloon run by Joseph Vonderheide. There have been churches of the Catholic, Methodist and United Brethren denominations located at this point.

The population of Butler township in 1910 was only 876; it had a population of 1,073 in 1900 and in 1890 it had 1,243.

The present (1915) township officers are as follow: Trustee, Ben H. Vonderheide; assessor, Henry Flaspohler; advisory board, Joseph T. Lanning, Ben Langfermann, Charles Amberger; justices of the peace, Henry Pulskamp; constable, Joseph Wallpe; supervisors, Henry Friese, Herman Fleddermann, Frank Laker, Jacob Hildebrand.

BLOOMING GROVE TOWNSHIP.

Blooming Grove township is on the northern line of the county, midway east and west, with Fairfield and Brookville on the east, Brookville and Metamora on the south and Laurel on the west. It consists of twenty-four sections from congressional township 12, range 13 east, which are numbered from one to twenty-four. Four of these sections are fractional—1, 12, 13 and 24—being so made by the Indian boundary line of 1795, which divides the Ohio and Indiana system of surveys. There are twenty-one and one-half square miles within the limits of Blooming Grove township. But prior to the date when the above boundaries were set, and really the first mention made of this subdivision of Franklin county, we find in volume E. commissioners' records, page 7, under date of Monday, May 12, 1817, a statement, part of which reads as follows:

"This day came Isaac M. John and presented to the board a petition signed by thirty and more signers praying for a division of Posey township, in the county of Franklin, aforesaid. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the board that it is expedient and necessary that the division should be had of the township aforesaid, it is therefore ordered that the following shall be the boundaries of the said new township: Beginning on the Brookville township line, at the southeast corner of Posey township, thence with the boundary line between Bath and Posey townships to the center of township 13, range 13; thence west with the line dividing Posey and Connersville townships to the line dividing township 13, range 13, and township 13, range 12; thence south to Brookville township line; thence east to the place of beginning."

"Said township to be known and styled Blooming Grove, and that all elections in said township shall be held at the house of Ezra McCabe, in the town of Greensboro." Later there were three tiers of sections detached and placed in Fayette county, leaving the present territory of Blooming

Grove township, as above stated, consisting of twenty full and four fractional sections.

The first officers of the township in 1817 were as follow: John Walter, lister; James Craig, overseer of the poor; Isaac M. Johnson, inspector of elections; John Brown and William Skinner, constables; William Goe and Christopher Swift, supervisors of the roads of the new township. All these above officers were appointed by the county commissioners. Among the early justices of the peace were Samuel Miller, John Allen and Joseph Evans.

In 1828 the commissioners defined the boundaries of the eight townships in this county and Blooming Grove was given the following limits:

"Ordered, that the fourth township be bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 32, in township 10, range 2 west; thence north on said section line to the south boundary of Union county; thence west along said county line to the old boundary line; thence northwardly along said boundary line to the southeast corner of Fayette county; thence west on the line of said county to the northwest corner of township 12, range 13 east; thence south along said township line to the southwest corner of section 18 in said township; thence east on the section line to the old boundary line; thence northwardly to the line dividing townships 9 and 10 in range 2 west; thence east along said section line to the place of beginning, to be called Blooming Grove township."

The population of this township in 1890 was 664, in 1900 it had dropped to 653, and the last federal census gives it 651.

STREAMS, SOIL, ETC.

The most important stream in the township is Duck creek, which takes its rise in the north-central portion of the township, among a cluster of never-failing springs and creeks, and takes its course in a general southwest-erly direction, leaving the territory less than a mile from the southwest corner, near where it received the waters of James creek, or commonly called "Jimmie's Run." Wolf creek heads in the central part and flows eastward to the East fork. All other streams mentioned are branches of West fork.

The township is an excellent agricultural section. The northeastern portion is well timbered with the varieties of trees common to the entire county. The center and eastern parts have a clay soil, with a slight loam mixture. The central and eastern portion, however, are better as a farming section. Underdraining, in the western part of the township, has subdued and changed the soil so that it has come to be very productive of later years.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

No general settlement was effected here until the close of the War of 1812-14. There were but two entries in 1811, none in 1812 and seven in 1813; in 1814 and 1815 the real tide of immigration set in.

The major part of the original entries up to 1817 were as follows: Jacob Baldrige and Ralph Williams settled (probably first in the township) in 1811; David Ewing, Josiah Allen, John Allen, Jr., J. Curry, Benjamin Norwell, Christopher Swift, all in 1813; Tyler McWhorter, Michael Kingery, Solomon Shepard, Caleb B. Clements, James Webb, Thomas Sherwood, James Sherwood, William and James Harvey, William Smith, Charles Harvey, William Skinner, John Delaney, Richard Clements, Joseph Hughell, Thomas Smith, all in 1814; Samuel Steel, James Fordyce, Thomas Slaughter and Richard Dunkin, in 1815; Emory Scotton, 1816; Colvin Kinsley, 1817; William Harder, 1817.

It is thought that Jacob Baldrige and Ralph Williams were probably first to enter the township. They located in section 19, in the southwest corner of the township. From records and general hearsay, it is believed that such men as the following were prime movers in starting the development in this section of the county, laying well the foundation for future township and county government: The Webbs, Swifts, Harveys, Sherwoods, Slaughters and Glens, with their near neighbors.

VILLAGE OF BLOOMING GROVE.

The only village in the township is Blooming Grove, with a present population of one hundred and twenty. It is in the central part of the township, and was platted in section 10 July 23, 1816, by Surveyor Joseph Allen, for the proprietors, John Naylor and James Sherwood. During February, 1817, an addition was platted by the same men, and lots Nos. 18 and 23 were donated to the public for a "school and meeting house." The place was named Greensboro, but some who did not favor the site for a town dubbed it "Greenbrier." Perhaps no better account of the early history here can be given today than to quote what was written by Henry C. Harvey about 1881 or 1882, which article reads as follows:

"The writer came to the town on the first day of September, 1834, to begin a six years' apprenticeship at a trade, which term he fully and faithfully served and from that date to the present time has witnessed the growth

and changes that have occurred. The oft-repeated statement about the original name of our village being Greenbrier is incorrect. The founders of the village were natives of Maryland and they named it in honor of a town in that state. The township was called Blooming Grove. Some time between 1830 and 1835 (for want of a mislaid old diary I cannot give precise date) the people of the township petitioned Uncle Sam for a postoffice at their village, to be called Greensboro. In due time word came to them that there was already an office by that name in the state. Then they sent the name of Blooming Grove and also the name of the man chosen for postmaster, and the petition was granted. The postmaster was an alien, but he made an efficient officer. At the next session of the Legislature after getting their postoffice, the citizens petitioned that body to change the name of the town from Greensboro to Blooming Grove, which was granted, and that is the way it all came about. As far back as 1820 the directory of business would have said: Samuel Miller, hotel, west of Main street; Peter Miller, chair-maker, east of Main street; John Ply, potter, northeast corner of Main and Cross streets; Elanthan Cory, tanner and currier, north side. As yet there had been no store in the town, nor was there any until after 1825. The first store was kept by Beverly R. Youn; the first wagonshop by Parismis Wilkinson. In 1829 Martin W. Morris, of Ohio, bought and fitted up property for a store and hotel. He occupied it for a time and then sold the property to William King, who also carried on merchandising and tavern-keeping, subsequently selling out to Coleman & Clements. Some time in 1830 or 1831 James Whorten, of Cincinnati, brought out a large stock of old goods and remnants and sold them at auction on long credit, greatly to the disgust of the resident merchants. The sale lasted nearly a week. Up to this time there had been no blacksmith shops in town, but shortly afterward Thomas S. Webb, brother of Squire John Webb, commenced the business. The first frame dwelling was built by Robert Runyan about 1834, and is now (1882) occupied by William Cooper. About this time a lot of 'exodusters' from Maryland swooped down upon the town and it began to grow. As yet there was no meeting-house in town."

At an early date there was erected by William Richardson a mill on Duck creek, but it was abandoned after a few years.

James Harvey, Jr., it is believed, was the first person to be buried within Blooming Grove township, his death occurring in 1819.

The first child born was James Hughell, and Henry C. Harvey the second.

The first school house was erected in either 1817 or 1818; it was in the Harvey neighborhood and the teacher was a Mr. Orr.

There are three churches within the township—"Old Ebenezer," on the south line; the Methodist Episcopal at the village of Blooming Grove, and a Protestant Methodist church, all of which are treated in detail in the chapter on Churches.

In the spring of 1915 the following interests were represented at the village of Blooming Grove: A Knights of Pythias lodge, an account of which the reader will find in the Lodge chapter of this volume. A Methodist Episcopal church—see Church chapter. General dealers, Powers & Perdiue and W. L. White. The former firm has been in business a half century, and as the firm is now constituted since 1891. Thomas Ellis is the village blacksmith. Fairfield is on the rural free delivery route from Brookville, the postoffice, established many years ago, having been discontinued in 1905.

The brick and drain tile factory of this place is operated for the owner, Mrs. Jennie Waggoner, by John Van Meter. Until recently there was a good steam saw-mill here, but it is abandoned.

The public school building is a good two-room frame building, erected in 1900.

Mrs. Mary Powers Deter, the oldest living resident in the township as well as in Franklin county, is in her ninety-ninth year, possessed of all her faculties, save defective eyesight. She is the last of a family of ten children, in her parents' family.

The township officers in 1915 in Blooming Grove township are: Trustee, Deward Wilson; assessor, Lee Wright; advisory board, Charles L. Scheisz, Aaron Apsley, Robert J. Vanmeter; justice of the peace, Louis C. Chambers; constable, J. W. Chowning; supervisors, Lon Stewart, No. 1, William J. Fields, No. 2.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Springfield township lies between Bath and White Water townships, on the section line of Franklin county. It contains thirty-six sections. It is identical with congressional township 9 north, range 1 west. Prior to May 12, 1817, it had been a part of Brookville township, but on that date the county commissioners set it off as a separate subdivision on the petition of Jacob Fausett and thirty other citizens of the township proposed to be formed.

The order read as follows: "So much of Brookville township as composed the ninth congressional township in range 1 west, shall constitute and be known as Springfield township, and that all elections in said township shall be held at the house of Nimrod Brackney."

This portion of Franklin county, generally speaking, is level, except where broken by some one of the streams that flow through its territory. Big Cedar creek flows through the western side of the township from north to south. The banks along this stream are very steep and bold. The stream has a main branch coming from the north-central part. Dry fork, a tributary of White Water, rises east of the central portion, flows south and easterly and leaves the township near Scipio at the southeastern corner. When first known to the white settlers this township had several ponds, but with the passing years the hand of the owners has caused them all to be drained and today there is not to be discovered a trace of them. The land in the old pond beds is among the most productive within the county.

SETTLEMENT.

The first land entered in this township was by John Remy, October 13, 1804, in the southeast quarter of section 28, hence it stands as one of the first settled portions of the county. Samuel Stewart was next to invade the township, making his advent August 1, 1806. During the same year lands were entered by William Cloud, John Coulter and William Rail. The complete entry list, elsewhere in this volume, give the settlers by years. After the War of 1812 the township grew rapidly and immigration kept up until most all of the good land was taken by actual settlers. The above entries have been copied and verified by public land records. However, there were many who entered land, made slight improvements thereon, and, being dissatisfied with the country or because they were unable to pay for the same, to those who had loaned them money to enter the land at government prices, sold or traded "for a song" to some other man, who became a permanent settler. Hence, it does not necessarily follow that a man who entered land in the township was in fact a permanent settler, but the man who purchased from him who had entered the government land was entitled to be classed among the first settlers in the township. So it will be understood how easy it is to make the mistake of calling an original land purchaser "first settler."

Among the first to become settlers in the true sense was the Fruits family, in the central eastern part of the township, although the name does not appear in the land entries.

Moses Rariden came in from Kentucky with his family, and settled in section 14 in March, 1810. He had previously entered and improved these lands, but through some irregularity in records and red-tape rules of the land office, the record was not made until 1810.

Philip Lynch was another actual settler who came in very early, purchasing an original claim. Following came others, who were in after years well-known factors in the development of this township, and these included Nixon Oliver, Samuel Lee, William Applegate, Moses Hornaday, R. P. Clarkson, Isaac Woods, Thomas Mathews, Philip Rowe, Cyrus Saunders, Joseph Wallace, Amos Appleton, James Ardery, N. V. Simmonson, Samuel Shirk, David Shirk, Timothy Scobey, David Russell, Eli James, Ira Stout, Powell Gulick, William Clark, Joab Howell, Henry Grover, John Merrill, John Barbour, William Armstrong, Samuel Barbour, Philip Jones, Daniel Shafer, W. T. Swift, John Abbott, Nimrod Brackney, James Thompson, Michael Owens, William Ferguson, W. and Thomas Crayton, Alexander Telford, Arthur Cunningham, Captain William Webb, William Gilchrist.

EVENTS OF INTEREST.

During 1812 there was a block-house built on land owned by Moses Rariden, at least it was partly constructed when the war closed and no further trouble was expected by Indian invasions. This was near a large spring, the waters of which were still flowing a few years since.

The early roads were merely traces blazed through the timber, with a notice at each end of the trace, telling where the trail ran to and from.

The name of this township, it is believed, was derived from a large spring, where the block-house was to be erected. Others believe it was named for some town in the East from which came many of the pioneers.

Among the first to bring to the township graded stock was John Barbour. One of the first blacksmiths was the father of Isaac Wamsley, whose shop was located on Big Cedar, where the pike crosses that stream.

The Seal family owned a small single thresher, known by some as a "pepper-mill." This was probably the first threshing machine in the county.

"Granny Singhorse," as Mrs. Singhorse was commonly called, was probably the first to treat diseases in this township. She used to travel on horseback and wore a hat of peculiar make-up. The earliest regular physicians in the county were Drs. Freeman Perry and G. Oliver.

The first school was taught in section 24, in 1814, by Margaret Rariden. About 1816 a school was taught by Thomas Craven, in section 33, on the

Clendening property. This man, it is related, used to apply the birch rod very effectively.

One of the first mills in this township was erected by Moses Rariden, on a branch of Dry fork, in section 14. Another was constructed by Isaac Wamsley, in section 28, on the Big Cedar. Another very early mill is recalled as having been built near Scipio. What was styled a "husk frame" mill was erected by James Seal in either section 32 or 33, on Big Cedar. Here he had a run of mill stones and did coarse grinding. Later this mill was removed to Laurel Hill. It was covered by a rude shed and had a hand bolting machine, each customer having to turn the crank if he wished bolted flour or meal. Power was furnished by means of a ten-foot overshot water-wheel.

A tannery was established by Thomas Mathews, and Thomas Upjohn also, at a very early date, had a tannery in the township. John Shafer had a tannery in the neighborhood at a very early date.

W. H. Tucker, of Decatur county, many years ago furnished the subjoined incident for the newspapers: "Walter Tucker settled on Little Cedar creek in 1815. About 1818 he built what was styled a 'tub-wheel' mill on his place.

"There were plenty of Indians about then. One day an Indian came to his house, when there was no one but a sister of Tucker's at home. The Indian, of course, wanted something to eat, and, upon looking up the chimney, he espied some hog entrails which had been hung there to smoke and dry. Mr. Indian pulled down a 'gut' or two, and, after feasting from a pewter plate upon which he laid the sweet morsel, he threw the plate under the bed and the remains of his 'feast' upon the floor and glided out of the house."

John Clendening, one of the township's most influential and energetic pioneers, was killed by lightning while standing under a tree in 1844.

Nixon Oliver was among the first militia captains in this section and was also a justice of the peace.

The first brewery in Franklin county was in Springfield township. It was located in the southeastern part of the township, not far from the Indiana-Ohio state line, and was owned and operated by a Mr. DeParr.

Up to 1880 there had been four villages, four postoffices, seven churches and nine brick school houses within this township, bespeaking the thrift and enterprise of the population.

The village of Springfield was platted by William Snodgrass in 1816. It does not now exist.

West Union was platted in 1818, but is defunct. Lebanon, platted in

1819, is also now defunct. Scipio was platted in 1826, the post office being called Philanthropy. Mt. Carmel was platted in 1853 and now has one hundred and forty-three population. Other villages were Palestine (called Wynn now), platted in October, 1847, by Paul Holliday, having a present population of about twenty. Peoria, another hamlet of this township, has fifty inhabitants. The latest platting in the township is Raymond, platted in 1903, as a railroad station on the Chesapeake & Ohio railway line.

MT. CARMEL.

The principal village is Mt. Carmel, in the southern part of the township, which was laid out by J. and S. S. Faucett, in February, 1832, and August, 1836. This section of the county has much of historic interest connected with it. At one time there were numerous factories located here, including the celebrated red factory of Bishop, which factory manufactured, for forty years or more, reeds for woolen mills and cotton factories in all parts of the United States. It was the first industry of its class in all the West.

The first store at Mt. Carmel was conducted by Joseph Halstead. It was a log building. The next to engage in merchandise was Isaac Burkholder, after whom came the Faucett brothers, who platted the town and remained many years.

The citizens of Mt. Carmel, as a rule, have always been opposed to liquor traffic and hence the village has been saloonless.

The town took its name from Mt. Carmel Presbyterian church, which was organized previous to the platting of the town. If it were not celebrated for anything else, Mt. Carmel would have a place on the map, because of the fact that it was the birthplace of Miss M. Louisa Chitwood, a child of genius, whose poems are known far and near; among these may be named "The Old Still House." Mention is elsewhere made in this volume of this striking character, who passed from earth's shining circle all too early.

The present business of the village is as follows: General stores, T. J. Gates & Son, Roy Patterson; blacksmith shop, F. M. Gant, Alexander Campbell; steam saw-mill, Henry Ferung; hotel, Charles Logan.

The village has Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias lodges, an account of which is given elsewhere in this volume in the Lodge chapter. The present churches are the Methodist Episcopal, Universalist and Presbyterian.

POSTMASTERS.

The following persons have served as postmaster at what is now known as Mt. Carmel postoffice since its establishment, in January, 1832. The list was furnished the author by the postoffice department at Washington and the dates indicate time of appointment: R. P. Clarkson, appointed as postmaster of what was then known as Sentinel, January 12, 1832; name changed to Mount Carmel, February 14, 1840. R. P. Clarkson still postmaster; Jacob Lanius, March 16, 1848; Caleb Yocum, December 31, 1849; James Hasson, September 4, 1850; Casper Fogel, May 26, 1853; Philip Rowe, February 13, 1856; S. B. Jenkins, March 24, 1863; I. S. Larue, March 9, 1864; J. B. Smith, April 28, 1868; J. A. Gates, October 21, 1869; T. E. McCoy, January 27, 1870; E. M. McCready, January 18, 1871; P. B. Millepaugh, June 4, 1873; Thomas Heap, August 12, 1873; C. W. Stewart, August 24, 1874; William Laird, April 12, 1889; J. W. Merrill, April 14, 1890; Emma Richard, November 14, 1893; Thomas J. Gates, December 13, 1897; office discontinued March 31, 1906.

The corporation officers in 1915 were: Trustees, William Luse, T. J. Gates, J. J. Jolliff; clerk, A. W. Lewis; treasurer, E. L. Gates. The date of incorporation was 1881.

Peoria is a small village on the state line, three miles north of Scipio. Ingleside Institute, once a popular academy, was located there. Prof. William Rust was the founder of the school. Prof. J. P. Cassedy opened a normal school in the same building at a later date; both educational institutions have long since passed out of commission.

Mt. Pisgah was a small community of people in the vicinity of Asbury church. There, at one date in the history of the township, there was a saw and grist-mill, which made it a business center; this place, however, was never platted.

The present officers of Springfield townships are: Trustee, Roscoe Hubbard; assessor, John Waltz; advisory board, Albert Biddinger, John B. Nutty, Thomas J. Gates; justice of the peace, Addison Lewis; constable, Harry West; supervisors, John Rockwell, John S. McClure, Al. George, Thomas Freeland.

The population of the township in 1910 was, including Mt. Carmel, 1,118, as against 1,130 in 1900 and 1,224 in 1890.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP.

Highland township is on the southern boundary of Franklin county, between White Water and Butler townships. It is bounded on its north by Brookville, which also extends a distance of one mile on the west. This civil township of the county comprises twenty-four sections of congressional township 8 north, range 2 west, three whole and four fractional sections of township 9 north, range 3 west, and three fractional sections in township 10 north, range 13 east: in all about thirty-one square miles. This township was originally a part of White Water township, which once extended across the lower part of the county. It was cut off from White Water township by an order of the county commissioners February 12, 1821, at which time it was "Ordered, that all that part of White Water township lying west of White Water compose and constitute a new township to be called Highland township, and it is further ordered that all elections held in said township to be held at what is now called the Republican school house on the lands of William Fred."

In 1828 the county commissioners described the boundary of this township as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of township 8 in range 2 west; thence north on the township line to the northeast corner of section 13 in township 8 in range 2 west; thence west along the section line until it intersects the Grouseland purchase line; thence a southwesterly course on said line to the western corner of fractional section 6 in town 10 north, range 13 east; thence south to the county line; thence east to the place of beginning to be called Highland township."

The boundary line between Brookville and Highland townships was not definitely established (Record Book I., page 179) until September 6, 1842; when the commissioners ordered Thomas Winscott, the surveyor of Franklin county, to establish a line between Brookville and Highland townships, commencing at the corner of sections 12 and 13 on the boundary line and running due west until it strikes a line dividing Brookville and Ray townships. On December 6, same year, the commissioners declared that the boundary line established by Thomas Winscott pursuant to the order of the board on September 6, 1842, be set aside, and ordered that "said line be re-established on the section line south of the line dividing sections 12 and 13 in township 9, range 13; thence southwest with said boundary to the southeast corner of township 11, range 12; the last named points to be the line between Brookville township and Highland township." Subsequently it was reduced to its present size by the formation of Butler township, September 5, 1845. It was

named on account of the high land within its limits. White Water crosses the northeast corner of the township. Blue Creek flows across the west-central portion, having several branches, all of which unite within the township. Gogle's and Ramsey's branches are small tributaries of White Water. The soil is of clay nature and in a few places quite thin. By proper care the farmers have been able to produce good crops of corn, wheat, barley and oats, while live stock has always been a paying branch of the agriculture of the township. The township was originally heavily forested, but most of the valuable timber is now gone.

SETTLEMENT.

Here, as in other places in the county, the first settlement was effected along the streams. Along White Water river, the extreme northeast corner of the township, there was a settlement of "squatters," who made slight improvements before 1805. To John Conner will ever be credited the honor of being the first white man to enter land in this township, but the record shows that he did not buy government land until August, 1810, although he had without question been a resident of this section a few years before that date. It was in this neighborhood that Conner had a store and Indian trading post. In an old account of the first settlement there appears paragraphs such as the following:

"During the latter portion of the last and the first years of the present century [meaning the last years in the eighteenth and first of the nineteenth century], there stood on the river bank a half mile up stream from present Cedar Grove village, a trading post, known as Conner's Post. At present all trace of it has gone, even the land where it stood has long since been washed away by the changing of the stream's current. After it was vacated, the trader, Conner, went further up the river and established another post at the point where now stands Connersville, the town being named for him. This structure was rudely and strongly built of logs, containing for barter those necessities required by the first settlers and many trinkets and bright woven fabrics to attract the Indians to whom they were exchanged for furs. Chief among these commodities were powder, lead and whisky

"At this post the trappers, scouts and hunters would meet and relate their various experiences and purchase their staples, and often the squalid Indian, too, would idle away the long hours in lounging and drinking.

"Thus it happened on a sunny afternoon in autumn time, when a few men were seated about on open boxes, benches and barrels, conversing

with the trader and each other, there strolled into their midst a tall, powerful savage with an evil countenance, who, for want of a better name, may be styled 'The Wolf.' He deposited a small quantity of furs and asked for liquor in return, and, having received it, he immediately swallowed it and sat down, glancing here and there, his black eyes flashing with delight and a metallic glitter. He seemed to be known and disliked by the whites, as they seemed to be hated and suspected by him. He drank freely of the whisky traded for, and as his brain became elated with it, he forgot his cunning and grew garrulous and boastful, seeking to awe the hunters by stories of his powers and of what to him were his mighty deeds of valor, but which, in reality, were thefts and murder, executed oftener through treachery and cunning than any boldness on his part. Stopping every few sentences to refresh his memory with potent drafts of the whisky, he boasted of securing scalp after scalp, until he led up to what he gloried in as his grandest feat of arms, which victory procured for him the most beautiful of all the scalps which hung in his lodge."

"The Indian finally boasted of having killed and scalped a beautiful young white girl; told all the cursed details, as only a drunken Indian can tell such particulars.

"At the termination of the narrative some of the white men sprang to their feet with bitter curses on the red demon, whose heart was stone, and while the hand of all sought guns and knives, the trader hurried forward, and a gray-haired scout, with a fierce, determined look, pointed up the river trail and said, 'Wait.'

"The vaunting savage dimly understood that he had told too much, struggled to his feet, and, after again drinking freely of the liquor, purchased a quantity of powder and lead and staggered away from the post up the trail.

"It will not be necessary to follow the Indian very far on his course, because he came to a sudden halt about sunset, at which time a sharp report rang out, a puff of blue smoke floated heavenward, a heavy body fell to the earth. Two hours later the moon rose and sent down through the branches long slanting rays of light that touched red stains which were not drifted sumach leaves! The Indian was never seen again; none of the white men at the post ever questioned whither he had gone."

The land entries in this township were, according to the county and government records, as follows: In 1811, William Helm, Thomas Clark and Stephen Goble. 1814, Nathaniel Herndon, William Ramsey. 1815, Robertson Jones, William Fread, James Jones, Jr. 1816, Peter Prifogle, the first

German in Highland, and among the earliest in the county; Corbly Hudson. In 1817, John Halborstadt, William Mintz, Samuel Price, Levi Fortner, William Knowls, J. B. Chapman. In 1818, John Stafford, George W. Matthews, Robert Douglass, William Walker, Bradbury Cottrell, Joseph McCafferty, Phineas Johnson. In 1819, Joshua L. Sparks, Edward Blackburn, Jonathan Moore.

John Ward came to the township in 1816 and founded the town of Cedar Grove.

The following are the present, 1915, township officers of Highland township: Trustee, Theodore B. Schuck; assessor, Anthony Ripperger; advisory board, Frank Bischoff, William Beckman, John Fohl; justice of the peace, John J. Wilhelm; supervisors, Charles Schuck, Joseph Strothman, Lewis Klemme, Joseph Boehmer.

Before 1830, the great mass of new-comers to the western lands were beyond Franklin county, where a rich soil could be had to build homes for themselves. About 1831, the unoccupied area of the southern and western part of the county began to attract the attention of certain German emigrants, who had assembled at Cincinnati as a center from which to diverge for final settlement. Many of the good people came in parties of two or more families, and had lived in the same neighborhood in the Fatherland.

There were a few farms settled and improvements begun between 1820 and 1830, mainly by the following persons: John Lefforge, 1829; Joseph S. Whitney, 1821; John Bradburn, 1828, he was the pioneer doctor of the township; Samuel Ward, 1826; John Hardin, 1826; Colvin Owen, 1826; Henry Speckman, 1826; Valentine Dill, 1826; William Spradling, 1827; John Spradling, 1833; James McCleary, 1830, the last named settling in what was long known as "Burnt Woods."

In 1832-33 the German people began to settle this part of the county. The immigration came from Cincinnati, by way of Harrison and Dearborn counties, and was entirely independent of the Brookville settlement, except for legal and civil purposes. Among the earliest Germans were Michael and Ignatz Ripperger, who entered lands in section 31, in September, 1833, adjoining the town of St. Peters.

Later settlers were: Louis Shockley, William Sturwold, Conrad Schomler (who was killed by a falling tree), Christian Floor, John Stockinger (who was bitten by a rattlesnake in the harvest field, and from it lost his life), Catherine Ripp, John R. Dirkhuesing, Henry Holbert, Joshua Bacher, Philip Waldorf, John H. Ellerman, Henry Beckman, Henry Mires,

Henry Poppe, Valentine Dill, Valentine Fuller, Sarah Keeler, all of whom settled here previous to 1837. John Bath settled in section 33 in 1837.

In 1838 Godfrey Seibel built a brewery on the branch of Blue creek. This was the first brewery in all this section of the country, save one in Springfield township.

Among the English-speaking settlers may be named James Robeson, of Kentucky, who came in 1809 to Brookville township and to Highland in 1816. William Robeson, who settled in 1831, was justice of the peace and county treasurer two terms, as well as county commissioner.

The first school house in the township was on Joshua Baker's land, built of buckeye logs, which persisted in sprouting for a long time after the logs had been laid up. George W. Matthews was one of the first teachers.

The first meeting house in this township was built of logs, situated west of present South Gate village. It was first used by the Methodist denomination.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

The towns and postoffices of this township are, Cedar Grove, with a population of 185; St. Peters, with 150; Blue Creek, with 75; South Gate, with 100, and Highland Center, a mere hamlet.

Cedar Grove is situated on the White Water river, on the railroad and the old Valley pike. It was platted and christened "Rochester," by John Ward, in September, 1837. In 1844 D. F. Cooley made an addition to the town. This place sprung into existence on account of the construction of the old canal, and was formerly a very important point along that waterway. The Wards erected a large flouring mill on the opposite side of the river and were important factors in building up what was at one time a busy commercial center.

James Roseberry, another pioneer, there conducted one of the earliest taverns of the place.

The great flood of 1847 destroyed the Ward mills, and parts of the saved machinery were taken to the Cedar Grove side of the river and placed in operation as a mill by Withers & Knot. The present mills, built about twenty years ago, are operated by Casper Fehl.

The first church of the town was a union building erected in 1850, and built by subscription, and it is still used by any Protestant denomination who chooses to use it. The churches of today are the Catholic and Methodist Episcopal (see Church chapter).

Canal boat building was at one time quite a profitable industry in this town. A large number of the boats used on the White Water canal were built there. The following from a newspaper published in October, 1842, is self-explanatory:

"Canal Boats.—The subscribers have established a Boat Yard, for building Canal Boats at Rochester, on the White Water Canal. Two of the Company are regular ship-builders of long experience, and will be engaged in the construction of boats in a few weeks. They solicit the patronage of the public. They have good lumber ready, and boats will be built on reasonable notice. The business will be transacted under the style of 'T. Morse & Co.'

"T. MORSE,
 "U. KENDALL,
 "S. COFFIN,
 "B. G. CHILD."

Cedar Grove was incorporated in 1907 and its first officers were: John Fohl, president; Charles Jonas, Charles Wiwi. Its officers in 1915 are: Thomas Moore, president; John H. Schuck, Charles G. Jonas; clerk and treasurer, Alfred Moore; marshal, E. Merkel. The council meets at the townhall.

In the spring of 1915 the business interests of Cedar Grove were conducted as follows:

General Dealers—John Doerflein & Son, Charles Jonas, Shuck Brothers and Defner & Fohl.

Blacksmithing—Thomas Doerflein, John Witherlin.

Lumber and Wood Work—Louis J. Brown, who for years operated at New Trenton, but the flood of 1913 swept all he had away, including the land on which his plant stood, causing a total loss to him of all that he had accumulated by years of toil. He is an ex-county commissioner of Franklin county. He is now installing modern wood-working machinery and has a fine lumber business.

Hotel—Peter Hirsch, Joseph Munchel.

Saloon and bar—Frank Schneider, and the two hotels.

Bakery and Meats—Thomas Moore.

Stock Dealer—Frank Schneider.

Flour Mills—Casper Fohl.

Tobacco Warehouse—Owned by Fred Reese, but leased by Kentucky

operators. As many as three carloads of leaf tobacco are shipped from this warehouse in a single day.

The postoffice has a rural free delivery route extending out into the surrounding country.

The town has two schoolhouses, one built in 1873, a one-room brick building, and a more recent structure of brick, with two rooms.

The following have served as postmasters at Cedar Grove since the office was established in January, 1833. The list and dates of appointment were furnished by the postal department at Washington, especially for this history: Hezekiah Coffin, January 30, 1833; Charles Coffin, November, 11, 1833; William McClure, March 18, 1834; Isaac G. Morgan, December 6, 1836; James Rosebery, January 3, 1838; Thomas Filton, July 3, 1849; J. C. Knecht, July 14, 1853; E. H. Chambers, December 16, 1854; J. S. Whitney, July 16, 1856; B. Y. Boyd, January 16, 1858; J. S. Rockafellar, January 6, 1859; Thomas Filton, September 29, 1859; J. S. Rockafellar, June 15, 1861; George Barber, April 9, 1863; S. M. Ryker, November 30, 1864; John Linegar, April 28, 1865; E. H. Hayes, September 20, 1869; J. A. Hardy, January 5, 1872; Ebenezer Cooley, January 22, 1886; E. M. Collier, June 29, 1889; Casper Fohl, September 19, 1890; A. R. Ryman, January 10, 1891; Belle Cooley, April 22, 1893; A. R. Ryman, May 12, 1897; John Reister, September 17, 1902; E. W. Becker, March 9, 1907; E. J. McClafferty, December 7, 1908; Alfred Moore, May 4, 1909.

Another village is South Gate, situated in the southeast portion of Highland township. This was platted in September, 1850, by Richard Wood. The postoffice goes by the same name. The population of the village is about one hundred. The usual amount of stores and shops of a hamlet of its size are found there. In February, 1915, the list of business places were: General dealer, Jacob Shuck; blacksmith, Peter Emerein; the postoffice is a star-route office, and its postmaster is Adam Stinger. The place has a brick school house. The following have been postmasters at South Gate since June, 1843, date of the establishment of the office: James Tread, June 7, 1843; John E. Shilling, September 29, 1852; Joseph Saner, March 23, 1855; J. J. Ripperger, October 31, 1856; Albert Knabe, April 29, 1858; Jacob Schuck, December 5, 1859; Philip Eschemback, February 19, 1862; Jacob Schuck, April 9, 1862; Adam Stenger, November 8, 1878.

St. Peters is another little village of this township; it is the seat of a large Catholic church and a German settlement established in 1853 and added to later by that nationality. The moving spirit in establishing this colony was Rev. Maurice de Palais. It is located at the corners of sections

25, 30, 31 and 36 in township 8, ranges 13 and 14. Its present population is about one hundred and fifty. It receives mail over the rural free delivery route from Brookville. Its present dealers are: General stores, Anthony Gillman and Zeigler Brothers. Zeigler Brothers also conduct a hotel, or at least accommodate travelers passing to and from the village.

Highland Center is situated between South Gate and St. Peters, in this township. It is on the rural free delivery route from St. Peters and has but few residents. Its business interests consist of a general store, conducted by Joseph Schuck, who also runs a small saloon. Mr. Strothman is the village blacksmith.

Klemme's Corner (old Blue Creek) is on section 17, township 8, range 14, and receives its mail from Brookville over the rural free delivery system. There are two Lutheran churches there, an account of which will be seen in the chapter on churches. There is one general store operated by Albert Klemme. The village has a population of about seventy-five persons.

ST. PETER'S MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION.

The St. Peter's Mutual Fire Association was organized in 1869 by a number of prominent citizens in the vicinity of St. Peters. The first officers were as follow: Godfried Huber, president; Mathew Fussner, treasurer; Joseph Boehmer, secretary; Conrad Weiler and George Zimmer, appraisers. According to the incorporation articles, the membership was restricted to those living within a radius of eight miles from St. Peters. This means that the company does business in Ripley and Dearborn as well as in Franklin county. The company insures both personal and real property against fire, whether caused by incendiaries, spontaneous combustion or lightning.

This company has done a safe and conservative business for more than forty-five years and now has a membership of more than four hundred. The present officers are as follows: John Hornberger (Dearborn), president; Henry Rauch (Franklin), secretary; George A. Ripperger (Franklin), treasurer; Frank Rosefeld (Franklin) and John Huber (Dearborn), appraisers.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Fairfield is on the north line of the county, the second civil township from the eastern boundary. It is situated west of Bath, with Brookville on

the south and Blooming Grove on the west. The western line of Fairfield township is the old Indian boundary line. On February 12, 1821 (the commissioners' record F. page 75), "ordered that the tenth congressional township in range 2, compose and constitute an election town in said county of Franklin and be called Fairfield township, and that all elections for township purposes shall be held in the town of Fairfield, it being taken off of Bath township, said county." This made the township three miles wider than at present and it so remained until Union county was organized. On May 6, 1828, the commissioners defined the limits of Fairfield as follows:

"Beginning at the southeast corner of township 10, in range 2 west; thence north on the township line to the line of Union county; thence west on said line to the old boundary line; thence southwardly on said boundary line to the corner of Brookville township; thence east to the place of beginning to be called Fairfield township." This gives the township its present limits.

The township as now constituted comprises fifteen entire and three fractional sections of township 10 north, range 2 west, of the original Wayne Purchase of 1795. The sections are numbered from 20 to 36 inclusive, while the fractional sections are 19, 30 and 31, and are made so by the boundary line.

This township is broken, with here and there a level tract of upland. Along the water courses there are strips of fertile bottom lands. This township was originally well timbered, some of which remains today, but the the greater part has been cut into lumber, split into rails and posts or burned for fire wood. The East fork of White Water river flows across the township, a little to the west of the center. Templeton's creek, a branch of East fork, rises in Union county near the northeastern part of the township and flows southwesterly to its union with the main stream. Another branch of Templeton's creek rises in Bath township, running through the southeast corner of Fairfield. Bath creek empties into East fork a short distance south of the village of Fairfield. Blue Lick is a branch of Bath creek. Salt Well creek is another stream which unites with East fork from the west about the center of the township. Wolf creek also comes in from the west, after crossing the southwest corner of the township.

SETTLEMENT.

It was in what is now Fairfield township that occurred the first actual settlement of Franklin county. The first land was entered here by Robert

Green, January 15, 1804, the same being the second entry in the county. This land was the southeast quarter of section 23. The tradition that men came in for settlement in 1803 is probably without any foundation. The "Carolina Settlement" was no doubt the first. Before giving the circumstances connected with this colony from Carolina, it is well to note the principal land entries from 1804 to 1818, which were made in about the following order:

1804—Robert Hanna, southeast quarter of section 28 and the northeast quarter of section 33; Robert Templeton, the northwest quarter of section 28; William Logan, the northeast quarter of section 28. 1806—Obadiah Estes, the southeast quarter of section 33; Robert Glidewell, the southwest quarter of section 34. 1808—Thomas Osborn, then followed Benjamin Wilson, 1809; Thomas Worman, 1810; John Flint, 1811; Robert White, 1811; Archibald Morrow, 1811; Benjamin Nugent, 1811; Ralph Williams, 1811; John Hornaday, 1811; John Smith, George Johnson, James and Joseph Stephens, William H. Charlott and John Gills, in 1812.

Following these came in the remainder who settled prior to 1818: James Watters, James Johnston, Hugh Abernathy, Richard Freeman, Daniel Osborne, Joshua Butler, Abraham Rose, Daniel Powers, Jonathan Bassett, Thomas Harvey, Thomas Powers, Emory Hobbs, Obadiah Estes, John Dickerson, John Watts, Aaron Frakes, William Sims, all who came in long before 1816 and 1818.

The reader's attention is called to the complete list of original land entries for the congressional township of which Fairfield is a part. The list appears elsewhere in this volume, and gives the complete record from the land office books.

THE CAROLINA SETTLEMENT.

The facts regarding the advent and settlements made by the above-named pioneers, under the one common name of Carolina Settlement, has been handed down by survivors and descendants of the pioneer band who braved the dangers and made the sacrifices coincident with opening up this township more than a century ago, and to such notes the author is indebted for the following account:

In 1801 a colony from Laurens district, South Carolina, emigrated, with their families, to the Dry fork of White Water, and made a short halt. This was made near the present site of Harrison, Ohio. They remained there while the lands were being surveyed in the Wayne Purchase, ready

to be thrown on the market. This was not accomplished until about 1803. At first not less than a whole section of land could be entered by a purchaser, but early in 1804 the rule was established whereby an eighth of a section, or eighty acres, might be entered, and the price was reduced as well as provisions made for partial payments to the government.

It was while waiting near Harrison, Ohio, that the would-be land seekers had ample time to explore much of the surrounding country. In their wanderings they had discovered the charming valley of the East fork, with its fine soil, timber, water and general attractive features. So, in the early summer of 1804, the vanguard of the colony started for the land of promise. They blazed their way through the dense forests by chipping the bark from trees here and there. This trace was seen for long years afterward and was known as the "Carolina Trace."

This trace commenced on Lee's creek, then crossed the country to a point west of the present village of Mt. Carmel, from which point they went to where later stood the Big Cedar Baptist church. There the trace crossed the creek and took a northwesterly course over the upland until it reached the valley of the South branch of Templeton's creek; thence down the creek valley to its junction with the main stream, near where later the old brick school house was situated, from which point it crossed south to the East fork, near the bridge on Brookville and Fairfield turnpike.

This trace ran along the old Indian trail which crossed from the Great Miami to the White Water country, at least as far as it was possible to do so.

Upon their arrival, all hands were busy at selecting good building sites and in cutting down the trees from which to erect their humble cabins. The first of such cabins was erected in 1804 in the valley of East fork. It was described in 1880 as being "about one hundred yards north of the present residence of Mrs. Keturah Templeton." It was the home of Robert Templeton and family. Some of the blue ash logs from which it was built were still in a good state of preservation thirty years ago.

Work went forward until nine cabins had been completed, sufficiently homelike to allow the families to enter for winter quarters. These cabins were scattered all the way from the first one named up into Union county, as now known, near Brownsville. This settlement was under the direct leadership of Robert Hanna and Robert Templeton. The heads of families represented in the colony from Carolina were as follow: Robert Hanna, Sr., John Templeton, William Logan, George Leviston, John Hanna,

Robert Templeton, Sr., John Logan, Joseph Hanna, John Ewing and Robert Swan.

Others who came in later from the South Carolina exodus from 1806 to 1809 were: James Nichols, Robert Glidewell, Thomas Glenn, James Stephens, Hugh Abernathy and the Adair family.

CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS.

Concerning the personal history of a few of the members of the first band who entered this township, it may be said:

John Logan was a native of Ireland, born in 1758, and settled on the west side of East fork, south of the Templeton bridge. He died in October, 1833, and is buried on his old farm.

William Logan was a native of Ireland, born in 1762. He came to America with his father, who settled in South Carolina, coming here with the colony now under discussion. He was a soldier of the Light Horse Brigade during the Revolutionary struggle. His son, Thomas Logan, is said to have been the first white child born in Whitewater valley above the "Narrows." His cabin stood a half mile south of Fairfield village. He died September 11, 1838, and rests today in Sims cemetery. Robert Hanna was born in Delaware in December, 1744. His cabin was a favorite camping-ground for emigrants and travelers for many years. Mrs. Hanna died in 1821. Four of his sons came with him, two of whom, John and Joseph, were married. One of his daughters was the wife of John Templeton.

Gen. Robert Hanna, Jr., was a son of the last-named pioneer. He was a member of the constitutional convention which paved the way for the admission of Indiana as a state, in 1816. He moved to Indianapolis, and was there killed by being run over by the cars in October, 1856.

John Hanna, eldest son of the pioneer, Robert Hanna, Sr., built his log cabin on the farm later owned by A. S. Carter, Esq. In his younger days he was a noted "fiddler." He became an associate judge in this county and finally died in his home at Indianapolis.

John Ewing's house was erected on the west bank of the East fork, where James Harrell later resided. He was among the first justices of the peace in Franklin county.

Joseph Hanna located on East fork, near the mouth of Hanna's creek, from which the stream was named. He was a noted politician and a "hard-money" advocate. He died in Carroll county, Indiana, at a ripe old age.

John Templeton was a son-in-law of Robert Hanna, Sr., and settled

within a mile of what was later known as Quakertown, over in Union county. His daughter was the first white child born on the East fork. She was Catherine R. Templeton, born July 15, 1805, and became the wife of George Newland, who is claimed to have run a flat-boat, loaded with whisky and other produce, from Dunlapsville to New Orleans. The craft stuck fast on Churchill's mill dam, opposite the Roberts farm, and was only cleared by the united efforts of his neighbors. John Templeton, it should be added, was a member of the territorial Legislature when the act creating two new counties was passed in 1811, and is said to have given the name of Franklin to the southern portion of the set-off territory.

John Hanna was a cousin of Robert Hanna, Sr., and was known as "Big John," to distinguish him from the son of Robert Hanna. He is so styled in some of the early county records. Four of his sons intermarried with the Crawford family.

Robert Templeton, Sr., who occupied the first cabin erected after the arrival of the pioneer exploring party in 1804, was born in South Carolina and died November 10, 1845. He was buried in a family burying ground on Mrs. Keturah Templeton's farm.

One of the last of the nine pioneer cabins erected, notice of which has already been given, was finished at night, by the light of brush fires and while the snow was falling. The roof had to be put on in order to let the family in as soon as possible. They worked all night riving and placing the clap-boards on the roof. By daylight the snow was several inches deep in the cabin.

FIRST AND IMPORTANT EVENTS.

The first marriage in Fairfield was John Reed and Mary, daughter of Robert Templeton.

The first death was that of Anna Cunningham, who lived near Quakertown. She was buried on the old Osborn farm in 1805. The next was Mrs. Mary Hanna, mother of John Templeton's wife, buried in 1807.

The first school house on East fork was near the Sims cemetery, now in Union county. The first teacher was Thomas Harvey. The Baptists frequently preached there.

The first orchard in the township was planted by the hands of Robert Hanna, Sr., who obtained the trees at Lawrenceburg. This was about 1806, possibly a year later.

The name "Fairfield" was suggested by the general beauty of the

country, as viewed by the pioneer band. Here the Indian tribes frequently camped for weeks at a time.

The first wagon in this township, possibly in Franklin county, was brought in here by Robert Templeton, Sr., and he also brought a cart. The old tar bucket, used to grease the wooden axle of the wagon, was still preserved in the eighties.

The following autograph letter from Hon. Thomas Jefferson was in reply to a petition forwarded by Gen. Robert Hanna to President James Monroe, through the hands of Thomas Jefferson, asking that Revolutionary widows be granted a pension. Jefferson and Hanna were school-fellows at William and Mary College, in Virginia. The letter reads:

"Monticello, January 16, 1820.

"A letter from you, dear sir, comes to me like one from the tombs of the dead. So long is it since I have had any evidence that you were in the land of the living and so few are now who were fellow-laborers in the struggle for the liberation of our country. And I rejoice to find that advancing years are the only assailants on your health mentioned in your letter. Time, as well as ill-health, bear heavily on me. Immediately on the receipt of your letter, I forwarded it to the President with the expression of interest I felt for your petition, and he will not be slow in giving his attention to Revolutionary mothers.

"I tender you my best wishes for the continuance of your life and health as long as you shall yourself wish them to continue.

"TH. JEFFERSON.

"Gen. Robert Hanna."

The township officers in 1915 are as follows: Trustee, H. H. Rose; assessor, John T. Buckley; justice of the peace, Emmett Apsley.

VILLAGE OF FAIRFIELD.

This place was platted October, 1815, by Hugh Abernathy, George Johnston, Thomas Osborn and James Wilson, the four corners of their respective lands being in the center of the platting. An addition was made in 1817. It is situated in section 21, township 10 north and range 2 west.

A postoffice was established in 1820 with Charles Shriner as postmaster.

The village was incorporated as a town, May 9, 1876, had a municipal existence as long as there was any demand for such corporation, and disbanded many years since.

(11)

The first tavern was opened on the corner of Main and Market streets. Thomas Harvey and Charles Donovan were early landlords.

In 1816, or possibly 1817, Thomas Eads (father of the now world-famed Captain Eads of jetty fame, the man who built the great steel bridge at St. Louis) commenced merchandising at Fairfield. Messrs. Emerson, Drew and Rose succeeded Eads in the store. Rose always claimed to have built the first frame house in Fairfield.

A Mr. Larimore, from Cincinnati, was the first produce dealer. He ran a wagon through this settlement and paid as low as two cents per dozen for fresh eggs.

Robert Dare was a weaver of the village and made fancy "cover-lets." The first shoemaker was John Miller.

The earliest physicians of Fairfield were Doctors Smith, Michael Miller and St. John. The last named was grandfather of ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas. For thirty years and more Dr. O. H. Donogh practiced medicine in Fairfield.

An early singing master was I. W. Bonham, who taught a term of thirteen evenings for one dollar per scholar in 1838, the pupils finding their own tallow candles.

David D. Dubois had the first reaper in the township—the reliable McCormick.

The churches, schools and lodges have been treated in separate chapters, so need not here be further mentioned.

Fairfield has had its share of fires and consequent loss of property. Commencing in 1859, the block from where Miller & Tyner's store is now located to the Odd Fellows' hall was destroyed by fire. This fire swept away the old hotel, Doctor Babb's drug store, Wash Adams' tailor shop, a shoe shop, harness shop and furniture store.

In December, 1877, the residence of Mrs. Mahala Cheney fell before the furious flames. Three years later the residence of J. H. Whitney barely escaped destruction by the burning of a wash-house near by. Coming down to the autumn of 1897, on Saturday afternoon, October 30, the cry of "fire" was heard in the village, and an hour later five families were homeless. Twelve thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed. Among the losses were those sustained at the Cushman home, the Mary P. Cory place, the Logan house, and the Tyner and Loper places. Loper & Sons' carriage factory was on fire twice, but finally was saved by heroic efforts.

Fairfield was once a rival for county-seat honors in Franklin-Union counties. Before the division of the counties, Hon. Mr. McCarthy was elected as representative to the Legislature, and during his term of office the matter of creating a new county came up and, finding that the bill was to pass, making what is now known as Franklin county, he, though elected by the votes of the upper portion of the county, saw more money for himself in aiding Brookville to secure the county seat. He had friends purchase a large amount of lands in and near Brookville, and thus what had been planned from the early date, namely, to make Fairfield the seat of justice, fell through and Brookville was awarded the honors, so state the citizens of Fairfield. Before the division of the county, Fairfield was nearer the center of the territory than was Brookville.

When Fairfield was laid out, the proprietors donated a public square in the center of the plat, and this is still used for such, minus the coveted court house which it was intended should at no distant day be erected thereon. Some good hitching posts and a town pump are all that now mark the "square" as being public property.

The business and social interests of Fairfield in the spring of 1915 were in the hands of the following citizens: General dealers, Amzy Banning, George Jinks; drugs, Dr. John M. Linegar; meats, J. B. Luker; physicians, Drs. John L. Linegar, A. L. Preston; barber, D. N. Hanna; boarding house, C. R. Dare and wife; milk collection station, the French Cream Company, which runs two wagons; blacksmith shops, H. O. Ward, John Snider; steam saw-mill, George Personette.

The lodges of Fairfield are the Masonic, Oddfellows, Red Men and Knights of Pythias, with their ladies' auxiliary societies. See Lodge chapter for detailed account of these societies.

The only church of the village is the Methodist Episcopal. See Church chapter.

The school building is a fine two-story frame structure.

RAY TOWNSHIP.

Ray township is the southeastern subdivision of Franklin county. It is north of Ripley county, west of Butler township, south of Salt Creek township and east of Decatur county. It comprises a fraction more than forty sections of land and is made up from a part of four congressional townships. Six whole and two fractional sections in township 11 north, range 12 east;

six whole sections of township 11 north, range 11 east; nine sections and five fractional sections in township 10 north, range 12 east; and eleven whole sections and five fractional sections in township 10 north, range 11 east. It has a triangular point extending to the southwest, containing about six sections of land.

The first mention of Ray township in the commissioners' records is found in Record G, page 102, and it appears that on that date, January 8, 1828, Ray township came into existence. It is not stated that it was created on that date, but since no mention is found concerning it previous to that time, it may be taken as conclusive evidence that the above date marks the beginning of its independent career as a township. At that time it was "ordered that the sixth township be bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of township 11, range 12 east; thence west to the western boundary of the county; then south to the southwest corner of Franklin county; thence in a northeasterly direction on the Grouseland purchase line to where the south boundary of said county intersects said line; thence east on said line to where a line drawn due north will strike the southeast corner of township 11, in range 12 east; thence north to the place of beginning, to be called Ray township."

It was named in honor of James B. Ray, governor of Indiana at the time, a former resident of Franklin county. Subsequently, with the creation of Salt Creek (May 8, 1844) and Metamora and Butler (September 5, 1849), Ray township was reduced to its present size. The May following the organizing of this township by the commissioners, an election was ordered held at the house of Thomas Cooskey.

There are many hills and valleys in the township. The soil is a clay, with here and there small deposits of loam, with some gravel scattered here and there. Big Salt creek crosses the western part of the township in the northeasterly direction. Harvey's branch unites with Big Salt creek north of the township line. Laughery creek rises in the center of the township and courses southward into Ripley county. Smaller streams tributary to those already mentioned, include Clear fork, Bull fork and Davidson's branch.

Through the thrift and labor of the German people, this township has been developed and stands high among the sister townships. The population in 1890 was 2,224; in 1900 it stood 2,788, while the 1910 United States census gives its population as 2,017, including Oldenburg.

SETTLEMENT.

On account of not properly weighing the value of the soil and timber in this part of Franklin county, it was not settled quite as early as other parts. But when the great German immigration set in, wending its way from the Ohio river points to the west, it was carefully examined by a sturdy class of agriculturists, who saw in the hills and valleys of the southwestern part of the county a good spot in which they might build homes for themselves, organize schools and churches after their own liking. Today it is populated almost solely by these home-loving, school and church-loving and money-making people. Thrift is seen in the scores of good farms, excellent farm houses and barns, now being enjoyed by the second and third generations since the township was first settled.

The record shows the first land entry there was made December 17, 1814, by B. Fitzpatrick, who made a permanent settlement and at once commenced improving his land, which was located in section 30, township 11, range 12. The same year came John Hawkins, who, however, did not remain long nor make substantial improvements. The first settler of whom much is known was William George on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 4, township 10, range 12, the same being included in the present town site of Oldenburg. This Mr. George, with a brother, came to the township in 1817. The following year came in Nicholas Longworth from Cincinnati, Ohio, and he entered many tracts of land here and there throughout the township. Records show that home-seekers flocked hither in great numbers from 1836 to 1838 and on, until all lands were entered. With scarcely an exception, these settlers were German-speaking people, many direct from the Fatherland. The major part were of the Catholic religious faith, with now and then a colony of Protestants, who were of the Lutheran faith, and both sects early established churches of their choice in the community in which they entered lands. The Catholics settled in and near the section now known as Oldenburg and Enochsburg, while the Protestants located near present Huntersville. It should be added, before leaving the matter of pioneer settlement, that there were not a great number of immigrants to this township until about 1836. Among the vanguard of these thrifty settlers were two prominent characters, John H. Plaspohl and John H. Ronnebaum. These men possessed considerable means and saw a chance to make vastly more by enduring the hardships and privations of frontier life a few years. They resided in the city of Cincinnati, and entered large

tracts of land in Ray township, inducing many of their friends and countrymen to accompany them. It was by this colony that Oldenburg was finally platted by authority of the Catholic people, and it has ever been populated by the membership of this church, and here a great church and school society have sprung up and its work is known far and near.

While it is impossible to trace the comings and goings of all these what might properly be termed "early settlers," it may be stated that in addition to those already named as having entered lands, there was Edward Waechter, a former member of the board of county commissioners for Franklin county. He was a wheelwright by trade and emigrated from Germany in 1838. He remained two years in Cincinnati, settling in Ray township in 1840. His earliest residence was the log cabin erected by the William George, above mentioned.

The first tavern keeper in the township was Joseph Huegle, who hung to the sport of the winds his tavern sign in Oldenburg.

The first shoemaker was Bernard Hinnekamp. Conrad Huermann was the pioneer blacksmith, who wielded the first sledge within the village.

Among the first to engage in the sale of merchandise was John Henry Fisse, who became independently wealthy and was well known up and down the White Water valley.

The history of the Catholic church and Sisters school, now so prominent a factor in this county and state, is given in the chapter on Churches, hence need not be mentioned in this connection.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF RAY TOWNSHIP.

The following towns and villages have been platted in this township: Enochburg, in 1836, now has a population of fifty; Oldenburg, platted in 1837, has a population of about one thousand; Huntersville was laid out in 1841 and now has a population of two hundred, being considered as a suburb of Batesville, as it adjoins that town, over the Ripley county line.

The only business in Huntersville is the general merchandise store of Richard Schroeder, who also runs a saloon. The only church building there is the Evangelical Lutheran. (See Church chapter.)

St. Bernard was the name of a town platted in 1869 by Bernard Kamps, who purchased a quarter section of land in section 4 of this township, about two and a half miles to the west of Oldenburg. It was a speculative, scheming plan upon the part of its proprietor to realize a lot of money by selling town lots. It was advertised extensively, excursions run from Cincinnati,

and on a certain day the lots were sold at public auction. A goodly number were disposed of, but all who invested lost what they put in, as the land upon which the town had been platted was covered by a first mortgage for purchase price, and when the payments were not met the first mortgage owner came in and foreclosed, taking all upon the grounds, even to fences that had been built by innocent purchasers. The history of the village was all made from 1869 to 1875. There was a steam saw-mill, a two-story frame building with a store situated in the first story, and a blacksmith shop, and this was about all the improvements that were made. "It leaked out," said an old pioneer who was posted, "that the land was mortgaged and as soon as people at the public sale found this out, they were not anxious to buy lots." The place is, and has been for a number of decades, in the midst of a plowed field.

Hamburg, platted in 1864, has a population of about eighty. This place is on the line between Salt Creek and Ray townships, and was platted by Wesley Marlin, the Marlin family being among the pioneer settlers. St. Ann's Catholic school and a day school were located at this point.

The following have served as postmasters at Hamburg since the establishment of the office, in July, 1867. The dates given and list of postmasters were furnished by the postoffice department at Washington especially for this work. Dates indicate time when appointed: John Huber, July 11, 1867; Vincent Welling, August 23, 1867; Joseph Clementz, July 1, 1873; Henry Seibel, February 23, 1877; William Dwenger, November 28, 1882; William B. Dwenger, April 5, 1888; Daniel Seibel, April 15, 1889; William Dwenger, Jr., December 30, 1890; F. C. Noble, April 12, 1893; Conrad Hittle, March 30, 1894; Francis Dwenger, January 9, 1901; Conrad Hittle, December 17, 1901; William Huser, March 9, 1903; Anthony Zielgler, December 29, 1904; Frank Bedel, January 12, 1912.

Having located the plats of the township it now remains to give a clear understanding as to what the development has been from the first to the present date.

It should be said of Enochburg, the oldest platting in the township, that it is on the extreme western side of the township and county. Also that it is partly built in Decatur county. It was laid out by Enoch Abrahams and Woodson Clark, March 12, 1836, and named in honor of one of its proprietors. Here St. John the Evangelist church is located. The part of the village within Ray township has a few stores and shops for the accommodation of the surrounding settlement.

The next larger town to the seat of justice in Franklin county is Oldenburg, a beautifully situated place, where all nature seems to have lavished

her elements broadcast to make it an ideal location for the purpose which the pioneers put it to—the seat of a great religious and school center for the Catholics. It is on the banks of Harvey's creek, a tributary of Salt creek, and but three and a half miles north from Batesville, on the Big Four railway system. A solid rock turnpike connects Oldenburg with Batesville, and hacks carry passengers to and from the two points. The town of Oldenburg was platted by settlers already named, John H. Ronnebaum and John H. Plaspohl, in July, 1837. It had a population of 673 in 1880, and at the last federal census it was given as 956. It is within a prosperous farming section, with peace, contentment and much wealth, as a result of many years of frugality on the part of the thrifty, painstaking German element there found as sole owners of the land. Looking back to the records of more than a third of a century ago, one finds located there numerous factories (this was in a time when such industries were more common in small towns than today), and among these may be recalled the St. Joseph woolen mills, that in 1882 employed about forty hands, producing an excellent quality of woolen goods. This factory was built in 1860, just before the opening of the Civil War, by J. H. Sellmeyer, who, in 1872, sold to B. H. Flodder & Company, who continued until the death of Mr. Flodder, in May, 1880, after which it was operated by Val Duttonhoefer & Company, who put in better, more up-to-date machinery. It continued a few years longer, but, with hundreds of other small town factories, had to quit the field, as such industries were being centralized in larger trade centers and controlled by larger concerns.

A tannery was established there in about 1842 by the same gentleman that established the woolen mills. It was in the hands of the Sellmeyer family many years and operated under the name of Sellmeyer & Son. An excellent grade of home-tanned leather was here produced by the aid of more than a dozen competent workmen. The leather thus tanned found ready market at home, and many persons still long for those days when leather was honestly made by home tanners, and not rotted by acids now used in the "trust" tannery concerns of the country.

The township officers in 1915 are: Trustee, Frank Flodder; assessor, John Huser; advisory board, Henry Haverkos, Joseph Neise, Frank Raver; constable, Peter Pistner; supervisors, Jacob Etter, Tom E. Bedel, Leo Bauer, Anthony Brandes.

OLDENBURG.

Oldenburg was incorporated in 1881. The town records have been lost, so that the names of early officers cannot be secured. It is a matter of record, however, that the following have served as presidents of the board of trustees since 1885: C. Bunnemeyer, Bernard Robben, Henry Kleinmeyer, August Ortman, Bernard Robben, Joseph Suhre, John Lamping, J. H. Haverkos, Ben Moellers, John Ortman, Daniel Schwegel, J. F. Burdick, Henry Wittenberg, Joseph Haverkos, Jr., Joseph B. Mollaun, Frank E. Mooreman, Henry Baumer, Joseph Freihage.

The town officials in 1915 are: Joseph Friehage, president; Henry Gehring, Theodore Heitlage, Joseph Schmidt, William B. Scheele; clerk, Harry Mollaun; marshal, Stephen Karg; treasurer, Harry Burdick.

Electricity is produced by a private home company and electric lights illuminate most of the buildings in the town, including the schools and churches.

The business interests of Oldenburg are now summed up as follows: Steam saw-mill and planer, George Holtel, which business was established in the eighties at the place that had just failed as a furniture factory. The flouring mills, owned and operated by Frank B. Moorman, date back in their history to 1853, when a steam saw-mill was set in motion by Fisher & Dickman, who later added a run of stones and ground flour. This mill was burned in 1884, and the present roller-process mill was erected and operated for ten years by Joseph A. Luesse, who sold it to Mr. Moorman. The mill has a capacity of fifty barrels per day and does a custom exchange business.

The Catholic church and civic society history appears in separate chapters.

The retail dealers and shops of the town are as follows: General dealers, William Hoelker, J. H. Kessing & Son, J. F. Burdick, C. H. Kessing; confectionery, Henry Koepfle; barber, Peter Kellermann; hotel, The Gibson House, by Joseph Merchen, another conducted by J. H. Macke; farm implements, John Struewing; livery, Joseph Freihage; furniture, R. M. Blank; undertaker, B. J. Kessing; millinery, Mrs. H. Hermann, Loretta Mollaun; jewelry, C. H. Kessing; harness shop, John Lampking, J. B. Mollaun; shoe repairs, Joseph Kessing, J. H. Haverkos; blacksmiths, Paul Munchel, Herman Enneking, Clem Fisher; veterinary surgeon, Christ Bischoff; physician, P. L. Mull; lumber, George Holtel & Company; tailor, J. H. Wittenberg;

meats, Joseph Kellermann; stock dealers, N. G. Gloschen, Ed. Kessing; bank, The Farmers & Merchants; postoffice; with George Holtel, Jr., postmaster, receiving three daily mails from Batesville and one from Hamburg. There are six saloons or bar-rooms in the town, Joe Merchen, John Wessler, Peter Kellermann, Frank Heppner, John Heppner, Peter Pistner.

At an early day there was a brewery built there and operated by its owner, B. Roell, until about 1900, when he sold the grounds and buildings to the Catholic Sisters, who removed the buildings and erected others for their own use. What is known as "common beer" was made here and found ready sale among the nearby German settlers.

POSTMASTERS.

The following have served as postmasters at Oldenburg since the establishment of the office, December 9, 1845. The dates given show when appointed or commissioned, the same having been furnished for this work by the postal department at Washington, D. C.: Joseph Hugle, December 9, 1845; J. F. Niedhamer, October 24, 1849; J. F. Fisse, November 28, 1850; J. B. Fisse, March 9, 1864; Joseph Suhre, December 9, 1864; J. H. Sellmeyer, February 19, 1866; Conrad Mohr, February 21, 1881; August Hackman, April 23, 1883; Frank Scheper, May 15, 1885; A. A. Hackman, April 12, 1889; John H. Haverkos, June 24, 1893; A. W. Romweber, June 10, 1897; A. A. Hackman, January 4, 1901; Peter Schreiner, January 3, 1907; George Holtel, Jr., February 11, 1913.

FARMERS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The first mutual insurance company organized in Franklin county was the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, which dates its beginning from April 18, 1868. Its membership is confined to Ray township, with headquarters at Oldenburg. The first officers were as follow: George Giesting, president; Bernard Fehrmann, treasurer; George B. Holtel, secretary; John Pohlmann, Frederick Brockmann and Bartholomew Oswald, appraisers.

That the company has been prosperous is indicated by the fact that it now has one hundred and eleven thousand dollars worth of policies outstanding. The company employs no agents and the business is in charge of the president and secretary. The present secretary of the company, Frank J. Raver, has proved an efficient official and has handled the affairs of the company in a very satisfactory manner since taking charge of them. The

present officers are as follow: Anthony Brockman, president; John G. Oesterling, treasurer; Frank J. Raver, secretary; Anthony W. Waechter, Louis Placke and George Schone, appraisers; Louis G. Schone and Joseph Niese, examining committee.

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Salt Creek township is on the western line of the county, with Ray township at its south, Posey and Laurel on its north, and Metamora and Butler townships to the east. This subdivision of Franklin county comprises the territory situated within sixteen sections of township 11 north, range 12 east, and twelve sections of township 11 north, range 11 east, and contains twenty-eight square miles. On May 8, 1844, the commissioners—Eliphalet Barber, Enoch Abrahams and Amos D. Martin—established a new township known as Salt Creek, the township being formed out of Ray. The record reads as follows:

“On petition of numerous citizens of Ray township, praying for division of said township, thereby forming two separate and distinct townships, it was ordered by the board that said division line should commence at the eastern extremity of said township of Ray between sections 24 and 25, town 11, range 12, and run due west to the western extremity of same township, and furthermore ordered that the new township called Salt Creek should be formed of all that territory lying north of said division line and comprise sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, of township 11, range 12, also sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, and 24 of township 11 of range 11 and all that remaining territory consisting of sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, township 11 and range 12, and sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36, of township 11 and range 12; also sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 of township 10, range 12, or all that part of the former township of Ray not included in the new formed township of Salt Creek shall be known and designated as the township of Ray.”

This is the first township established by the commissioners, which is represented in the records by a map. There are two small maps defining both Salt Creek and Ray townships by sections, townships and ranges.

The surface of the township is rough and broken. The soil is clay, with a mixture of loam. The bottom lands along the streams that course through its territory are the most valuable and productive in character.

In places the uplands are very desirable for agricultural purposes. Like Ray and other townships, this section of the county was left until the last, the early settlers looking for good timber and larger water courses for a place in which to make homes for themselves. All of the eastern portion of this township lies within the celebrated Twelve-mile Purchase strip, hence did not come into market until a number of years after lands within the Wayne Purchase did.

The first land entered within Salt Creek township was the northwest quarter of section 4, township 11, range 12, by William Henderson, under date of October 21, 1811.

The first improvements were effected along the streams. The first clearing in the township was on the bottom lands, near the junction of Little Salt creek with the main stream, not far from where Rev. John Baker, the pioneer preacher, located.

Among the early pioneers were: Alexander Davidson, 1833; William Pruet, 1834; Road Holly (colored), 1831; Thomas McBlum, 1835; John Deckens, 1833; Benjamin Smothers, 1832; Joshua Lawson, 1835; Jacob Olinger, 1832; Hugh Smothers, 1832; Charles Marlin, 1832; Mizel Belangee, 1832; Thomas Cooksey, 1833; James Holsey, 1833; Mathias Davis, 1833; William Bohannon, 1833; John Morford, 1834; Calvin Clark, 1835; Henry Davis, 1828; Thomas Malston (colored), 1824; Edmund Adams, 1817.

The churches and lodges as well as schools form separate chapters, hence are not treated in this chapter.

The township's population in 1890 was 1,073; in 1900 it was 849 and in 1910 it had dwindled to 699.

The towns and villages of the township have been as follows: Peppertown, in the eastern portion, on the main road from Metamora to Oldenburg, in the center of a large, thrifty German settlement. It was laid out by Fielding Berry, a surveyor, for John Koener, proprietor, in August, 1859, and received its name from August Pepper, who located on the site in 1851. It now has a population of one hundred.

The present business, etc., of Peppertown consists of the following: A general merchandise store by Louis Koerner; a blacksmith shop by Jacob Reifel, and it is situated on the rural free delivery from Metamora. Its only church building is the Lutheran.

Stips' Hill, once an important place in the township, a little to the northwest, has a population of about one hundred. It was here that the first postoffice was established in the township. John Wildridge was post-

master. Charles Marlin is supposed to have been the first person to sell goods at this place; he used a part of his residence for a storeroom. See "Stips' Hill Postoffice" further on in this chapter, a valuable contribution.

Buena Vista, another small village along the northwestern border of the township, is partly in this and partly in Posey township. It was laid out in July, 1848, by William Pruet, who owned land adjoining in both townships. What is known still at Stips' Hill postoffice is located there. There are a few stores and shops, such as are usually found in small inland hamlets.

Hamburg, with a present population of about eighty, partly in this and partly in Ray township, was platted in 1869. Here one finds a small trading center, much appreciated by the surrounding community.

Sometime prior to 1858, Ward postoffice was established in this township, but since the days of rural free delivery it is unknown as a post-office.

REMINISCENCES OF PIONEER DAYS.

August Pepper, an early settler in this township, and for whom the village of Peppertown was named, was by trade a calico printer and carried on the business when he settled in this section. He was associated with Mr. Koener, the founder of the village, and they conducted a country store. These two excellent gentlemen left a record of many thrilling incidents connected with the early history of this county. One of the stories runs thus: "Nat Marlin and I went into the woods in November to hunt our hogs. We soon agreed to separate, one going in one direction and the other in another. Toward night I lost my way and became confused as to my whereabouts in the woods. I saw a light which indicated a clearing and soon found myself at the cabin of Mr. Scott, where the large stone house later was built. I was lost not far from the old brick church."

In the extreme northwest corner of the township, and running over into Posey township, there was once quite a settlement of colored people. It also ran over into Decatur county, and there was enacted many a scene connected with the fugitive slave workings in this and adjoining counties.

A block-house once stood on section 33, in what is now Laurel township, near the Salt Creek line. In later years the land was owned by Spencer Wiley, Esq. The remains of the block-house were visible in the eighties, if not later. This place of refuge was built as a protection against the Indians in the War of 1812. It has gone under three or more names: "Baker's block-house," "Hawkins' block-house" and the "Salt Creek block-house." There it was, or

near that point, that Rev. John Baker, the independent minister, located. The Baker improvement was entered by Isaac Stips, in January, 1814, and later was owned by the Hawkins estate.

It was probably in March, 1812, when two young men named Stafford and Toone were chopping for Father Baker on the bottom lands, near the confluence of Little Salt creek and the main stream, and not far from where the road from Hawkins to Stips' Hill begins to ascend the valley. These men were cutting "rolling lengths," and had agreed to chop one more tree before quitting work for the night. It being dark, they lighted a brush campfire, by the light of which a party of Indians crept up and shot them. Toone was wounded in the abdomen and escaped to the cabin of Father Baker, where he died the following morning. Stafford was shot through the hips and was unable to escape. He was tomahawked three times and three scalps taken off his head, but he probably lived several hours thereafter. The Indians stripped him of his clothing and took their departure. The road to Stips' Hill, before mentioned, was formerly the "Shawnee Trace," or not far from it. These Indians escaped along this path and tore Stafford's shirt into fragments, which they scattered along the way to lure the pursuers into an ambush. The news of this act spread rapidly from station to station, and soon brought together a band of frontiersmen, who recovered Stafford's body and went in pursuit of the Indians. This band was composed of five or six men, who were the most experienced in woodcraft, and among the number were two or three of the Brison family. They followed the trail until night, when they discovered the Indian camp, and early next morning opened fire upon them (there were but three of the Indians), killing one in his tracks and badly wounding a second. The third escaped by hiding in the tall grass nearby, while the whites were scalping the first two. Having accomplished their object, the party returned, but they had been watched by the Indian in the tall grass and he resolved to have revenge upon them. That Indian was Bill Killbuck, an account of whose death is commonly known to the readers of Indiana history.

STIPS' HILL POSTOFFICE.

The following was contributed for a weekly paper some years since by M. A. Ailes, and it is too good an account to be lost to the historical collection of the township and county, hence is here reproduced:

The passing of Stips' Hill postoffice closes an interesting chapter in the history of Salt Creek township, one that is of more than local interest, for

there are persons, no doubt, in every state in the Union who remember messages sent and received through this office.

In the year 1814 Isaac Stips bought or entered land near the confluence of the Little Salt creek with the stream called Big Salt creek and at the foot of the hill afterward known as Stips' hill. This territory is located in what is known as the Twelve-mile Purchase and the road that ascends the hill is the old State road.

The first postoffice in the township was at the foot of Stips' hill, with Isaac Stips, John Wildrig and James Halsey, in turn, as postmasters, but eventually the office was removed to Robert Ward's, on the top of the hill. It was again moved further to the west and Thomas Gard held it for some years. Gard kept a small grocery store, and some persons went there to get a drink and got their mail, while others went there for mail and got a drink.

The office was again moved westward and Aaron Ailes was postmaster for some years. Following him came Alexander Davison, who held the office many years, including the time of the Civil War. At that time the mail was received only once a week—on Saturday.

When you remember that Salt Creek township gave more men, in proportion to its population, to the war than any place in the county, possibly in the state, you can understand what "mail day" meant to the anxious ones at home, with mail only once a week. The writer has stood with the crowds that gathered at Alexander Davison's house and yard impatiently waiting, yet fearing to hear the "news" from the boys at the front. After a battle, old men with pale faces and throbbing hearts would listen for their names to be called, for Mr. Davison always called the letters off. There were aged parents that had bid "Godspeed" to three or four stalwart sons, and Saturdays would bring letters from some of them. Sometimes the address was in a strange hand and a comrade had written the heart-breaking news that disease or bullets had laid low one of the dear ones. Mothers, wives and sweethearts almost held their breath until the roll was called. While many messages of love and hope came to gladden their lives, others brought grief and distress. While they had come hoping, they went to their homes bowed down with grief and sorrow. Those days can never be forgotten.

At last the postoffice found a permanent home at Buena Vista, four miles west of the starting place, although it has changed hands a number of times. Among the number holding it were James Osborn, Mr. Gaskil, Arthur Alford and Corydon Brown, the latter being postmaster at the date of its demise, August 14, 1909, after eighty or ninety years' existence. The record of the numerous carriers and their experience would be a chapter of itself.

The territory which the carriers passed in the early days was almost an unbroken wilderness, in which was heard the cry of the panther and other wild animals, while Indians, also, were numerous. A few rods from the first post-office the Indians shot two boys who were at work in the woods, and their graves are with us today.

When we grow old we cling to the things of the past, and when the ruthless hand of Time makes changes we look upon them with disapproval, even when we know it is better thus.

Farewell, dear friend! Thou didst not bring us the sweetest messages of our lives, but farewell!

LAUREL TOWNSHIP.

Laurel civil township is on the northern line of Franklin county, bounded by Blooming Grove and Metamora townships on the east, Metamora and Salt Creek townships on the south and Posey township on the west. It contains all of congressional township 12, range 12 east, except sections 25, 26, 35 and 36, which are within Metamora township.

On March 6, 1845, the board of commissioners divided Posey township and out of a portion of said township erected the new township of Laurel. The record reads as follows: "On petition of a large number of the citizens of Posey township for the division of said township in the words following, to wit: 'To the honorable board of commissioners of the county of Franklin state of Indiana: The undersigned petitioners of the township of Posey labor under great inconvenience on account of the township being too large, we therefore pray the honorable board to divide the said township, to wit: Commencing on the corners of sections 5 and 6 and running thence due south on the section lines until it intersects the line between the township of Posey and Salt Creek. This division will make the new township two by six miles and the old township five by six miles.' Said petitions being publicly read and no objection being made, the board ordered said township divided as follows, to wit: Commencing on the line between the counties of Fayette and Franklin between sections 5 and 6 in congressional township 12 of range 12 east, in said Franklin county; running thence due south on the sections lines till it strikes the south boundary line of said township 12 of range 12, and that part of the aforesaid Posey township being on the west side of the aforesaid division line be called and known by the name of Posey township, and that part of the aforesaid Posey township being on the east side of said division line be known by the name of Laurel township."

NATURAL FEATURES.

As to the topography and water courses, it may be said that a large part of Laurel township is bottom land and is unusually productive. The banks and uplands of the western portion possess a large amount of excellent building stone, elsewhere mentioned. The West fork of White river courses through the central portion, from the north, the principal tributaries of which are Salt creek, which crosses the southeastern corner; Sillimon's creek, Seine's creek and smaller streams from the right-hand side. Little Duck creek drains the eastern portion of the township, on its course south to meet the waters of Duck creek in Metamora township.

The township, in 1910, had a population of 1,209. In 1890 it had 1,760 and in 1900 it was 1,412, showing a constant decrease.

LAND ENTRIES AND FIRST SETTLERS.

The government land office records show the following to have been the first land entries: Elijah Lympus, southwest quarter of section 3; James Agins, southeast quarter of section 9; William VanMeter, northeast quarter of section 21; Hugh Brison, southwest quarter of section 22; James McCoy, southwest quarter of section 21; John Conner, northwest quarter of section 27; George Crist, southwest quarter of section 27; Eli Stringer, southeast quarter of section 33.

These land entries were all made on October 21, 1811, but the first entry in this township was that effected by Archibald Guthrew, who claimed the northeast quarter of section 3, October 1, 1811, three weeks prior to the entries above named. A week later, October 28, 1811, entries were made as follows: Samuel Garrison, northwest quarter of section 3; William Smith, southwest quarter of section 3; Robert Russell, southwest quarter of section 9; James Russell, southwest quarter of section 24; James W. Bailey, southwest quarter of section 27.

In November, 1811, Jacob Monan entered the northwest quarter of section 34.

In 1812 entries were made by Michael Monan, John Brison, John Crist and Henry Teagarden.

In 1813 James Thomas, James C. Smith, John Ferris, John C. Harley and John Senour all took land by entry.

In 1814 Joseph Hoffner, Thomas Williams, William Maple, Spencer and

(12)

J. Wiley, Enoch Russell, Stephen Bullock, Jonathan Webb and John Ferris claimed land by entry right.

In 1815 lands were entered by Edward Toner, Harvey Lockwood, Edward Brush, William Rundle, Joshua Rice and Atwell Jackman.

In 1816 came John Arnold and Ephraim Young.

In 1817 entries were made by William Cox, Horatio Mason, N. Harp, John Curry and Artema D. Woodworth.

In 1818 came Hugh Mead, Otho Rensch, Allen Simpson, James and Solomon Cole and also William Gordon.

In 1821 land was entered by William Maxwell.

To the north of the town of Laurel, in the White Water valley, the pioneer settlers were unquestionably these: Nathan Stringer, Samuel Garrison, Elihu and James Abbott, Jesse Stubbs, Johnson Clark, John Arnold, George Bellenger, Barrett Parrish and Abner Conner.

On the land now occupied by the town of Laurel, Benjamin Maple settled, and the first to locate south of the present town in the township were: James Brison, Hugh Brison, John Brison, George and John Crist, John and William Wilson, George Conn, James Allison, Edward Toner and James Toner. John H. Faurot settled in Laurel in 1831 and many years ago gave his approval of these settlements, as they were then understood by residents themselves. It should be understood that many of the first settlers never entered land in the township.

In October, 1816, Edward Toner laid out a town site on the level bottom lands back from the river, in the southeast corner of section 9, and named it Somerset. For many years this was the trading center for a large area of country. This tract is now but an out-lot of Laurel. Settlement gradually spread over the township until the construction of the canal was an assured fact, when many came in and engaged in various enterprises and speculations. About this date came James and Francis Conwell. James Conwell was full of real enterprise and was a potent factor in the upbuilding of the community. He located at what was many years styled "Bocum," a little above the village of Laurel. He entered all the vacant lands in that vicinity, and really laid well the foundation stones for civil and religious society.

Benjamin Maple, it is related, was the first man to settle on the site of Laurel. He was an immigrant from Pennsylvania and first went to Kentucky, coming to Indiana Territory in March, 1811. He first lived in a log cabin he built, but later had a stone residence. By trade he was a tanner and sunk a few vats below his house. He was a strict Methodist and aided in forming the first class at Laurel. His death occurred in 1824.

Stephen Maple cleared the first ten acres of timber land on the great bottoms near Laurel, in March and April, 1812. He died at Rushville, in 1873, aged seventy-nine years.

John Maple built a cabin where, later C. W. Burt lived. He dug and walled up the first well in the town, and it was still used in the eighties, and possibly now. A log school house was erected in 1812; it had a dirt floor, and there John Maple taught the first school. James Agin was elected a justice of the peace in 1813. The first mill for corn grinding was constructed in 1813 by Benjamin Maple on his farm. It was only a hand mill and the "stones" for grinding corn were lime rock. Before that, settlers were obliged to "go to mill" at Brookville or over to the Great Miami.

INDIAN AGGRESSION.

When this township was first settled and up to the War of 1812, the Indians in the White Water valley, in which this township is located, were very troublesome. For this reason block-houses were constructed for protection against the savages. One of these stood on Garrison's creek, near the county line; Martin's block-house, on Seine's creek; Brison's block-house, on section 32, and Hawkins' block-house, on Salt creek, were all built for the purpose just named. After the War of 1812 the Indians soon departed for the north and west, and peace was enjoyed by the settlers. In March, 1812, the Indians killed Stafford and Toone, an account of which is found elsewhere in this work.

In 1814, during the month of March, the Indians killed a Mr. Morgan and two boys who were boiling sap in the woods. It has been often related that the savages burned the parties in the fire under the sap-boiling kettles, but there is no positive proof of such a horrible crime. The man and boys were killed, however, and Captain Huff, with a company of rangers, followed the Indian band and captured and scalped them near Blue river town.

Another incident is to the effect that at another date Benjamin Maple was working near his mill, when an Indian came up in a half drunken condition and wanted to shake hands and get some liquor. Maple hung back from the hand-shaking and started for his cabin with the Indian after him. The race was a lively one, but Maple succeeded in getting into his cabin and fastened the door. The savage commenced kicking and beating the door, when John Maple, who had seen the whole performance, came up and knocked the Indian down with a club. At this juncture two or more Indians came to the scene and led their companion away. After a short time the Indians returned and told Maple that they would declare peace for a gallon of whisky,

but this was not accepted. Later they offered to make peace and shake hands for a quart of whisky, which was given them and truce was granted.

Separate chapters will treat on the various church organizations of Laurel township and village.

In March, 1849, just immediately after gold had been discovered in California, the following persons, citizens of this township, went overland to California: Edward Johnson, J. C. Wright, James H. Morgan, James M. Tyner, Henry Reed, John Evans, C. P. Edson, J. C. Burgoyne, Alex. Houston, W. A. Patterson and W. N. Dougherty. Of these men, J. C. Burgoyne was the only person of the entire party then residing in Laurel.

This township is now well settled and improved. There are hundreds of happy homes and many contented people within its boundaries. Schools, churches, roads and other internal improvements have kept pace with the advance of years.

The present township officers are: Trustee, S. W. Brier; assessor, Nick Hannefey; advisory board, W. E. Ensminger, L. E. Seiler and Clark Tague; justice of the peace, C. H. Reiboldt; constable, Jess Reese; supervisors, Alex Hill No. 1, Chas. Raham No. 2, John Hokey No. 3.

TOWN OF LAUREL.

Laurel was platted, originally, November 30, 1836, by pioneer James Conwell, who had been selling goods from his house before that date. At first he intended naming his new town site New Baltimore, but later changed his notion and called his town Laurel after a town in his old home state, Maryland. It is situated on the old canal and is described on the maps as being situated on parts of sections 9 and 10 in township 12, range 12 east. It is on the Big Four system of railroad. During the first few years of its history it grew very rapidly, especially during the years in which the canal was being constructed, which was from 1839 to 1845. "Dove," the first canal boat to pass through the canal at this point, was owned by W. Harding, of Laurel. The opening of the canal brought in several new business factors, including Messrs. William S. Geyer, George and Samuel Shoup, David Hazard, Louis Steffey, the Snyder brothers, Doctor Gifford, James A. Derbyshire, Horatio Burgoyne, Joel Palmer and a few others. The population of Laurel in 1910 was five hundred and three.

Without further evidence of the spirit of enterprise and busy industries at this point, one has, today, but to look upon the ruins of numerous stone and brick structures, many years ago the scene of shops and factories and

flouring mills. A wonderful tale could these old buildings tell were they gifted with tongues. Here men bought and sold, manufactured and shipped by water navigation many useful products. The old canal, completed in 1845, was the great artery of trade to and from the town, which grew rapidly until 1852. Fortunes were here made, and in several instances lost. Many men of more than ordinary note have, at one time or another, resided in Laurel.

The milling industry was one of much importance, but it has all disappeared with the passage of years. The water power, once derived by tapping the canal, has been cut off, as now the canal carries no water in its bed above a point about one mile south of the town. From there on down to Brookville it has a steady, year-round current and gives the towns of Metamora and Brookville a splendid power for mill and factory purposes. The first mill on the White Water river was built by one Van Meter, a fourth of a mile below the feeder dam. Later, it was known as the Jenks mill; it was destroyed by the building of the canal, and it is related that Thomas Henderson, its owner at the time, recovered three thousand dollars in a suit at law against the state for the damages he had sustained.

The next mill built was by John Ferris, three and a half miles below the town of Laurel. This mill burned and was never rebuilt. Mr. Webster then constructed a rude mill, near Laurel, at the site of the later "Laurel Wreath mills." It was of but little account. In 1843 Samuel Fisher removed and enlarged this mill and it was rebuilt by the Conwells once if not more times; it was burned in 1855. David Hazzard rebuilt in 1857, selling out to Johnson & Moak, and they in turn to James A. Derbyshire. It burned again in 1868, and in 1879 it was again rebuilt by Fisher & Withers. Later it was operated by Herman B. Buhlmann. It was originally propelled by the waters of the river, but later utilized the water from a cut-off of the canal.

The Laurel mills were built in 1845 by Shoup, Cullum & Company. It was on the right bank of the canal, below the present railroad station. It was, perhaps, the most extensive mill ever erected in the White Water valley. It was burned in March, 1877, never to be rebuilt. In the early eighties there was a small pulp mill operated on its old site.

At an early date, a few hundred yards above the iron wagon bridge, there was erected a carding and woolen mill by Dennis Calhon. It was later purchased by Elias Macey, and finally burned. Macey rebuilt farther down stream, but, owing to the washout of his dam so many seasons, it was long since abandoned and but little trace of its foundation can now be seen. In this connection, it may be stated that ahead of all these various mills there was the pioneer affair known as the old Maple hand-mill of a Mr. Davis,

who set it in motion in 1816 on Garrison's creek. He also had a pottery there. The stones of this pioneer mill were to be seen as late as 1890. With the change of times and the process of making flour, now largely centralized in large grain centers, the milling interests of Laurel passed out of existence many years since, and today flour is shipped in, instead of out of, the place.

"In a very early day," says a pioneer, well posted, "you could stand on a hill and count the chimneys of thirteen distilleries up and down the river from Laurel." The one nearest to Laurel was the Webster distillery, operated in 1822. In 1874 John Colter built an extensive distillery in a large brick building near the railway station. It was really built for a general store in 1833 by James Conwell; later it was used as a pork-packing establishment, in canal days, then as a store and finally converted into a "still." In the seventies it ceased to distill and the machinery was removed, while the building stands a monument of former greatness, if not usefulness.

Pork-packing was carried on here until about 1880, possibly later.

In 1822 pioneer Webster planted out a peach orchard on all that portion of Laurel between Washington street and the canal and Conwell and Baltimore streets. These trees stood there until they were cut down the summer before Laurel was laid out.

In 1823 Webster had a distillery running where, in later years, Williams & Day's slaughter house stood, and at about the same date he established his tan-yard.

The railroad was completed through Laurel in the summer of 1867, and this gave a new life to the business interests, which, however, were seriously crippled by the great fires of 1872 and 1886, an account of which is given in this chapter.

There was also a paper box factory at Laurel about twenty years ago, but this industry has, like most all others, ceased to exist. Twelve or fifteen years ago the stone quarry business was one of much magnitude. The Laurel limestone quarry, three miles to the west of the town, had a spur running from the railroad tracks and shipped as many as fifteen cars of dressed stone daily, employing from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men. The introduction of cement greatly crippled the stone industry, and it was finally abandoned entirely at this point.

A new feature of industry, if such it may be called, is that of the experimental fruit farm, overlooking the town. It consists of a seven-hundred-acre tract, three hundred acres of which are already set to fruit trees. It is owned by a large company, members of which live in Chicago, while its part owner and superintendent, E. A. Schultz, is a resident of Laurel.

Coming down to the present, it is found the business interests of Laurel are as follows:

General Dealers—W. E. Ensminger, H. N. Wilson, A. A. Swartz, G. H. Fosler, W. A. Goehner.

Drugs—S. W. Brier, Dr. W. E. Ticen.

Dray Line—Thomas Reese & Son.

Undertakers—Moster Brothers.

Livery and Feed Barn—D. A. Lunsford.

Wagon Shop—Ed Ward.

Blacksmith Shops—Roll Wiggans, Timbermann & Nungster.

Auto Garage—R. Ayers.

Stoves and Tinware—C. E. Burgoyne.

Confectionery—Anderson Fey.

Hotel—"The New Hotel," G. W. Hunsinger, proprietor.

Restaurant and Hotel—Mrs. Samuel Hayes.

Variety Store—Miss Emma Musser.

Bakery—Michael Burgdoerfer.

Public Hall—Red Men's Hall, used for general public entertainments.

Newspaper—The *Review*, thirty-eight years old, Mrs. John O'Hair, proprietor.

Millinery—Mrs. Lizzie Day.

Meat Market—Reeser Brothers.

Lumber—G. W. Ensminger.

Grain Elevator—Frank Wright.

Steam Saw Mill—G. W. Ensminger.

Feed and Implements—James Jinks.

Barber Shops—James Grant, John Williams, Glen Grant.

Banking—The Laurel Bank.

Stone Works—J. P. Secrest, Harry Manley, Mrs. Lizzie Day, shippers of dressed stone only.

Cement Vault Factory—Ed Ward.

Produce Company—C. H. Reiboldt.

Physicians—Drs. W. E. Ticen, S. A. Gifford, Henry Gregory.

Dentist—Dr. J. S. Rice.

Postmaster—C. E. Jones.

Moving Pictures—The Bijou, by J. E. Wheeler.

The churches of the town are the Methodist Episcopal, Christian, Catholic, United Brethren and Evangelical Lutheran. The last two have buildings, but no regular services are held at this time.

The fraternal orders here represented are the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Improved Order of Red Men. Both churches and lodges are fully described in separate chapters.

The old schoolhouse, a three-story building erected in 1852, is still used, though condemned. A new ten-thousand-dollar building is to be erected this year.

CORPORATION ITEMS.

Laurel became an incorporated town in 1877. With the passing years, the incoming and outgoing of hundreds of officers have caused the records to be misplaced or lost, hence the early history can not here be given. Suffice to say that a fairly good town government has always been maintained. The place has no water works or lighting system. The electric lights of the town are now supplied by the proprietor of the moving picture show. The town board meets at Brier's drug store.

The officers of the incorporation of Laurel in 1915 are as follow: Board members, William Johnson (president), D. T. Reese, George Goehringer, G. H. Foster, Thomas Tharp; marshal, Charles Davis; clerk, Gilbert Tague; treasurer, William Moster.

THE POSTOFFICE.

What is now known as Laurel postoffice has had the following postmasters since the establishment of the office known as Somerset, and later as Conwell's Mills. The dates, furnished by the department at Washington, show time of appointments:

Somerset—Charles Fosdick, April 15, 1818; A. S. Babbitt, January 20, 1820; H. W. Clark, October 8, 1827; Jesse Williams, March 23, 1829; James Conwell, December 13, 1831. Name changed to Conwell's Mills May 31, 1832. Conwell's Mills—James Conwell, May 31, 1832; F. A. Conwell, July 28, 1834. Name changed to Laurel July 26, 1837. Laurel—F. A. Conwell, July 26, 1837; George G. Shoup, October 12, 1838; T. J. White, September 17, 1849; Isaac Clements, October 16, 1852; William S. Geyer, June 21, 1853; J. W. Morrow, December 8, 1858; William S. Geyer, December 22, 1860; A. W. Sullenberger, March 29, 1861; J. H. Reiley, December 21, 1865; R. J. Day, July 10, 1866; Jacob Secrest, March 21, 1873; Lafayette Day, September 14, 1881; S. H. Knott, August 19, 1885; Jasper Lockwood, April 12, 1889; William P. Sudler, June 23, 1893; Jasper Lockwood, June 10, 1897; H. C. Jones, February 19, 1914.

GREAT FIRES.

Laurel has been visited by numerous fires, the greatest of which occurred in 1872 and in 1886.

On Thursday, March 21, 1872, there occurred a fire about the noon hour from a spark falling on the dry shingled roof of James Haley's saloon. By speedy work this was extinguished, but that same night at about two o'clock it was renewed, and this time it had every appearance of being the work of an incendiary, as an explosion was heard and there were exterior signs of oil having been thrown on materials near the burned buildings. In this fire, which devastated the place, there were twenty-three buildings lost; all fences, outbuildings and trees in the burned district were destroyed by the ravages of the flames. The heaviest loser was W. F. Hazzard, who had a large dry goods store and lost about all he possessed. It was carefully estimated at the time of the fire, that the total loss was not far from one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and on this amount there was only eighteen thousand dollars of fire insurance available. The following is a list of the seventeen buildings which were totally leveled to the foundation stones: The two-story brick block, the upper story of which was occupied by J. C. Burgoyne, a justice of the peace and insurance agent; a two-story building, in which a stock of clothing was carried by Fred Batt; Williams & Day's livery barn; the Hazzard House, a two-story frame structure, occupied by Mrs. J. O. Van Horn; a two-story frame, the "Haley House," used as a residence and saloon; a two-story brick building of Charles Hubbard, who carried a dry goods stock below, and the *Chronicle* office in the second story; a two-story brick building in which Jacob Secrest had a grocery; a two-story brick building in which was located the dry goods concern of W. F. Hazzard, with a tin shop in the rear; the one-story frame building in which a shoe shop was kept and which was torn down to stay the spread of the fire; a two-story frame in which was conducted the saloon of David McCarty; a two-story double frame house; the two-story residence of John Nestle; the story-and-half house of Williams & Day, used as a warehouse; the two-story frame building in which was carried a stock of dry goods and millinery by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Cooper; also what was known as the Pearl Street House, occupied by Mrs. Pike and Mrs. Cooper; a story-and-a-half building of Morris Londgain, and the calaboose, all of which were totally consumed.

Another fire visited Laurel, January 7, 1886, which did much damage, while another, the same year, on Sunday morning, May 9, consumed the large store building of John F. Geyers. This structure was forty by one

hundred feet in size. An explosion occurred inside which was thought to have been a stick of dynamite, but this was never clearly proven. The fire spread from the original building to Mike Herman's dwelling and tailor shop, Mrs. Lynn's fancy notion store, a coffin store belonging to A. & L. Moster, and the large barn of Frank Winstoring. The total loss was placed at fifteen thousand dollars.

METAMORA TOWNSHIP.

Metamora township was established as one of the civil subdivisions of Franklin county, September 5, 1849, by an act of the board of county commissioners. Its territory was formerly a part of that included in Salt Creek, Laurel and Brookville townships. It is bounded on the north by Laurel and Blooming Grove, on the east by Brookville, on the south by Butler and on the west by Laurel and Salt Creek. The township contains about twenty square miles, and includes sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 18 and 19 of township 11 north, range 13 east; sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of township 11 north, range 12 east; sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 of township 12 north, range 13 east, and sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 of township 12 north, range 12 east. Its population is 693, according to the latest census reports, 235 less than in 1890.

The West fork of White Water crosses the township in an easterly course, a short distance above its geographical center. Pipe creek drains the south-east quarter of the township; Duck creek flows from the north and unites with the waters of the main stream at the town of Metamora; Salt creek empties into White Water a short distance above the town of Metamora. The streams already mentioned have branches known as Deer creek, Indian, Silver, Trace branch, Gate's branch, etc.

There is here found a goodly amount of rich bottom land, with much sloping surface farm land more or less abrupt. There is a limited acreage of upland within the borders of the township. A third of a century ago there was much of the original forest still left, but since that date it has steadily disappeared before the woodman's axe and the saw-mill.

The water-power is good, especially that afforded by the numerous locks along the old canal. There is now a large volume of water going to waste for want of development of factories and mills. There is now only one mill in operation in the township, and it is located at Metamora.

This portion of the county, prior to 1811, was held solely by the Indian tribes and a few hardy hunters and Indian traders. As soon as the land be-

came subject to entry it gradually was taken up by white settlers, with an occasional speculator who claimed the land at government price.

SETTLEMENT.

The following were among the original settlers in the township: David Mount, 1811; Richard Williams, 1811; Hezekiah Mount, 1811; William Flood, 1811; George Adams, 1811; George Gultner, 1811; John Reed, 1811; Larkin Simes, 1811; Thomas Curry, 1811; William Gordon, 1811; Charles Woodworth, 1811; George Wilson, 1811; Isaac Wilson, 1811; William Arnold, 1811, and a few more in the same year.

In 1812, among the settlers who claimed lands and commenced home-building, are recalled Samuel Alley, David Alley, James Alley, with possibly a few more.

In 1813 came Jonathan Osborn. In 1814 the settlers were Philip Richie, William Adams, Cyrus Alley, Jonathan Allen and Elisha Cragan. Jonathan Chapman arrived and made his land entry in 1817.

Lands were obtainable from the Twelve-mile Purchase in 1809, and a few men came to the township and claimed lands as "squatters." Among such characters are recalled the names of Thomas Smith, on the Gordon farm of later years; Julius Miller, of the Blackledge farm; Jake Krist, James Williams and "old man" Taylor, who married a widow and then eloped with her pretty young daughter.

David Mount, who made his advent in 1811, came in from near Pennington, New Jersey, entering the southwest quarter of section 36 (near the present village of Metamora), the date of his entry being October 21, 1811. Later he secured other large tracts of land and became a man of force and influence for good in the community. Some of his lands he claimed by original entry, while other tracts he purchased from men who had entered and became sick of the country. During the exciting days of the War of 1812 a blockhouse was erected on the farm later held by John Curry. This was known far and near as the Mount blockhouse and was one of the numerous blockhouses up and down the valley, built for defense against the red men. Mr. Mount built a grist-mill on the river, near the present village and also had connected with it a saw-mill, a carding-mill and a fulling-mill, all propelled by the waters of White Water river. These mills and small factories were commenced about 1812 and were indeed greatly appreciated by the pioneer settlers of this section of country.

This truly good pioneer was elected associate judge and was also a mem-

ber of the Indiana Legislature a number of terms. One of the landmarks of the White Water valley was the "Old Mount House." While it was never operated as a hotel or inn, yet in it all weary travelers were welcome. It was burned in 1882.

The old Mount mills were deprived of a large part of their original water-power by the construction of the canal, and Judge Mount brought legal action against the canal corporation for damages, but in 1847 the great flood swept through the valley and destroyed the mill and much other valuable property.

Among the first and very early events within Metamora township may be appreciated the record of the subjoined paragraphs:

The first blacksmith in the township was Col. John Reed. He was the son-in-law of Robert Templeton, and settled just above the village.

The earliest tavern was kept by one Goble, who bought the land entered by William Flood, on the northeast quarter of section 35, a mile up the river from the village of present Metamora.

At an early date Henry Pond began operating a tannery.

The first schoolhouse was the log structure on the Gordon farm, and one of the earliest teachers was "Old Collins," of White Water fame, who was succeeded by Samuel D. Woodworth, Henry Benton and Lewis Sally.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

With the flight of years vast changes have taken place in this township. Forests have been cut down and sawed into lumber, and fields have yielded up their annual harvests; the old settlers have passed from earth's shining circle, and sons and grandsons have come into possession of the farms throughout the township, while many have removed to distant parts of the world, and newcomers have purchased the lands entered away back a hundred years and more ago. It is but true to state that the prosperity today is not as flourishing, neither is the population nearly so large, as it was thirty and forty years ago. But here and there one finds one of the time-honored homesteads occupied by frugal farmers, the descendants of original pioneers, the lands not having passed out of the family name during the scores of years which have passed into oblivion. In these homes one finds contentment and refinement, and all that would indicate a happy home and prosperous circumstances.

THE TOWN OF METAMORA.

This town, or village, properly speaking, was platted by David Mount and William Holland, March 20, 1838, to which have been added several extensions. It was named for a character found in a novel—"Metamora, the beautiful squaw." It was named by Mrs. John A. Matson. Its population in 1910 was five hundred and eighty-eight. It is situated on the north side of Whitewater river and directly on the old canal, with one of the locks within the center of the town, the same now furnishing the water-power for the flouring mills, but which in former years afforded water-power for numerous factories. This was when the town was in the zenith of its commercial glory. The geographical location of the town is in section 34. The first man to sell general merchandise at this point was David Mount, who conducted a small store in his residence. The next to engage in merchandise was John Adair, who finally sold to William Holland.

The earliest tavern keeper was John McWhorter, soon after the plat was laid out.

Early, if not the first, blacksmiths were Messrs. Churchill and Asa Geltner.

A flouring-mill was built on the lock of the old canal in 1845-46 by M. B. Gordon & Brother. In 1847-48 another mill was built, near the last named, by William Rubottom & Hyatt. The fire of 1856 destroyed these mills. In 1857 the Gordons rebuilt their mill. Again, in 1850-51, Gordon Brothers built a more extensive milling plant on the lower or east lock. This was also burned, and rebuilt by Clifford & Davis, and in 1882 was owned by Andrew Miller. The Gordons also had a woolen-mill, which was destroyed by the same flames that took the flouring-mill. The woolen-mill was not rebuilt. The Gordon flouring-mill was dismantled and the building used for a wood-working factory, where woodenware was manufactured.

In 1845 Jonathan Banes, who had resided there since 1837, came in as a contractor on the old White Water canal, and at the first date named constructed a cotton-mill on the south bank of the canal, near the lock. In 1856 the machinery was removed and the building converted into a flouring-mill by Murray & Banes. Other owners of this plant were John Curry & Son, Thomas Tague and Trembly & Hawkins. Richard McClure also had the property at one time. It was later styled the Crescent mill. There was a mill erected on Pipe creek by William H. Eads. In 1846-47 a distillery was built here by Walker Brothers. Henry C. Kimble later owned it, and in March, 1873, it was burned and never rebuilt.

PRESENT-DAY METAMORA.

Much of the long-ago hum and bustle of this little village has ceased. Time changes all things. The abandonment of the canal, the construction of railroads through this section of Indiana, the death of many sturdy pioneers and the removal of many more of their immediate descendants, have all combined to lessen the spirit of commercial enterprise once known in the town. However, the place still has a number of excellent business factors, and in February, 1915, these interests were in the hands of the following persons and companies:

General Stores—L. Allison & Son, Martindale & Jinks and J. W. Jackson & Son.

Confectionery—Lucy Martindale.

Hardware—Clark & Annice.

Drugs—Albert E. Pierce.

Banking—Farmers Bank (private), organized in 1910 by W. N. Gordon and Henry R. Lennard.

Barber Shops—Benjamin Glicen, Charles Herman.

Blacksmithing—James Thorp.

Undertakers—Thorp & Williams.

Hotel—Charles Rothrock.

Stock Dealer—Samuel Lewis, for Walter Bros., of Brookville.

Steam Saw-mill—Noble Gordon.

Public Hall—Old Presbyterian Church, by Banes & Williams.

Coal Dealer—Frank Wright, at the flouring-mill.

Milling—Frank Wright, whose mill was erected in 1900, a three-story brick structure with a daily capacity of fifty barrels of flour.

Attorney—G. R. Foster.

Postoffice, with Inez Gordon, postmistress. This office has two rural free deliveries running to outlying sections.

POSTMASTERS.

The following have served as postmasters at Metamora since the establishment of the office, first known as Duck Creek Crossing, in April, 1826. The dates given are time of appointment. These names and dates were furnished the author by the department at Washington: Duck Creek Crossing—Daniel Churchill, April 14, 1826; John Reid, April 25, 1829; Asahel Giltner, November 19, 1830; William Holland, February 25, 1833. Name changed,

June 11, 1838, to Metamora. William Holland, June 11, 1838; John Hughes, December 30, 1839; Ezekiel Tyner, April 11, 1840; A. B. Martindale, January 4, 1847; R. M. Wales, October 4, 1850; Ezekiel Tyner, September 5, 1851; J. C. Burton, November 1, 1853; Matthias Munson, May 8, 1854; P. C. Woods, December 16, 1854; J. C. Armstrong, April 27, 1857; T. H. Connor, May 11, 1861; A. Hahn, December 13, 1865; L. E. Hahn, December 5, 1866; James Dawdy, March 28, 1879; I. B. Tracy, August 31, 1883; J. M. Vanscyoc, June 30, 1885; Angeline Kimble, October 9, 1889; Albert Pierce, April 6, 1893; J. W. Jackson, April 26, 1897; William N. Gordon, March 9, 1907; Inez E. Gordon, July 6, 1914.

FORMER TOWNSHIPS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For several years after its organization in the spring of 1811, Franklin county extended nine miles above its present northern limits and included a large part of what is now Fayette and Union counties. Fayette county was set off by the legislative act of December 28, 1818, and began its independent existence on January 1, 1819. During the eight years that it was a part of Franklin county it had been first included within Posey township and after July 16, 1816, had been divided between Posey and Connersville townships. With the establishment of Fayette at the date above mentioned Connersville township drops out of Franklin county history. Connersville township, as organized July 16, 1816, included "all that part of Posey township which lies north of the center of the thirteenth township in twelfth range, and the center of the thirteenth township in the thirteenth range, shall compose a township and the same shall be known and called by the name of Connersville township, and that all elections after the first Monday in August, next, shall be held in Connersville."

Union county was created by the legislative act of January 5, 1821, and formally organized on the first of the following month. During the ten years that it was a part of Franklin county it had first been included within Bath township and between July 16, 1816, and February 9, 1819, had been divided between Bath and Union townships. On the latter date Liberty township was created, and from then until Union county was organized on February 1, 1821, that part of Franklin county now within Union county included all of Union and Liberty townships and a part of Bath. Union and Liberty townships drop out of Franklin county history on February 1, 1821. Union township, as organized July 6, 1816, included "all that part of the township of

Bath composing the eleventh township in the first range and the eleventh township in the second range, shall form a township to be called and known by the name of Union township, and all elections after the first Monday in August, next, shall be held in a schoolhouse known by the name of Union schoolhouse."

On February 9, 1819, it was ordered that Union township be divided by the line dividing ranges 1 and 2 west and all that part lying west of said line in said township to constitute a township to be called Liberty township, and all future elections in Liberty township be held at the house of Samuel W. Scott in Dunlapville.

In addition to these three townships which no longer exist as a part of Franklin county, there is one other, Somerset, which had a very brief history. Organized May 14, 1821, out of Posey township, it died a quiet death at the hands of the county commissioners on November 12 of the same year. What brought it into existence and what caused its early demise the historian has failed to discover. Its name and boundary limits are all that is known about it. On May 14, 1821, the commissioners "Ordered that all that part of Posey township lying north of an east and west line drawn between sections 25 and 36 in township 12, range 12 east, compose a township to be called Somerset township, and that all future elections in said township are to be held at the town of Somerset."

CHAPTER VI.

TOWN OF BROOKVILLE.

Brookville is situated in the picturesque valley of the White Water river, between the forks of West and East branches of this stream. It is in sections 20 and 29, in the center of Brookville township. The town site is about evenly divided into the ridge and valley districts, the business portion at this time being chiefly on the ridge, but formerly occupied the valley of the East Fork to the east. A semi-circle of high hills, almost approaching to small mountains, surrounds the town from the northwest to the southeast. The natural scenery is distinctive and beautiful and whether one views it in midwinter or in the summer sunshine, it is ever a feast to the eye.

When first visited by prospective settlers, the United States land office was located at Cincinnati. On December 4, 1804, the southeast quarter of section 20 was entered by Amos Butler. The northwest quarter of section 29 was entered by Amos Butler and Jesse Brooks Thomas, July 3, 1805. The northwest quarter of section 29 by Josiah Allen, July 6, 1805. The southwest quarter of section 20 by Amos Butler, March 18, 1806. The northwest quarter of section 20 by Amos Butler, April 4, 1806. The southwest quarter of section 29 by Amos Butler, October 1, 1806.

The town of Brookville was platted August 8, 1808, by Thomas Manwarring and took its name from the middle name of one of the proprietors, Jesse Brooks Thomas, whose mother's maiden name was Brooks. At first it was called "Brooksville," but soon the "s" was dropped and ever since it has been Brookville. The plat was recorded January 8, 1812. In 1820 Brookville was a military post and was garrisoned by a company of United States soldiers under command of Captain Grovenor of the regular army. In 1823 the land office was established here with Lazarus Noble as receiver. The office was first kept in a frame house on Court street and later in the building now occupied by Doctor Garrigues. The office was removed to Indianapolis in 1825.

Butler paid the greater part of the purchase money for the tract on which the town was laid out, but Thomas, who seems to have been sort of a trickster, succeeded in having the patent issued in his name. Butler and Thomas were soon at loggerheads and Butler instituted suit against Thomas, which was responsible for the postponement of the lot sales. A compro-

mise was effected by which Butler was given a deed for part of the land and the lots were then put on sale. Thomas later removed to Illinois, became a United States senator from that state and was the author of the famous Missouri Compromise. Butler lived at Brookville until 1818 and then moved to Hanover, Jefferson county, Indiana, where he died and was buried. To Amos Butler belongs the honor of entering the first land on which the town of Brookville stands and to him belongs the honor of being the first settler.

The first town lot was sold on the southwest corner of Walker and Main streets. It was lot number 47, the deed for which was dated March 7, 1811.

In May, 1812, the plat was resurveyed by Samuel C. Vance. John Allen, a Quaker by parentage, came in and entered the northeast quarter of section 29, July 6, 1805, and he too, like Butler, had aspirations. He built a mill, platted an addition and began selling town lots. His tract is situated in the southeast portion of the town, extending across the river. But Butler, not wishing to be out-rivaled, entered the quarter section immediately north of the Thomas tract and to the west of his own section. Both lot owners were in the market with town lots at the same date, May 26, 1812. Both Butler and Allen started their mills at about the same date: some place Butler first, while others, seemingly as correct, place Allen first.

In 1807 there was but a single land entry, five were made in 1808, none in 1809 and only six in 1810. It was too near the 1795 Indian boundary line and the troublesome Indians to be a desirable stopping place. Among the first to engage in business was James Knight, who entered land north of the town, but soon engaged in trade in the village. His place of business was at the corner of Main and James streets, where now stands the jail. He kept a tavern and also had a stock of merchandise. It was Knight who built the first jail and the first brick court house, but died before the completion of the latter. From an old account book which he kept, the following items were entered:

John Allen to "to-backer"	\$.12½
Half pint12½
Two buckskins	2.00
Mrs. Eads, credit by 13 pounds butter.....	1.62½
Mrs. Eads, Dr., to one quarter pound tea.....	.50
William Kelley credited with seven and a half gallons of whiskey	3.75
William Banister, half pound nails16

Fully two-thirds of the day-book entries were for whisky. The date of the above entries was October 12, 1810. The building in which Knight had his store and tavern was originally built in 1808 as a block-house, to which he made additions. It was known as Knight's Tavern, and was remodeled and later known as the Yellow Tavern. It was torn down in 1861. The first tavern license issued in Brookville, or Franklin county for that matter, was to James Adair, whose house stood on lot 30 in Butler's plat. In 1811 tavern-keepers' licenses were granted to Samuel Henry, William Eads, James Knight and Stephen C. Stephens.

With the flight of so many years it is impossible to trace the comings and goings of the various "first dealers" in sundry goods, but the subjoined extract from the old *State Gazetteer*, published in 1817, will give a correct setting for the town at that date:

"At the close of 1812 Brookville contained but ten or twelve houses. In July, 1817, there are upwards of eighty buildings, exclusive of shops, stables and outbuildings. These buildings are of frame, and a great number of them are handsomely painted. There are within the precincts of the town one grist-mill, two saw-mills, two fulling-mills, three carding machines, one printing office, one silver smith, two saddlers, two cabinet-makers, one hatter, two tailors, four boot and shoemakers, two tanners and curriers, one chairmaker, one cooper, five taverns and seven stores. There are also a jail, a market house and a handsome brick court house.

"Markets—Wheat is 75 cents per bushel; flour, \$3.00 per hundred; corn and oats, 25 cents; rye, 40 cents; butter and cheese, from 12 to 25 cents; honey, 50 cents per gallon; maple sugar, 25 cents; salt, \$2.00 per bushel. European goods somewhat high."

Of the first prime movers at Brookville, it should be recorded in the annals of the place that Amos Butler, a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, first entered land in Dearborn county in 1803. He had some means and after entering his land returned to Pennsylvania, and upon his return found his lands overflowed with the waters of the Ohio river. He at once sought another location, and, coming to the present site of Brookville in the autumn of 1804 on foot, he decided to set his stakes here. As has been said, he remained here until 1818, when he removed to Hanover, Indiana, where he died.

John Allen was also a Pennsylvanian. He came here with his two sons, Solomon and Josiah, in 1805. They went back and spent the winter in their native state. In the spring following the two brothers, with a flat-boat load of goods and mill machinery, came down the Ohio, and finally

reached Brookville; the mill-stones were brought in this cargo. The remainder of the family came later in the season. Allen and Butler were rivals both in town-site and milling interests. Allen was probably the first justice of the peace here. He had too many irons in the fire and finally, when hard times set in, he failed and moved to Blooming Grove, where he died, and was buried on the Hayes farm, formerly owned by John Allen, Jr. A brother-in-law of tavern-keeper Knight, already named, came with Allen and was later one of the treasurers of Franklin county.

Lismond Baysea, a Frenchman and a silk dyer by trade, came in 1810 or 1811, entered a quarter section of land and established a store on the old "White Corner" in 1812. He is credited with having built the first regular store building in Brookville, but he was too "Frenchy" for the town and soon retired. Another settler in 1812 was Ruggle Winchell, who erected the first frame house in the town. Nathan D. Gallion, a soldier of the Twenty-eighth Regiment United States regulars during the War of 1812, came to Brookville in 1814 with a stock of goods which he sold at the corner of Main and Claiborne streets—the "White Corner." He died in 1865 after having been in business over forty years. James McGinnis, partner of James Knight, opened a tannery east of Brookville, possibly the first in this county. He committed suicide, being the first to take his own life within the town.

EARLY BUSINESS MEN.

Among the early business men of the new town was William H. Eads, who kept a store on Main street, near the location of the present Brookville bank. He also operated a tannery just south of the present railway station. Another early character of the town was Thomas C. Eads, a brother of William H., and father of the now famous Captain Eads of New Orleans "jetty" fame and the builder of the great St. Louis bridge. William Major, a brick-layer and mason, came in 1815 and was a leader in his honorable craft. Joseph Meeks, the cabinet-maker and wood-working genius, came from New York city in 1818. He built on North Main street, where his daughter, now among the oldest women of the city, still resides in the same house erected by her father almost a century ago. There are many pieces of his handiwork to be seen in the homes of Brookville people today.

Samuel Goodwin, a leader in early Methodism, came from Pennsylvania. He was a tanner and carried on his trade here many years. His place was near the foot of Claiborne street. The John family, also from the Keystone state, were prominent here in the first decades of the town's

history. Jehu John and sons, Robert, Enoch D., Jehu, Jr., and Isaac, were all men of rare ability and force of character. In about 1817 Miles C. Eggleston, father of the noted preacher and author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," came here; he was an able lawyer and once judge of the circuit courts. George W. Kimble came from Maryland in 1816; he was by trade a tailor and engaged in merchandising and manufacturing a number of years. Early traders at this point were Michael Pilky and Charles Telier, partners in a store on the bank of the East Fork, where an abandoned graveyard will be recalled by the older citizens of Brookville. Telier died in 1815 and was buried near the store. There is a tradition (but not verified by facts), that these men were here when Amos Butler located.

John Beaty, a merchant, located here in 1815 on the east side of Main street near the old Gallion corner. Andrew Wallace became the proprietor in 1818 of a hotel where the Valley House now stands. His card of that date reads: "If his liquors are not such as will exquisitely suit the taste, they are as good as can be procured in the Western country." His son, David Wallace, entered the military academy from Brookville, graduated with honors and became governor of Indiana. David Wallace studied law here under John Test. Thomas Wallace, another son, entered the United States navy. Gen. Lew Wallace, author of "Ben Hur" and a gallant Civil War general, was the son of Gov. David Wallace. His birth place was in the old brick house which stood on the corner lot north of where the Catholic priest residence now stands.

Other early business men were George and Robert Breckenridge, who were merchants many years; Edward Hudson, a chair-maker, came in 1815. Subsequently, he became a shipper of produce and made trips down the rivers and to the West Indies. He lost his life on such a voyage, by shipwreck in which his cargo was sunk. Nathaniel Hammond, a justice of the peace in 1820, afterward kept the old "Yellow Tavern." The files of old newspapers disclose the fact that the *Brookville Inquirer* was conducted by Charles Hutchens in 1817. Others of early years were John Jacobs, 1816; Henry Jenkinson, justice of the peace in 1815; Daniel Mason, who came in 1817 and run a tavern; Thomas Smith, a tailor, in 1816; Thomas Winscott, a carpenter, 1815; Thomas W. and James S. Colescott, settlers in 1816, who were men of much activity. Still another whose name should not be overlooked was Sampson Powers, an old-time merchant, who was a brother of the world-famous sculptor, Hiram Powers. The mother was buried in the cemetery near the "brick meeting-house" in March, 1825. Eugene Cory

was a tanner and operated a tan-yard. It is thought he was interested in the water-power with Amos Church after establishing his wheel shop.

THE BROOKVILLE LAND OFFICE.

The Brookville land office was established in the autumn of 1820, and continued here until 1825, being then removed to Indianapolis. The following is a *fac simile* of a land advertisement taken from the files of the *Brookville Inquirer*;

List of Public Lands.

The following is a statement of the Lands which will be offered at the sale, to commence on the first Monday in October next, in the Brookville Land District.

VIZ:

Townships	In Range	East of 2d
North.	No.	Meridian.
No 10 & 11,	4	do
10 & 11,	5	do
10, 11, 12, 13 & 14,	6	do
10, 11, 12, 13 & 14,	7	do
10, 11, 12, 13 & 14.	8	do
10, 11, 12, 13, & 14,	9	do
10, 11, 12, 13 & 14,	10	do
Fractional Townships.		
10, 11, 12, 13 & Township 14.	11	do
do 13 and 14.	12	do
Making in the whole 36 townships and fractional townships.		

ROBERT HANNA,

Register of the Brookville Land District.

August 17, 1820.

The lands in this district were all in the New Purchase, and outside the boundaries of Franklin county; the tract was nearly square and included congressional townships in the present counties of Rush, Decatur, Bartholo-

mew, Shelby, Johnson and Brown, besides fractional townships in adjoining counties.

While the United States land office was located here the town enjoyed good business, but with its removal in 1825 things took a sudden turn. People then realized that something must be done except trying to live on the money that land speculators and immigrants brought in, or the death knell of Brookville would be the result. They turned their attention to legitimate business callings, new factories and mills were installed; better farming methods were introduced; and with the canal ten years later the town again enjoyed prosperity. However, the taking away of the office was a blow which has been felt to this day, for had it remained here vast amounts of money would naturally have been invested in this county instead of going on to western counties, where, prior to that date, there was no general settlement. But such was in the very nature of things to be. The location of the old land office was on lot No. 32 of Amos Butler's platting of Brookville, where now stands the Masters block. It was torn down in October, 1913.

A CRITICAL PERIOD.

The ten years which elapsed between the time that the land office was moved to Indianapolis and the White Water canal was projected were a critical time in the history of Brookville. It was during this time that Fayette (1819) and Union (1821) counties were organized and this took away from the county much of its most valuable farming land as well as hundreds of its most prosperous farmers. With the land office there went hundreds of people to the new capital and to adjoining counties which were being organized. Many of the most adventurous spirits departed for new fields and the net result was a condition in Brookville which must have bordered on the tragic.

The loss of so many excellent citizens in this ten years was a blow from which the town recovered but slowly. A few of these men should be mentioned. Harvey Bates, Noah Noble, David Wallace and scores of others settled in Indianapolis. Jonathan McCarty was mainly responsible for the organization of Fayette county and he became the first clerk of the new county and several years later represented this district in Congress. John Test and Enoch D. John removed to Lawrenceburg; Miles C. Eggleston located in Madison; Stephen C. Stephens moved to Vevay and later settled in Madison. Isaac Blackford, one of the greatest lawyers of the state before the Civil War, went to Vincennes and later became a member of the supreme

court of the state, holding the position longer than any man since his time. Centerville attracted Alexander Moore, Edward Hudson and Thomas G. Noble; Robert Breckenridge took charge of the land office at Fort Wayne at the time of its establishment. Owen Riley became a merchant in Greensburg; Mason, who had conducted a tavern in Brookville for many years, removed to Harrison and opened a tavern. Charles Test found a new home in Rushville and later served as clerk of Rush county. These are only a few of the more prominent men who left Brookville never to return. Hundreds of farmers entered land in the new counties and there were thousands of acres which had been opened for cultivation that now became overgrown with underbrush. Scores of houses were empty in the town of Brookville, business was at a standstill and the once prosperous town seemed on the verge of ruin. Those who remained were in many cases too poor to buy the property left in the town and this added to the general feeling of desolation. It has been said that there was a time in this decade (1825-1835) when one house in every five was empty and many of these were the most pretentious dwellings in the town.

But a better time was coming. With the prospect of a canal down the White Water, things began to improve and a marked revival of business in Brookville. The great German immigration to the county began in the middle of the thirties and within a few years thousands of acres of fresh land, as well as land formerly tilled, were brought under cultivation. The completion of the canal ushered in a new era in the growth of the county and the next two decades saw scores of factories rising up along the canal. Saw and grist-mills, cotton and woolen factories, distilleries and breweries, pork-packing establishments, carriage and wagon shops and various other industries were located along the canal and at other parts in the county. With the closing of the canal the railroad was built through the county and this afforded even a better means of reaching markets. As the years went by, better farming methods were introduced, the farmers received better prices for their products and a stable prosperity was established which has continued down to the present day.

The historian who is interested in economic changes can not help but wonder why so many of the prosperous factories have long since disappeared. Where there were once no less than seven cotton and woolen mills, there is today not one; the person who at one time could stand on the top of a hill at Laurel and count the smoke stacks of seventeen distilleries, would today find not one; the pork-packing establishments have disappeared, along with the other industries; only one paper mill is left; of the scores of grist, flour



OLD STATE BANK, BROOKVILLE.



OLD LAND OFFICE, BROOKVILLE.

and saw-mills, only a very few are left. The economist looks for a reason for the abandonment of the once flourishing industries and a number of causes present themselves. Most of the factories along the canal and on the water courses depended for their power on water and each flood that came along meant a temporary cessation in their operation. As the hills along the streams were denuded of the native timber, floods became more frequent and much more destructive. The two floods of 1848 worked great havoc with all the industries along the canal; dams were washed out, mill races were demolished and many mills were practically ruined. Owners were loath to rebuild; the risk of having an industry literally wiped out overnight was one of the main reasons for the disappearance of many mills and factories. By 1861 the usefulness of the canal was at an end; repeated floods had so damaged it that it seemed a waste of money to attempt to put it in condition to resume traffic. Then, again, the building of a railroad through the county was being agitated even before 1861. An old map of the county published in 1858 actually shows a railroad cutting through the northeastern part of the county—a railroad, by the way, which was not constructed until six years later. From 1861 until the building of railroad through the county in 1866 all manufactured goods had to be hauled out of the county. This meant that the factories could not compete with others more favorably situated and it was during these few years that manufacturing interests suffered a sharp decline. The Civil War helped to disturb conditions and added not a little to the gloomy situation. Figures are not available to show how many industries closed during the sixties, but it is known that many of them closed down never to reopen.

With the opening of the railroad, conditions, of course, began to improve, but in a few years another factor entered the situation. It was found that small factories could not successfully compete with larger establishments; gradually the small factories of the county were either absorbed by larger plants or else forced out of business. It was the trust which secured hold of the big distillery in Brookville.

In 1915 there are but two mills in the county run by water power, the paper mill at Brookville and the flouring mill at Metamora. The paper mill also uses steam power in addition to water power. The breweries at Brookville, St. Peters and Oldenburg have all closed; the cotton and woolen mills, the pork-packing establishments and scores of other industries have disappeared. Now, the paper mill, the furniture factory, four planing mills, a buggy factory, a saw mill and two cigar factories are all the manufacturing industries left in Brookville. There is not even a flouring mill left, the last

one having burned down in the spring of 1915. The following pages give a detailed account of the many and varied industries which have flourished in Brookville during the past century.

EARLY MILLING OPERATIONS.

Butler's mill, on the East Fork, was among the earliest mills in this county, the date of its construction being 1804. It was at first a log building with rude machinery for grain grinding. Soon after a saw-mill attachment was operated in connection with the flouring-mill. A second grist-mill was built by pioneer Butler; this stood on the site of the old log structure. The last mill was a frame building and had excellent machinery for those times. In 1818 the property was sold to Backhouse & Breckenridge, who operated it until 1822, when it was burned, causing the death of an employe who was sleeping in a bunch of bran sacks in the basement. The mill was immediately re-built on borrowed capital from Cincinnati, and this loan caused the financial ruin of the mill owner. James Speer then bought the mill and remodeled it and made a good merchant mill of it. The saw-mill part was dispensed with and in its stead was erected a paper-mill in 1835. This was the second dry-roll paper-mill west of the Alleghany mountains. Later the dam went out and the flouring-mill stood idle. It was torn down in 1905, after having been pointed out as a landmark for so many years. It was built from poplar and walnut timber and was a solid frame of the olden type—strong and substantial. It was finally sold to William Bonwell, Jr., a thrifty farmer near by, who converted it into a barn. It was this ancient mill that came into national prominence through its having been made a model for "The Old Mill" by artists of no less renown than Steele, Forsythe, Adams and others. With its mossy roof and pitiful windows staring one in the face; its majestic, colonial style of architecture and setting of wooded hills for its background, it appealed strongly to the artistic love of the beautiful of those who have sought glory and fame in reproducing on canvas the scenery in the White-water valley.

The Allen mill was on the East Fork near the iron bridge and was built by John Allen, one of the founders of Brookville. By some it is believed to antedate the old Butler mill, just described, but this has not been definitely established. It was a rude, poorly-constructed mill and had inferior machinery. It was run in connection with a distillery for many years, even after Allen had left the county. Jesse B. Thomas, one of the founders of the town, built a small mill in the spring of 1805.

At a very early day two brothers named Latterett put in a carding machine for wool carding just above the old canal bridge crossing the East Fork south of Brookville, where a raceway was cut through the solid rock by which water was conveyed to the overshot wheel that turned the machinery. The mill stood partly over the stream, it is said. It is thought this was the earliest carding machine in Franklin county. It was known for years as "Latterett's Rock," on account of the peculiar conglomerate formation of rocks at that spot. It was indicated as such on the early Indiana maps. The race above mentioned was dug and blasted by Richard Tyner and Abner McCarty.

What was termed the "Company Mill," situated on the main stream of the river, about three miles south of Brookville, was doubtless built in either 1826 or 1827. It operated successfully until the construction of the canal and feeder dam, which ruined the water power at that point. It was the property of Cummings brothers, who received seven thousand dollars in state "script" as damages for ruination of their water power. Coffin brothers bought the old mill and moved it to the canal basin and there it was converted into a warehouse. Then it was bought by Tyner & Roberts, who converted it into a mill for flouring purposes, and it was for years known as the Champion Flour Mills and was owned and run by Joseph A. Fries for several years. This was the mill that was burned in 1915 and not rebuilt.

The Jeremiah Woods flouring-mill was built near the north end of the old canal basin in the early days of Brookville. Before that he had run a small grist and cotton-mill in the old canal basin to the southeast of the present paper-mill site. The last mill venture of Woods was a failure and in a short time the building was converted into a machine shop and cotton factory combined. The machinery was moved from Woodsville, in part section 24. This, too, was a failure financially, and was at last abandoned. While the White Water railroad (now Big Four) was being constructed, this old building was used for a boarding house. It was in 1865 that Hanna & Ayres utilized it for a paper-mill, later selling to the Stewart Paper Company, who operated it till 1870, when it was burned.

The Kimble mills were situated where now stands the south end of the Thomson-Norris paper mills, at a point where the road crosses the bridge to the city cemetery. This mill seems to have been put in operation about 1811 by Jeremiah Corey, who operated a carding machine and probably a fulling-mill. North of the Corey mill Pegg & Davis fitted up a mill for dressing cloth. This firm also owned a large tan-yard, adjoining the mill lot on the east; they were also interested in the mercantile and real estate

business. In the winter of 1821-22 the mill was burned, after which the firm dissolved. John Pegg then rebuilt the mill in part, while the tannery was sold to William H. Eads, who ran it along with his mercantile house and other sundry speculations in which he was interested. The newly-built mill was of brick and had good machinery. In 1826 the property went into the hands of George W. Kimble, who rented the brick building to one Henrie for a hemp-mill and rope walk.

In 1831 Mr. Kimble built a frame cotton-mill a few rods north of the hemp-mill, and in 1844 he tore down the brick hemp-mill and erected a large four-story flouring-mill on its site. After 1847 the waters of the canal were used as a mill power for this mill. In 1871 the property was sold and converted into Stewart's paper-mill, an account of which is given in this chapter. It was burned on May 29, 1876.

The tannery property owned by Kimble was destroyed by the canal, which was dug through the center of the lot.

John Davis & Company were engaged in cloth dressing and wool carding as early as 1818, probably succeeding Jeremiah Corey.

The Sylvan factory was a mile or so above town, on the north bank of West Fork. It was built in 1819 by Jacob, John and Noble, and Enoch D. John was its manager. When the canal was dug the mill had somewhat run down and this waterway ruined it.

The White Water cotton factory was on the point of the boundary hill. Sims & Clements first built a grist and saw-mill at that site about 1817-18. It changed hands, as is seen by deed records, until, in 1823, it was in possession of William C. Rogers, of Cincinnati. Later it was owned by Jeremiah Woods and a Mr. Miller. It is said to have been an extensive milling plant for those early days. In February, 1833, under management of Agent Lewis S. Ingals, it was turning sixteen hundred spindles and a dozen or more power looms. After 1840 the dam washed out and the mill was abandoned, Jeremiah Woods removing the machinery, as elsewhere stated, to the old canal basin, south of town. In the eighties it was written of this location: "This place was called Woodville; one or two stone chimneys, and a few yards of crumbling masonry, overgrown by a rank thicket of shrubbery, is all that now remains of Woodville." There are left the cellars of at least half a dozen buildings, which may still (1915) be plainly seen.

In December, 1812—one hundred and three years ago—began the history of what was styled the "Halstead Mill." Chilon Foster and John Test were granted permission to erect a small mill in section 3, township 11, range 23, which mill site was opposite the mouth of Yellow Bank creek, at the

mouth of Snail creek. This mill became one of the leading mills in Franklin county and continued to serve custom trade many years. John Halstead finally purchased the property; later a great flood in this valley swept it away and it was never rebuilt.

In 1817 Moses Green, a York-state Yankee, commenced building a saw-mill on a lot to the north of Brookville, on the East Fork, a few rods north of the old toll-gate. On returning down the Ohio from a trip to Pittsburgh, where he went for his family, the boat capsized and he was drowned. The mill was completed by others, run a few years and then abandoned.

A distillery, on a small scale, was built by Johnston & Miller about 1862-3 on the site of the old Linck & Farquahar grain house. Then F. A. Walz became the owner, and in 1870 he erected a large stone warehouse and commenced the manufacture of the celebrated "Walz Bourbon." In 1878 the property passed into the hands of Kuhlman & Teepen, who made it one of the largest distilleries in this section of the country. It was operated by them until 1890, when the still and warehouse were sold to the present owner, Peter Werst, the deed being dated May 23, 1893. Mr. Werst immediately tore away the still and erected a fine brick building on the front end of the lot. The old still proper was located in the rear building, which was partly brick and partly frame, and which was demolished by the flood of March, 1913. The old stone warehouse, erected in 1870, together with the building erected by Mr. Werst, serves him now as his extensive grain and seed houses; he also deals in lumber.

The changes in ownership of the distillery property are indicated by the deed records and disclose the following chain of titles: Miller & Martin sold to Walz; the latter to Billingsly & Morgan in 1878; the new owners transferring to Kuhlman & Teepen in the same year; in May, 1893, Peter Werst became the owner. The old distillery went into the "trust" and hence was discontinued at Brookville, although it was a profitable business at the time it was taken over by the "trust." There were several small distilleries in the immediate vicinity of Brookville, but most of them only served local customers.

A brewery was established by Gotlieb Seibel in 1865 and operated until 1873, when it closed down. It stood where now stands the brick warehouse of the Thomson-Norris Paper Company, and opposite the old still-house property, now the seed house of Peter Werst. Another brewery was established by Weidener and, after his death, a man by the name of Moritz Schlenck married his widow and continued to operate the plant. Moritz

Schlenck disposed of it to Mr. Sutton, who sold it a few years later to Mr. Stock, who operated it until it closed down.

Tollitson's forge was situated on the East Fork, half a mile above the Whitcomb turnpike bridge. It was built by Mr. Tollitson and derived its power from the river. A huge rock formed the foundation for the anvil on which the trip-hammer worked. Its owner died of consumption soon after he started the enterprise, and it was never carried on afterwards.

About 1887 Henry Kimble erected on the site of the old livery barn, at the top of the street leading from the depot and fronting on Main street, a roller flouring-mill, in which the best of modern machinery was installed. It was successfully operated until it was burned, in the spring of 1915. This is said to have been the first roller mill in Franklin county. This mill was styled the "Nickle Plate Mills."

A hub factory was started in Brookville in 1905, largely by local capital. It was situated in "Stavetown," on the flats, and the following notice appeared in a local paper concerning it: "The new hub factory at Stavetown begins operations Monday. It will give employment to ten men. Sufficient logs are already on hand in the yard to keep the plant running for the next two months and there is an untold amount of good hub timber within drawing distance in the woods about here." This plant was washed away by the great flood of 1913 and never rebuilt.

French Brothers, the large creamery firm of Cincinnati, Ohio, established a creamery at Brookville on the grounds opposite the George Morise residence property, in the northeast part of town, overlooking the valley of the East Fork. This was in 1906. Five hundred cows were pledged the company in February of that year. The plant cost about five thousand dollars, and was successfully operated for a time. Of late years it has not made butter, but is simply a milk and cream-gathering station, the product being shipped to the company's plant in Cincinnati.

In the nineties there was a patent folding-bed manufactured in Brookville by John Baker, the present well-known architect and wood-worker, of the place. This was an ingenious bed, which, when folded, resembled a wardrobe, for which purpose it was used in part. It was rather complicated in its construction, and was manufactured only about two years. Some of these beds are still in use in and around Brookville.

PAPER-MAKING INDUSTRY.

This industry was among the early ones in Brookville, though at first it was run on a small scale. It is now the leading enterprise of the town.

Near the "Hermitage" was erected a new flouring-mill in 1822 upon borrowed capital from Cincinnati. The builders failed and the bank foreclosed the mortgage and the property was sold to James Speer, who tore down the saw-mill attachment and there built a small frame paper-mill, about thirty by eighty feet in size. This was put in operation July 1, 1835, and the event was marked by a flourish of local trumpets by the good citizens of Brookville. Later a large brick building was erected and what was known to paper-makers as the "Fourdiner" system was introduced. During the last years of its existence it was the property of Phillips & Speer. This firm failed in business and had to abandon their cherished enterprise. Rags were carted from Cincinnati to this mill and paper taken back by the same teams.

The third paper-mill was installed on the site of the old Kimble flouring-mills, near the present passenger station. In 1847 the mill commenced to take its water from the canal, while the cotton-mill, operated in connection with it, was propelled by the waters of the river. Mr. Kimble, owner of the property, disposed of it in 1851, and about 1871 it became the property of the Stewart Paper Company, who converted it into a paper-mill, which was burned May 29, 1876. The loss was fifty thousand dollars, with twenty-nine thousand dollars insurance.

The next venture at paper-making in Brookville was made in 1865 by Hanna & Ayers, who converted the old cotton factory and machine shop of Jeremiah Woods at the old canal basin, in the southeast part of town, into a paper-mill. After a short time they disposed of the plant to the Stewart Paper Company, who operated it until it was burned, in November, 1870.

In 1869 F. M. Stone commenced paper-making in the old mill near the canal basin and after a few years became insolvent. His creditors then formed the Stewart Paper Company and continued, the same being conducted by Hanna & Ayers till it burned down, in 1870, with a loss of forty thousand dollars. Sixty men were employed in the mill at the time.

The pulp-mill that stood near the first canal lock, to the northwest of town, the ruins of which may still be seen, was built by the paper company in 1869. Thomas Lindsey had charge of this enterprise a number of years. It was one of the best concerns in this section of the state. Thirty hands turned out a daily output of sixty-five thousand pounds of newspaper stock. The flood of 1808 ruined this plant, which had been destroyed by fire at least twice for Mr. Lindsey, who died after the last fire.

For many years the entire output of the Stewart paper mills was consumed by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. After failures and fires, the Stewart Paper Company went into the hands of a receiver and was operated by the

receivers until about 1849. In 1898 the Thomson & Norris Company purchased the remains of the old Stewart company, including their lands along the canal, with their pulp-mill to the northwest of the town, and the canal basin southeast of town. The new company operated the pulp-mill until 1903, when it was abandoned, but still stood there and was totally ruined by the great flood of March, 1913.

The Thomson & Norris Company own plants at Brooklyn, New York, Boston, Niagara Falls, Brookville and Chicago. They manufacture at the Brookville plant only light strawboard, from which is made corrugated paper and boxes such as are used by shippers of glass, millinery and parcel-post packages. They now employ about one hundred and twenty-five men. The power of this plant is one thousand horse-power, of which two hundred and fifty is derived from the waters of the old canal, while the rest is steam power. The raw material, which is straw, is largely shipped from four adjoining counties, Shelby, Decatur, Rush and Bartholomew. Each fall they intend putting in a stock of from three to four thousand tons of straw. The daily capacity of the mills is twenty-five tons.

The manner of producing strawboard in this mill is interesting. First the straw is cooked in large steel vats about fourteen feet in diameter. These are filled with straw and lime water, and cooked at a low pressure for about twelve hours. The stock is then conveyed by carriers to the "beaters," which remove the lime and grind the straw to a fine pulp, which is passed on to driers and through rollers, making sheets about two by four feet in size. These are shipped to the markets of the country, and to the branch plants at Boston, Niagara Falls, Chicago, Brooklyn and New York.

The flood of 1913 materially injured this plant, but all has been rebuilt and it is now running full time. The buildings, both factory and warehouses, are large brick structures. On December 23, 1911, a fire burned a portion of the four-story building, causing considerable confusion and loss, otherwise the plant has been highly successful and quite fortunate in its operation under the present management.

BROOKVILLE FURNITURE COMPANY.

Among the leading manufacturing enterprises of Brookville is the extensive furniture manufactory established in 1882 by C. A. Bishop, A. W. Johnstone and A. M. Tucker, in a brick building that had been erected in 1873 for the old Brookville machine shop, the owners of which failed. The first-named gentleman manufactured a line of walnut bed-room suites, with

various grades of oak furniture. Mr. Johnstone's health failed, after which Bishop & Tucker conducted the business until 1894, when C. A. Bishop acquired the sole interest and organized the C. A. Bishop Company. The company continued until 1896 and then failed. The mortgage on the property was then foreclosed by the bank holding it and in 1897 A. M. Tucker and others formed the A. M. Tucker Furniture Company, which operated until 1907, when Tucker sold his interest to J. C. Shirk. The business was then reorganized as the present Brookville Furniture Company. They now make a high-grade of walnut and mahogany furniture, chiefly bed-chamber suites, some of which, in the fifteen-piece sets, retail as high as six hundred dollars. Distributing depots are maintained at Philadelphia, New York, Chicago and Boston. The output of the factory is valued at about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars annually. The building, which was erected in 1910, is a fine brick structure, forty by one hundred and twenty-five feet, and four stories high. The machinery is run by electric motors, with a central plant of their own. The average number of men employed is about eighty, and the annual pay-roll is forty-five thousand dollars. Goods are sold in all parts of the United States.

The present officers of the company are as follow: J. C. Shirk, president and treasurer; J. Buckley, vice-president; J. H. Bishop, secretary and salesman; William Otto, superintendent; Samuel Shirk, director and traveling salesman.

PLANING MILLS.

There are now four planing-mills in Brookville. One has a saw-mill in connection. One of these mills is situated on the hill in the main part of town, on Sixth street, and was established in about 1890 by William Fowler on grounds now occupied by the paper company near their straw yards. He sold to Ferris & Son and in about 1900 they sold to Fieber & Holmes, who continued in business in the above place about three years. They then moved to their new quarters on the hill and at the same time the saw-mill department was abandoned. This firm has furnished, as contractors, fine wood work for many public and private buildings, including the depots for the Big Four Railroad at Brookville, Cedar Grove and New Trenton, to take the place of the ones washed away by the floods of 1913; the school building, Methodist parsonage, the Sisters' school and many fine residences at Brookville; the fire station at Muncie, etc.

The John Ferris & Son's planing-mill is situated in the northeast part

of Brookville, on the site of the old carriage factory, and where originally stood an excelsior (fiber) mill. This firm does general contract work. They have a thirty-five horse-power coal-oil engine, run at an expense of nine dollars per week. Members of this firm had been in the wholesale lumber trade a number of years before engaging in the present business.

Of the old excelsior mills it may be said that they were established by Baker & Reynolds, who operated only a short time. Then the plant was converted into a furniture factory by Baker, Reynolds & Schiltz. The last industry, like the former, was not highly successful and went down. Then Schiltz was manager of the Brookville Buggy Company. After his death it was sold to Eugene Horn, who moved the plant to Main street, and Ferris began operating the present planing-mill and wood-working plant.

Another planing-mill and saw-mill is located in the west part of town, near the old canal and railroad tracks. About 1895 Dudley & Gettig put in operation a saw-mill and planer and were followed, after they had failed, by Beckman brothers, who purchased the plant of the receiver who had been appointed for the first firm. The Beckman brothers came into possession of the property in 1914, and now have the only saw-mill in the town.

Still another mill is that of Albert J. Cooksey, an expert mechanic, in the north part of town, who started what is styled the Brookville Novelty Works in about 1911. He does general hard and soft-wood work, contracts and does a creditable business.

THE SCENIC VALLEY ICE AND DAIRY PRODUCT COMPANY.

Another lively industry of present Brookville is the Scenic Valley Ice and Dairy Product Company, owned by John Webber, late of Newport, Kentucky, who, in 1913, purchased the old canning factory plant, in the valley at the foot of the ridge in this town, and converted it into an artificial ice plant. It has a daily capacity of producing twelve and a half tons of pure ice from deep-well water. This ice finds ready sale at home and supplies the majority of ice consumers in Brookville. The average price for this superior ice is five dollars and fifty cents per ton. In connection with the plant is a modern ice-cream factory, which makes a greater part of all the ice cream sold in the county. The ice is delivered daily in the ice season by teams owned by Mr. Webber. The building is now a one-story brick, but formerly was a three-story structure, when used for canning and candy

factory purposes. It was destroyed by fire a few years ago and reroofed as a one-story building. Every modern facility for producing ice and ice cream is here installed. After the fire burned the plant out, the premises were again used as a vegetable canning factory for a time before it was sold to its present owner.

Another ice house is that of Joseph Seidling, which is located at the foot of Main street, near the canal basin. Here one finds a large ice house in which is stored natural ice, the most of which is consumed by the various saloons of Brookville, who purchase beer of the proprietor. Mr. Seidling also conducts a bottling works on the hill near the Catholic school. This industry was founded about twenty years ago by Mr. Seidling.

The Brookville Produce Company, which is managed by Wilbert Rogers for the owners at Cincinnati, Armacost & Riley, was established by T. J. Buckingham in 1893. Buckingham operated it nine years and then sold to Bloom & Dreifus, who continued five years and sold to a Mr. Lloyd, of Greensburg, who was its owner till he sold to the present owners about 1911. The business is carried on at the foot of the hill, southwest of the Catholic church. The buildings are partly frame and partly brick. During the flood of 1913 the brick building was partly ruined, causing a loss of about six hundred and fifty dollars, while there was a total loss in stock on hand amounting to one thousand one hundred dollars. This concern handles poultry, butter and eggs, which are shipped to Cincinnati. Wagons are run through the surrounding country to gather the produce from farmers. Hucksters also sell much to this company. The business for the last five years has amounted to about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The warehouse is located on a convenient spur of the Big Four railroad.

F. J. Sauter has a small poultry produce house in the north end of town.

BROOKVILLE MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

The Brookville Granite and Marble Works were established about 1898 by Frank X. Seibert and A. J. Cook, who continued until 1904, when Mr. Seibert took full control, and, with his son, both expert stone cutters and monument makers, has since handled the business. They import granite and marble from Scotland, as well as large quantities from New England and Wisconsin. Their designs and artistic workmanship are to be seen and admired in many of the "silent cities" of Franklin and adjoining counties. The excellent lettering on their tombstones and shafts will stand as a record for them when future decades shall have passed away.

CIGAR FACTORIES.

There are now two cigar factories in Brookville. One, operated by F. J. Baker in the northwest part of town, was established as revenue number 528, in 1893, and now works eight cigar makers. Mr. Baker sells special brands of cigars known as "LaFolda," "Baker's Perfecto," "Chief Executive," and "No. 1129." These goods find ready sale in a radius of Brookville of about one hundred miles. The factory puts out a half million cigars annually.

The oldest cigar factory, however, in Brookville is the one on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, owned and operated by F. M. Hathaway, who came from Rising Sun, in March, 1883, and established a business in the same quarters which he is now occupying. It is styled the "Spot Cigar Factory," and is No. 22 in district No. 6 of Indiana. The name was derived from a beautiful coach dog the proprietor owned and he took a picture of the dog and from it made his trade-mark, so familiar to smokers in this section of the country. He runs as high as seventeen cigar-makers and has made upon an average of a half million cigars annually for twenty-nine years. These goods are sold chiefly in Indiana, Kentucky and Ohio. The raw material is largely from the tobacco fields of Cuba, Connecticut and a small part from Wisconsin and Ohio. The brands include "Spot," "Hath," "Hathaway's Monogram," "Robert Walker," "Indiana Queen" and "Telephone." His pay-roll has amounted to about one hundred and fifty dollars per week since the establishment of his business, twenty-nine years ago.

TELEPHONE LINES.

Telephone lines now reach nearly every corner of Franklin county and according to the statistics of 1914 cover a total of 518.69 miles. There are twelve lines of this wonderfully useful utility in the county and four connect with the central station at Brookville. The principal company is known as the Brookville Telephone Company, which was organized in April, 1895. Its franchise has recently expired and a new one has been applied for. This company has six hundred subscribers, and makes direct connection with Cincinnati, via the Bell telephone system.

The other local corporations operating telephone lines include the Laurel Telephone Company, organized a few years ago by Ray Goudie and his mother. This company has one hundred and fifty subscribers. Mr. Goudie and his mother also operate a line from Brookville to Oldenburg, having about

forty instruments in use. The Brookville & St. Peters line is owned and operated by Frank Wright and others, twenty-five of the twenty-eight shares which is held by Mr. Wright. This line operates one wire and serves fifteen patrons in a satisfactory manner.

The value of the telephone system of today cannot be estimated to the people of the country. Great is the contrast since a line of the old-fashioned vibratory 'phone system was in use from the foot of Main street to the foot of the hill near the old canal basin district, which was considered a great achievement in the early eighties. With the invention of the electric telephone, distance has almost been annihilated. In the spring of 1915 President Wilson talked from his office in Washington, D. C., to the manager of the Panama Exposition at San Francisco.

Ten years before the Brookville Telephone Company was organized, in 1895, there was a private telephone line in the town. A man by the name of Cassius Alley put up a line in 1884 between Koeber's two bakeries on Main street. They were about four blocks apart, yet the vibratory boxes which Alley installed at either end of his wire were so well installed that conversation was carried on very satisfactory over the line. Alley later put in private wires from the stores of Doctor Buckingham and Louis Hornung to their respective houses. Those were in use until the electric telephone was installed in the town in 1895.

That Franklin county is well supplied with telephones today is evident from the following table which sets forth the various telephone companies having lines within the county. This shows that the Brookville Telephone Company has more miles of lines than any other company in the county:

Name of Company.	Miles.
American Telephone and Telegraph Co. -----	61.44
Central Union Telephone Co. -----	32.75
Batesville Telephone Co. -----	30.50
Brookville Telephone Co. -----	278
Brookville and Oldenburg Telephone Co. -----	40
Brookville and St. Peters Telephone Co. -----	11
College Corner Telephone Co. of Ohio -----	46
Hamilton Home Telephone Co. -----	36
Johnson's Fork and Rockdale Telephone Co. -----	21
New Salem Telephone Co. -----	9
People's Telephone Association of Indiana -----	52
Southern Telephone Co. of Aurora -----	1

In this connection it might be stated that the Western Union Telegraph Company operates seventy-four miles of lines within the county. Adams Express Company does business on 6.88 miles, while the American Express Company controls 31.05 miles. The Pullman Sleeping Car Company operates 10.13 miles of track, 6.88 of which is on the Chesapeake & Ohio lines and 3.25 on the Chicago Division of the Cincinnati, Chicago Central & St. Louis. The White Water division of the Big Four does not run sleeping cars.

MUNICIPAL INCORPORATION.

Preparatory steps were taken to incorporate Brookville on the first Monday of September, 1838, but nothing materialized definitely until March 4, 1839, when C. F. Clarkson and Jeremiah Woods appeared before the board of county commissioners, Samuel Shirk, Robert Templeton and Thomas Flint, and there presented a petition containing the names of seventy-seven of the voters of the town, this being over two-thirds of the legal voters of Brookville, praying that Brookville be incorporated. Later in the same month there appeared in the *American* and *Democrat*, local newspapers of the town, notices stating that on Saturday, March 23, 1839, an election would be held for the purpose of electing five trustees preparatory to incorporating the town. The election was held and the board of trustees there elected met on March 25, 1839. At first, districts were designated instead of wards, as now known, which system did not obtain until 1848. The first trustees, representing districts of the newly formed incorporation, were as follow: Rufus Hammond, first district; Ransel Curtis, second district; John M. Johnston, third district; C. F. Clarkson, fourth district; William T. Beeks, fifth district. These officials were sworn into office before Daniel St. John, a justice of the peace.

A temporary organization was effected by calling Rufus Haymond to the chair and appointing George Berry, clerk; George Holland, treasurer; R. P. C. Barwick, lister; Samuel Sheppard, marshal and collector, all to serve for the term of one year.

A legislative act concerning the incorporation of the town of Brookville and for other purposes had three sections that read as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, that the petition of the inhabitants of the town of Brookville, in the county of Franklin, to the board of commissioners of said county, for the purpose of incorporating said town under the act entitled, 'An act for the

incorporation of the town,' approved February 17, 1838, the proceedings of the said board of commissioners, and the election of trustees for said corporation be and the same are hereby legalized, and that the said town of Brookville is hereby declared incorporated under said act, provided, that nothing therein contained shall be so construed as to affect the right of individual suit or prosecution commenced prior to the passage of this act.

"Section 2. The funds arising from licenses granted by said corporation under and by virtue of the nineteenth section of the above cited act shall be appropriated for the use of said corporation as the money belonging to the same.

"Section 3. So much of the nineteenth section of the aforesaid act as comes within the perview of the second section of this act as far as regards the corporation of the town of Brookville, be and the same is hereby repealed.

"This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

Approved February 10, 1840.

The minutes of the town board meetings give the following in substance, all being matters of real historic interest:

In 1840 the market house was built on ground where now stands the town hall.

In 1849 cholera visited Brookville, causing the death of a number of citizens. A hospital was established in the old Yellow tavern and Doctor Raymond was placed in charge of it.

In 1850 the jail, which had been built in 1827, was set on fire by the inmates and burned, after which Benjamin Remy, contractor, erected the one which was torn down in 1883.

In June, 1872, the board of town trustees directed the town clerk to sell the old market house to the highest bidder, and A. J. Folmsbee purchased it for twenty dollars.

On July 27, 1872, the corporation was enlarged to its present boundaries.

On September 22, 1872, the board met to consider the propriety of building a town hall. Bids were later advertised and Thomas Barton submitted plans and specifications for the cellar of the hall, which were accepted, and the letting of the building of the hall was ordered to be held October 1, 1872. The contract was let to Patrick Ryan, John Burkhart and Jacob Smith for finding the material and building the basement.

On August 31, 1875, the plans and specifications of Parsons & Richter, of Indianapolis, for the hall were adopted and the letting directed to be held September 5, but later changed to October 11, when the contract was awarded to John McKenzie, of Indianapolis, for twelve thousand three hundred dol-

lars, to be completed December 15, 1876. The corner-stone of the hall was laid March 4, 1876, Col. William M. McCarthy delivering the address. The trustees who erected the hall were: T. H. Brown, Paul Heasom, Jacob Gerber, William Bunz, Sr., and Thomas Barton.

On March 13, 1876, Thomas Barton was ordered to procure a seal for the town of Brookville and such seal was adopted April 1, that year.

In November, 1877, an engine house was contracted for at the west end of Sixth street, the same costing three hundred fifty-eight dollars.

In October, 1881, the trustees decided to procure street lamps, and on November 26, that year, reported having located about thirty lamps in various parts of the town.

From 1883 to 1888 the town put in nine fire cisterns, at a cost of three thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars.

In June, 1884, the town paid George Schlapp and Christian Koeber forty dollars for a lot on which a calaboose was erected that month, at an expense of one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars, Louis Hon-ecker being the contractor. The calaboose was used after September 25, 1884.

In May, 1887, A. W. and I. Crist were granted permission to lay pipes for natural gas in the streets of Brookville. In June, of that year, a survey of the town was made and grades established.

In November, 1889, the county commissioners were allowed one hundred and fifty dollars for the town's share toward putting up the town clock.

On February 11, 1890, the Brookville Electric Light and Power Company was allowed permission to erect poles, wires, etc., in the streets and alleys.

Electric lights were first turned on in Brookville, from the plant using the power derived from the Speer paper mill, March 24, 1891, but, the system being a failure, it soon was shut down by the town. A few months later the Eau Claire (Wisconsin) company had their lights in operation and since then the town has had lights from electricity—night service only.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the presidents and clerks of the town board of Brookville since its incorporation in 1839. The list is complete as to who was elected, but there are a few instances where another served out a part of the term of office. In the main the list shows who has been at the head of the town government for the years from 1839 to 1915, inclusive:

1839-43, Rufus Haymond, president, George Berry, clerk; 1843-46,

Lewis Riggs, president, George Berry, clerk: 1846-50, R. M. McCleery, president, I. D. Howland, clerk: 1850-52, A. W. McCleery, president, E. Haymond, clerk: 1852-53, George M. Byram, president, Alfred Ward, clerk: 1853-55, C. B. Bentley, president, Alfred Ward and others, clerk: 1855-56, I. D. Howland, president, John F. Hazzard, clerk: 1856-57, M. W. Haile, president, E. Winscott, clerk: 1857-58, M. W. Haile, president, C. C. Bentley, clerk: 1858-59, Wilson Morrow, president, Thomas I. Lyner, clerk: 1859-60, Wilson Morrow, president, R. M. Goodwin, clerk: 1860, Joseph R. Clark, president, Milton Cullum, clerk: 1860-61, C. B. Bentley, president, John Adair Smith, clerk: 1861-63, Daniel Farrer, president, William H. Bracken, clerk: 1863-64, H. H. Schrichte, president, B. H. West, clerk: 1864-67, I. H. Fudge, president, J. W. Hutchinson, clerk: 1867-69, Ed Mayer, president, F. S. Swift, clerk: 1869-71, J. V. Bennesdeffer, president, F. S. Swift, clerk: 1871-74, Jacob Gerber, president, F. S. Swift, clerk: 1874-76, Jacob Gerber, president, Stephen E. Urmston, clerk: 1876-77, Thomas Barton, president, E. S. Urmston, clerk: 1877-78, Adair B. Line, president, S. E. Urmston, clerk: 1878-79, M. W. Haile, president, S. E. Urmston, clerk: 1879-80, M. W. Haile, president, A. H. Rockafellar, clerk: 1880-81, Jacob Gerber, president, A. H. Rockafellar, clerk: 1881-84, S. S. Herrell, president, James B. Kidney, clerk: 1884, S. S. Harrell, president, M. P. Senefeld, clerk: 1885, D. W. McKee, president, M. P. Senefeld, clerk: 1885-86, J. D. Fieber, president, P. R. Hendrickson, clerk: 1886-88, Charles Bishop, president, P. R. Hendrickson, clerk: 1888-89, Aaron B. Line, president, H. E. Neasley, clerk: 1889-90, J. D. Fieber, president, H. E. Beasley, clerk: 1890-91, Theodore H. Brown, president, John W. Cates, clerk: 1891, John D. Fieber, president, John W. Cates, clerk: 1891-92, Theodore H. Brown, president, W. E. Schoonover, clerk: 1892-93, Abe Bossert, president, W. E. Schoonover, clerk: 1893-94, M. C. Armstrong, president, G. H. Bogart, clerk: 1894-95, M. C. Armstrong, president, George L. Wise, clerk: 1895-99, Peter Werst, president, E. H. Wiley, clerk: 1899-1900, Peter Werst, president, W. M. Geis, clerk: 1900-03, Peter Werst, president, William H. West, clerk: 1903-05, M. C. Armstrong, president, Joseph Dacey, clerk: 1905-06, M. C. Armstrong, president, Arthur O. Cates, clerk: 1906-07, Frank X. Seibert, president, Joseph Smith, clerk: 1907-10, John W. Fye, president, Joseph Smith, clerk: 1910-13, Abe Bossert, president, Joseph Smith, clerk: 1913-15, Henry Rusterholz, president, Albert Trichler, clerk.

The full set of officers in Brookville in 1915 is as follows: The board is composed of William Burkhart, president; Joseph Hannan, Clinton E. Grist, Clarence Moore, Abe Bossert; clerk, Albert Trichler; treasurer,

Charles E. Winscott; marshal, H. E. Balsley; secretary of board of health, Dr. G. E. Squier; water-works superintendent, P. T. McCammon; water engineer, Ed C. Burkhart; town attorney, James B. Kidney; night watch, Adam Peter.

Of the indebtedness of the town, it should be stated that had it not been for the flood of 1913, the town would now have enough in funds with which to install a new electric lighting plant, but as it is, it owes five thousand dollars for its expense in protecting the river-front, etc. This is the town's only indebtedness.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The town is protected by a well-trained volunteer fire company and the direct pressure waterworks, which has its large reservoir on the high hill overlooking the town from the northeast. The reservoir affords a pressure of about eighty-five pounds to the square inch in the bottoms, which will throw a strong stream as high as the clock in the courthouse tower. There are now fire-plugs to the number of sixty, with six miles of water mains through the town. There are five hose houses located in the various wards, and in them are kept sufficient hose and other fire-fighting apparatus to protect the town in any ordinary conflagration. The town owns five thousand feet of good hose, there being a duplicate amount for each hose cart, so that one set is always dry and ready for use. The firemen are paid a nominal sum for each fire alarm turned in, while the chief, who is Adam Peter, a night-watchman, gets extra pay for the extra work he has to do. No fire has succeeded in getting to a second building since the waterworks system was installed, so efficient is the company and its appliances.

THE FIRST WATERWORKS.

Very few of the present generation are aware that a system of waterworks was in operation in Brookville as early as 1820. They were the first in the state and, so far as known, the first in the Northwest.

The situation of the town made it impossible to dig a well through one hundred feet or more of glacial drift. Cisterns at that time being an unknown luxury, all the water used for domestic purposes was hauled or carried from springs that were found along the river's edge. The spring that furnished the greater part of the water used was found on the bank of the West Fork, about where the water tank is now located. This spring was quite famous years ago. Two barrels were sunk in the ground and were

always filled with an abundance of clear cool water. Large trees grew near and cast a pleasant shade over the spring making it a pleasant place to rest.

If the old spring could burst forth again, we wonder if it could not tell us many interesting stories of those who carried its waters to the Adair tavern, which is still an old landmark on Main street: of the mothers who carried a bucket of water in one hand and led a child with the other: of the men who talked politics by its side, and of the lovers who strolled there in the twilight and made promises of love that bound them together for life.

The early inhabitants of Brookville were a live, energetic and progressive people. Carrying water from springs along the river proved too much of a task for the people. Some local genius thought of some system of water-works (perhaps some of the good housewives first suggested the idea) by which the water from the springs north of town, now known as "Butler springs," could be made to convey their water through pipes into the town. The system was not such as we are going to have at the present time: they had no pumping station, except nature's and no iron pipes conducted the water through the town. The pioneer system was constructed of the materials furnished by the forest. The mains were sycamore saplings of a three-inch bore, prepared at Amos Church's mill, on the East Fork, by William Adams, a practical pump-maker of that day. He was paid by the foot for his work.

As is the case today, the people want the water as cheap as possible, and in order to obtain it at a low figure the town put in the plant. Enoch McCarty and Saul Allen represented the town and superintended the work. They paid Amos Butler for the water and right of way five hundred dollars—no small amount in those days, but water they must have, let it cost what it would.

The mains were all laid under the ground. The reservoir was made of oak planks and was eight or ten feet deep. It was located in the high ground where A. W. Butler now lives. From the reservoir the mains extended south to the stock-pen, which was located about where the Catholic church now stands. Only one family—one of the Nobles—could boast of having the water piped in their house. All the other people obtained their water by some outside arrangement. Watering troughs were located along Main street at various places, to water the stock and horses of the farmers, who came in to trade.

Tradition has it that those who lived under the hill and had wells, considered the inhabitants of Main street as being very aristocratic, and, to get even, a stray dog or cat was occasionally deposited in the reservoir.

The system did not prove to be a very great success. The pipes were made of green sycamore and allowed to lie in the sun for some time before they were laid, which caused them to split at the ends and leak more or less of the water. Then the pressure was so great that the pipes were continually bursting. With these misfortunes, the system only remained in operation from 1820 to 1823 or 1824. After the system was abandoned, the people again carried their water from the spring mentioned above, until twenty years later, when it was discovered that rain water caught in cisterns, was just as good as spring water carried from the river.

THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF WATER WORKS.

The question of supplying the higher levels of the town with water had been discussed every season of drouth, but never took definite shape until July 14, 1890, when, according to the town records, Charles A. Bishop appeared before the board of town trustees, at their regular session, and, in an earnest appeal, urged the board to submit the question of building a water works to the people of the town at once. Thereupon the board appointed a committee consisting of James F. West and John Butler, who were instructed to consult with George F. O'Byrne, attorney of the town, as to the proper legal mode of procedure, visit the water plants of the different cities and towns within a radius of one hundred miles, and report ways and means at an early day.

The committee reported at a special session of the board, July 21, 1890. On August 11, 1890, G. Henri Bogart presented before the board a petition from the resident freeholders of the town, asking that the board call a special election for the purpose of submitting to the legal voters of the town the question of building water works. The petition contained the names of a majority of the resident freeholders of the town. Upon due examination of the petition, the board ordered that a special election be held on the 13th day of October, 1890.

At the regular session of the board, August 16, W. E. Kennedy, of Rockport, Indiana, was employed to make surveys and estimates for the proposed water works. His report was submitted on September 11, when he was ordered to prepare plans and specifications and report at an early day.

The committee heretofore appointed by the board visited six or seven different waterworks plants in neighboring towns and cities, and deduced from observations made that the direct pressure system with a small stand-pipe, would be best adapted to the needs of Brookville.

On October 13, 1890, the question of building waterworks was decided at the polls by a vote of three hundred and three for and eighty-four against.

On January 8, 1891, A. H. Kennedy presented his completed plans and, after due examination, the board rejected them by a unanimous vote. At the same meeting John Burkhart was employed to make surveys, plans and specifications. On March 9 the new plans were examined and approved, and finally received and adopted as complete, May 2.

On May 14 surveys were made of land required for waterworks purposes, the land was condemned, and viewers were ordered to assess damages. On June 13 a letting was advertised to take place. On July 23 two bona fide bids were received—one from Sheehan & Dunn, of Detroit, Michigan, at \$26,497.30, and other from James Madden & Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, at \$27,100. The amount of the lowest bid being a greater sum than the town could legally become liable for, both bids were rejected.

It was now proposed to modify the plans so as to bring them within the limit, viz: two per cent. on all the taxables of the town, and, to place the second venture on a more secure footing, a subscription list for donations to make up the excess that might occur was circulated among the citizens of the town. The people responded generously and one thousand six hundred and two dollars were subscribed, Messrs. Bishop and Tucker heading the list with five hundred dollars. Every dollar subscribed was paid promptly.

On August 14, John Burkhart presented a petition signed by a majority of the resident freeholders of the town praying the board to build a reservoir system of waterworks, and authorizing the board to create a bonded indebtedness within the constitutional limit.

On July 25 the plans and specifications were revised and modified so as to reduce the cost and bring it within the town's limited means and a re-advertisement was ordered August 24, to be let on the 17th day of September. Three bids were received for the whole plant, viz: Madden & Company, of Fort Wayne, \$27,700; Codogan Moran, of Chicago, Illinois, \$22,821, and Thomas A. Hardman, of Olney, Illinois, \$22,500, Mr. Hardman being the lowest bidder, the contract was awarded to him, he agreeing to accept \$21,250 from the town and \$1,250 out of the citizens' donation fund, making a total of \$22,250 for the whole plant complete, tested to the satisfaction of the board of trustees and superintendent. Contract was entered into September 21, 1891, and first ground was broken on the work on September 26. John Burkhart was appointed superintendent of construction.

Details of the plant were as follow: The well sunk on the bank of the East fork of White Water is twenty-five feet deep, twenty feet inside diameter

and twelve feet below low-water mark in the river; it is walled with stone laid in hydraulic cement. The pump house is a substantial brick building, twenty-eight by thirty-six feet, built on concrete and stone foundations, with cement floor and slate roof, situated eight feet west of the well. The steam plant consists of a fifty-horse-power steel boiler and a standard compound duplex pumping engine of twenty-five thousand gallons capacity per hour. The whole stream plant is one of the best equipped in the state. It was built by the Laidlaw & Dunn Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The pump has a mean lift of eighteen feet through an easy bend, eight-inch suction pipe thirty-five feet long, and the discharge-pipe is six inches in diameter, one thousand eight hundred feet long, and has a vertical rise or pressure-head of two hundred and two feet, delivering the water into the reservoir near its bottom, and is connected with the outflow, or town-supply main, inside of the reservoir basin and equipped with valve gates so that at will the water can be delivered directly into the supply mains of the town independent of the reservoir, and a direct pressure can be maintained. The reservoir is lined with stone and is plastered with Portland cement, having a three-foot artificial-stone walk all around the basin. The basin is fifteen feet deep and will hold three hundred and sixty-two thousand gallons of water, equal to a four-day supply for three thousand inhabitants, each using thirty gallons per day. The reservoir is romantically situated and, when nature has carpeted over the rough surface made by pick and shovel, it will be one of the most beautiful places around Brookville. The pleasant dream is indulged by many of our enterprising citizens that some day not far distant the whole of the hill and its broad sides may be owned by the city and converted into a park, thus furnishing a pleasant retreat during warm weather. The eminences at and above the reservoir furnish fine views of the city and the valleys stretching out from it and it would be gratifying if it could be dedicated to the people as a pleasure resort.

BROOKVILLE POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice was established at Brookville in April, 1813—one hundred and two years ago. Just where it was kept for the first decade and more is not known, but long before the Civil War it was kept at the old "White Corner," on South Main street, where now stands the Franklin County Bank building. Before that it was in the McCrady block, from which place it was removed to the John King building, and from there, in 1877, it was moved to its present quarters in the city building, or town hall.

It is now a second-class postoffice, its receipts being in excess of eight thousand dollars. The change from third to second-class was made (the last time) in 1914. It was among the early money-order points in the state, and was made a savings deposit office September 1, 1911. Its deposits have run as high as two thousand five hundred dollars, but at present (April, 1915), are one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars. There are now eight rural free deliveries routes running to outlying districts and villages. The business of the office for the last fiscal year, outside of money-order transactions, amounted to eight thousand eight hundred and sixty dollars. One of the postmasters of this place, T. J. Tyner, was a relative of Postmaster-General Tyner, once a resident of Brookville.

The following have served as postmasters since the establishment of the office in 1813, such list being supplied by the postoffice department at Washington: William H. Eads, April 13, 1813; N. D. Gallion, July 5, 1816; J. S. Powers, April 18, 1831; W. B. Davis, May 20, 1833; George Berry, April 29, 1835; Jeremiah Woods, June 11, 1841; B. H. Burton, March 22, 1843; Herman Linck, September 17, 1849; John King, May 13, 1853; C. B. Bentley, March 27, 1855; J. O. West, August 20, 1860; H. C. Gallion, May 11, 1861; N. D. Gallion, June 7, 1864; Samuel Gallion, September 7, 1865; T. J. Tyner, January 12, 1869; J. B. Tyner, March 15, 1881; R. D. Templeton, December 7, 1885; R. J. Cain, April 12, 1890; George Ritze, April 5, 1894; L. L. Burke, March 16, 1898; A. H. Rockafellar, May 26, 1899; George E. Mullin, February 20, 1905; John H. Kimble, March 3, 1909; A. J. Shriner, May 22, 1913.

BROOKVILLE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

Originally, this club was known as the Brookville Business Men's Association. It was organized January 17, 1889, and its objects were set forth at that date as follows, in part: "To develop the resources of Brookville and vicinity; to encourage the establishment of factories, and to agitate the matter of abandoning all the toll roads leading into the town, making all public highways free to the traveling public."

The association started out with eighty-nine members and had as its officers: President, Albert H. Kaiser; secretary, James B. Kidney; treasurer, Isaac A. Popper; vice-president, Z. T. Hutchinson.

The association did much good work and saw many results. On April 5, 1912, by a vote, the name was changed to "The Brookville Commercial Club." When the electric roads were being agitated, the association and

club did all in their power to bring such a line through the county, but so far the work has been in vain. When the great flood of March, 1913, cast gloom and sorrow throughout the community, the members of the club worked day and night to relieve the unfortunate sufferers and had charge of the relief fund. When the new court house was dedicated they took charge of many of the things connected therewith. They backed the establishment of the Chautauqua system, now so much enjoyed in the town. They took money from their treasury and had made several hundred comfortable seats which are annually used within the mammoth tent that is furnished by the Chautauqua company. The club is now in a flourishing condition and has ample funds on hand. The members pay a stipulated amount as yearly dues to maintain the organization.

The present officers of the Brookville Commercial Club are: I. M. Bridgman, president; J. C. Shirk, vice-president; Will M. Baker, secretary; George E. Dennett, treasurer; directors, W. D. Bradt, F. L. Hornung, George Dickson, A. J. Shriner, H. B. Smith, James B. Kidney, John C. Shirk, M. P. Hubbard and Will M. Baker.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Brookville is indeed fortunate in possessing a good public library. Of its foundation, the first mention in print is the organization of the Brookville reading room, September 1, 1895. There were kept for free public reading such papers and magazines as could be obtained by members of the society and friends of the enterprise. The president of that organization was Mrs. W. H. Bracken and the secretary was Mrs. S. S. Harrell. This ran quite satisfactorily for a time, but "what was everyone's business was no one's." and it went down.

In 1911 a library association was organized under the state laws of Indiana, a subscription circulated by which funds were raised, and the lot immediately north of the old Amos Butler homestead, on North Main street, was purchased. Then, after much correspondence on the part of John C. Shirk with Andrew Carnegie, the latter gentleman finally consented to donate ten thousand dollars with which to erect and furnish the present handsome red-brick public library. This building was dedicated September 18, 1912, with appropriate ceremonies, Demarchus C. Brown, state librarian, delivering the address.

This library is designed especially for Brookville township, which includes the city, and both are taxed annually for its support—the last levy

being seven mills on a dollar, in the city, and five mills in the outlying township. Books are furnished for reference to students for school work in other townships in the county, free of charge. About six hundred dollars worth of books are annually added to the shelves of the library, the remainder of the tax levy going toward maintaining the library. There were on hand March 1, 1915, two thousand three hundred and ninety-seven books and fifteen regular periodicals, besides various local newspapers. One-third of the books are designed for the juvenile patrons and two-thirds for adults.

The present library officers are: John C. Shirk, president; Mrs. M. P. Hubbard, secretary; Mrs. S. S. Harrell, Frank Geis, William H. Senour, Louis Federmann, Harry Stoop and Frank Deutsch, board of trustees. The librarian is Mrs. Maye Charni, who has served ever since the opening of the library in 1912. The library is well patronized and much appreciated by old and young of the township. It stands as another monument to the good sense of the community as well as a lasting memorial to Mr. Carnegie.

CEMETERIES OF THE CITY.

Nothing speaks better for a community than to know that it cares well and tenderly for its departed dead. While it is true that some of the pioneer burying grounds in this vicinity were anything but inviting spots and have long since been almost forgotten and sadly neglected, those of modern years show due care and excellent taste in the manner in which they are kept.

According to an article written and vouched for by John C. Campbell in 1911, the first white person laid away to rest in Brookville soil was under the following circumstances: About 1804 two families, named Marshall and Henry, immigrants from Pennsylvania en route to the neighborhood of Connersville, arrived as far as the present site of Brookville, when the elder Marshall, the father-in-law of Mrs. Sarah Marshall, was taken ill and was unable to proceed farther. He was cared for as best they could care for one without proper remedies, but he died. The Indians who then occupied the valley had a burying ground on the bluff where the park is now situated, along the Fairfield avenue, where later the Younts and Bogart residences were built. The Indians gave permission to bury Mr. Marshall there, and stated to the sorrowing pilgrims that "this is the first pale face ever buried in this neighborhood." The travelers continued on to the north and settled near Columbia.

(15)

The next cemetery was situated at the corner of Tenth and Mill streets, and in its center stands the old brick church erected by the Methodist people in 1822, and now occupied by the Lutherans. It is said that the first burial there was William H., the two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan Cole-scott. This cemetery has been well filled with graves of several generations, many of the head-stones and tombs antedating the twenties.

The next Protestant cemetery was the present one, which is situated on the west side of the West fork of White Water river, about a half mile from the city. The land from which it was platted originally belonged to the last Franklin County Agricultural Society, which went down in 1880, and soon thereafter the Odd Fellows of Brookville purchased it and platted it into a cemetery. The lodge managed it for a time, when it was transferred to the present Maple Grove Cemetery Association. At present the records show that something over twelve hundred bodies have been buried in this sacred enclosure. The first to be laid to rest there was Mrs. Allison Cummins, nee Angeline Woodworth, June 10, 1883. This is a well-kept cemetery, having most of the modern improvements and is cared for by a competent sexton, who spares no time and pains to make it attractive at all seasons of the year. Here one sees numerous costly and tastily-designed monuments. Recently, an addition has been made to the grounds to the southward, making in all about six acres to be used exclusively for burial purposes. The present sexton, William Rockwell, has been in charge ever since the grounds were opened, thirty-two years ago. Frank X. Seibert is the present secretary and has the records of the association in detail.

Of the Catholic cemeteries, it should be said that the first was on grounds where now stands the Catholic church, the land for which was deeded to the bishop of that church on January 23, 1845, and, according to an early writer, a Mr. Bauer was the first to be buried there, the date being either 1847 or 1848.

The first section of the present Catholic cemetery, lying in the extreme northeast part of the city, was deeded to the church on June 10, 1869, while other parts were deeded on January 19, 1911, and January 15, 1915. It is believed the first to be buried within this hallowed ground was Annie, infant daughter of William and Catherine Hart, August 13, 1869. The recent improvements in this cemetery show much good taste and the place is robbed of much of the gloom that usually characterizes such places.

There were possibly two other family burying grounds here at a very early date, in which a few of the pioneer citizens were buried. The records of the present-day cemeteries, both Catholic and Protestant, are kept in ex-

cellent shape, so that, years hence, names, dates and locations of bodies can readily be ascertained, as well as the birth and death dates and the disease of which the departed died.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION—HOME-COMING WEEK.

From August 31 to September 6, 1908, occurred the great home-coming centennial celebration at Brookville, the city then having reached its hundredth year's history. The opening day was announced in the afternoon hours by the shrill blowing of whistles and clanging of many bells. The week was full of interesting programs, including "Governor's Day," "Woman's Day," "Reminiscence Day," "Farmer's Day," and "Centennial Services" at the Methodist Episcopal church, on the Sabbath. There was a large attendance from all parts of the county and other far distant states, including speakers as follows: Hons. J. Frank Hanly, Thomas R. Marshall, John W. Kern, S. W. Haynes, candidate for governor on the Prohibition ticket, and many others of less renown.

This was a week long to be remembered by the citizens present, and their children and children's children will read of the occasion with interest and delight.

M'KINLEY MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Shortly after twelve o'clock, Friday night, September 14, 1901, the bells of Brookville commenced tolling, in consequence of the intelligence having been received that President William McKinley had died at Buffalo, New York, as a result of the shots fired at him by his dastardly assassin. Early the next day flags were displayed at half mast, many of them heavily draped in black crepe. The most of the business houses in town were closed and all seemed at a standstill. Handbills were printed and freely circulated Saturday morning, announcing a joint memorial service at the Methodist Episcopal church, Sunday evening. The church was full to overflowing, many not gaining an entrance. Short, pathetic addresses were made by Messrs. J. C. Carnes, F. S. Swift, C. F. Jones, J. B. Kidney, Ed. O'Hair and Alexander McMillan.

THE FLOOD OF 1898.

Up to 1898, the greatest flood at Brookville and the White Water valley in general, was the one of March 22, that year. After many days of hard raining, the climax came on that night, when bells rang out loudly and the

steam whistles blew with a very alarming sound. The citizens were soon out to see what was wrong at the river. The mad waters of the East fork were raging in fearful torrents in the valley section of the town. Fifty families were obliged to abandon their homes and seek safety on higher lands among their friends. Rescues were effected by means of boats, wagons, buggies and on horseback. The only available lights were those from flickering lanterns, from one in the morning till daylight. The west end of Whitcomb bridge was weakened, letting it down to the water's edge. The next day many came as sight-seerers from the surrounding country. The Brookville canning factory was destroyed by this flood. The Standard Oil Company's tanks were floated from off their foundations and swept some distance. The public schools were dismissed, on account of the great excitement and disorder in the town—all wanting to see the flooded districts. There were two men drowned, Philip Schuh and Bert Osgood.

GREAT FLOOD OF MARCH 25, 1913.

The flood of March 25, 1913, was the greatest in volume of water, destruction of property and loss of life, of any that has ever visited this part of the White Water valley. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property was destroyed and fifteen lives lost. Six hundred people in Brookville were rendered homeless and scores of dwellings swept away and torn to pieces. This flood was the result of many days' rain, and every rivulet and creek in the valley was a roaring torrent, which went sweeping down the two branches of the White Water river. The heaviest blow was sustained at Brookville, where the two streams unite. Both valleys—that of East fork and West fork—were submerged in many feet of water. At the depot and paper mills the water was fully twenty feet above the tracks.

The earliest intimation of danger was soon after midnight on Monday and about two o'clock A. M. the scenes in Brookville were beyond description. The electric light plant was under water and all lights were put out, so that lanterns had to be brought into use by the hundreds of people who had been startled by the shrill steam whistles and the clanging of church bells. People in the flats were warned and as fast as possible conveyed to safe places, while their property was swept away and lost forever. When daylight came the scene was one of desolation. The only land to be seen in all the valley part of town was a narrow strip from the Christian church to the old bank building. Men and women were seen perched on house-tops, waving distress signals from windows and clinging to wreckage.

The water continued to rise until it reached its climax on Tuesday morning at nine o'clock, when it reached a point ten feet higher than any previous flood record.

The work of rescue went forward all day under a heavy down-pour of rain, and some had not been rescued when nightfall came on. A relief committee was appointed and went to work at once. A kitchen was set up in the basement of the town hall, where food was served.

Reports soon came in and confirmed what had been rumored earlier—that the greatest loss to property in the county was its bridges. The railroad bridges at Laurel and Brookville, the one over Salt creek, the one over Duck creek, at Metamora, the paper mill bridge at Brookville, the old Stringer Ford bridge, the "Old White bridge," and the new concrete bridge. Also the bridge at New Trenton, and those over the White Water and Big Cedar rivers in the southern portion of the county were swept from their abutments.

After the flood had gone down and the survey could be carefully made, it was found the loss to be much greater than at first believed. The loss sustained by the railroad company, the paper mills and other local factories and mills in Brookville was great. The farmers in the county also came in for their share of loss, in way of washed-away fences, barns, outbuildings, grain, hay and stock.

The list of dead and missing was as follows: John A. Fries, Mrs. J. A. Fries, John Fries, Jr., Paul Fries, Margaret Fries, Hedwig Seiwert, Mrs. Margaret Bunz, Mrs. Sophia Buckingham, Isaac Osgood, Mrs. Margaret Fries, Margaret Colebank, Mrs. Elizabeth Seiwert, John Stearns, John Schuster, John Houston (New Trenton).

This was the county's greatest calamity. The many homes broken up, the furniture, clothing, money and rare keepsakes of so many scores of families dwelling on the lower portions of Brookville were all swept away and the pretty gardens and comfortable homes of a happy, contented populous section, in one short night were ruined and the hearts of the men and women to whom they belonged were all but broken. Now, after two years, the traces of this awful flood are still to be seen.

Perhaps the saddest incident connected with this flood was the drowning of the entire John A. Fries family and the inmates of Mr. Fries' mother's home, which stood close by her son's, both being in Stavetown, on the flats to the south of the town. This is the old brick and tile district, where for so many years these families had lived in two old land-marks, both of which were swept away. The hours at which these houses were washed away is not known, but sometime after midnight. In these two homes all eight of

the occupants were drowned, including members of three generations—the grandmother, eighty years old, the son, and the granddaughter, Margaret, a prattling babe of six months. The funerals were held at St. Michael's Catholic church on Monday following the flood. All business places were closed during this sad ceremony. Four hearses conveyed the remains to the Catholic cemetery. The body of grandmother Fries was never found.

The report of the relief committee shows the following facts: The flood of March 25, 1913, affected residences in the town of Brookville which furnished homes for eight hundred and seventy people, or two-fifths of all in the town. Fifteen lives were lost, all bodies but one being recovered. Eleven residences were washed away or totally wrecked. Twenty-four other residences were badly damaged. A large number of outbuildings, hen houses, barns, storage houses, smoke-houses, etc., were washed away or totally ruined. Ninety-eight of such buildings were subsequently restored to their original places and repaired.

The state of Indiana, under Governor Ralston, gave assistance in the amount of five thousand dollars in cash and five hundred dollars in supplies sent. The relief committee in their report, which is published in a beautiful booklet form, profusely illustrated, gives due credit to many of the noble citizens who rendered personal service in rescuing the lives of their neighbors, special mention being made of I. N. McCarty, Charles F. Winscott, Dr. C. E. Case, Aloysius Seibel, Harry Chambers, Joseph Strunk, Thomas Feltz, and Jacob Helmer, who all risked their lives and by their skilful manipulation of the boats which were hastily constructed for their use, effected the rescue of those marooned in their homes. Father Schaff and Rev. F. L. Priest, with scores of others, are specially named. There was a total of \$39,996.16 subscribed and paid through the relief committee. Of this large amount, \$19,550 was furnished by the American Red Cross Society; \$5,500 by the Indiana relief fund; eight \$500 donations were given; seventeen hundred-dollar subscriptions; and others ranging from one hundred down to one dollar. This is a record of which the state, county and Brookville should be proud.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FARMERS INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was organized March 16, 1900, with the following officers: John S. Martin, president; Clem Conn, vice-president; John C. Shirk, secretary-treasurer. These officials, with the addition of L. J. Wilson, W. J. Templeton, S. S. Harrell and Edward Goff, constituted the first board of

directors. The same officials have been re-elected annually for the past fifteen years. Three of the other directors, L. J. Wilson, S. S. Harrell, and Edward Goff, are deceased, their places being now held by M. P. Hubbard, William Simonson and I. W. Whitney.

It was decided to issue no policies until one hundred thousand dollars worth of stock had been subscribed, and when this was done, September 8, 1900, the first policy in the new company was written. The company was incorporated as a mutual fire insurance company to do business within Franklin, Fayette and Union counties. The object in taking in adjoining counties was to accomodate farmers who might hold property in more than one county.

The remarkable success of the company is shown by the fact that it now has over \$3,500,000 in fire and cyclone policies. At the annual meeting in September, 1914, there were reported fire policies to the amount of \$2,989,221 and cyclone policies to the amount of \$596,261. In 1914 the company paid \$6,081.45 fire losses and \$137.54 cyclone losses. At that time there were 3,826 fire policies and 519 cyclone policies in force. Undoubtedly the success of the company has been due to the low rate which it has been able to maintain, which, in 1914, was \$1.50 a thousand on fire policies and ten cents a thousand on cyclone policies. It is safe to say that a large percentage of all the insurance carried on the property of farmers of the county is held by one of the local companies, with the Franklin County Farmers Insurance Company handling by far the largest amount of business.

CHAPTER VII.

THE COURTS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The history of court procedure in Indiana shows that there have been marked changes in court practice from the territorial days down to the present time. There were no less than three kinds of courts from 1805 to 1816 and the complexity of the legal machinery in those early days was astonishing when it is taken into consideration that so many of the early lawyers had a very limited knowledge of their profession. In the early history of the state the old lawyers delighted in using long Latin expressions and the more cumbersome phraseology they could invent the better they seemed to be pleased. In fact, there were so many Latin phrases that the Legislature ordered the revised statutes of 1828 to have a glossary at the end explaining them. In this Latin dictionary the embryo lawyer could find out what "*quare clausum freget*" meant, as well as simple classical expressions like "*jury de meietate lingua.*"

When Franklin county began its independent career in the spring of 1811 it had three courts to take care of its business. A county court, a common pleas court, or *nisi prius* (oyer and terminer), as it was called, and a circuit court. In addition there were a multiplicity of justice of the peace courts. The county court was composed of the associate judges, the auditor and sheriff, and performed practically the same functions as the commissioners' court of today. It went out of existence when the state was admitted to the Union in 1816.

THE FIRST COUNTY COURT.

The first county court in Franklin county met on February 18, 1811, with Benjamin McCarty, John Templeton and Thomas Brown present. These men were judges also of the common pleas court. It should be explained here that these same judges really composed both the county court and the common pleas court, being known as a county court when transacting such business as is now in the hands of the county commissioners. As a county court they fixed the tax levy, created townships, laid out roads, or

"cartways" as they called them, issued tavern licenses, appointed road supervisors, fence viewers, listers, overseers of the poor, election officials, pound keepers and all other appointive officers. They also were empowered to establish the prices which the tavern keeper could charge. For instance, the county court issued a schedule of prices for tavern keepers which allowed them to charge only twenty-five cents for a meal, twelve and a half cents for a half pint of whiskey or brandy, a similar amount for a quart of cider, a quart of beer, a pint of wine, a gallon of corn or gallon of oats. The tavern keeper was allowed to charge only six and a fourth cents for lodging. This schedule of prices was set forth in the county court record of 1811, and is ample proof that the high cost of living did not worry the people of that day. It is safe to say that more than half of the volumes containing the records of the county court are taken up with petitions for "cartways through the plantations" of the settlers of the county. The use of the word "plantation" is indicative of the southern origin of the settlers. The last session of the county court was held February 5, 1817, and was recorded in book D, page 146. The associate judges at that time were John Whitworth and William H. Eads.

THE COMMISSIONERS' COURT AND BOARD OF JUSTICES.

The constitution of 1816 provided for three commissioners for each county, the same to take charge of the business which had heretofore been performed by the county court. The first meeting of the commissioners of Franklin county under the Constitution of 1816 was held in Brookville on Monday, February 10, 1817, with Samuel Rockafellar and Enoch D. John present as commissioners. James Wilson, the other commissioner, appeared first at the May, 1817, meeting of the board.

The county commissioners continued the work formerly done by the county court until August 9, 1824. The Legislature of 1824 made a radical change in the method of conducting the affairs of the counties. By this new act the office of county commissioner was abolished and the affairs of the county entrusted to a board of justices. By this provision the board of justices for Franklin county, which first met September 6, 1824, including no less than seventeen men: Henry Jenkinson, James A. Lowes, Sanford Keeler, John Allen, James McKnight, John Foster, Samuel Murphy, Jacob P. Ervin, Joseph S. Allen, Daniel Ogden, Solomon Allen, William Sims, Urban Edgerton, John Davidson, John Reid, Thomas Flint and Bradbury Cottrel. These seventeen men performed the same duties as three men had

previously done and continued to do so until May 8, 1827. The minutes of the meetings of the board of justices are found in book G, pages 1-85.

The Legislature of 1826-27 abolished the board of justices and restored the office of county commissioner. The first session of the new board of commissioners met in Brookville November 5, 1827, and since that year the county affairs have been handled by a board of three commissioners. The three commissioners who met at this time were James Webb, George Sutton and John Foster.

THE FIRST COMMON PLEAS COURT.

The first court of common pleas assembled at Brookville on March 4, 1811, and was in charge of Judges Benjamin McCarty, John Templeton and Thomas Brown. The clerk, Enoch McCarty, and sheriff, Robert Hanna, were also members of the court. The grand jury was sworn in, composed of the following freeholders: John Brown (foreman), William Logan, John Livingston, John Hanna, Robert Templeton, David Bell, Thomas Clark, Conrad Sailor, Solomon Tyner, Stephen Martin, Britton Gant, James Winchell, William Nicholas, James Nicholas, William Dubois, John Allen, John Milholland, John Thompson, Jacob Sailors, Allen Ramsey, John Lefforge, Joshua Porter and Robert Glidewell. This grand jury returned only a few indictments. James McCoy and Fielding Jeter were indicted for retailing "strong water" and were fined three dollars and twelve dollars respectively. Samuel Henry was charged with selling cider in quantities of less than two gallons without license and this oversight on his part cost him twelve dollars and costs. This said Henry was granted a license to keep a tavern in his house at this same court, the privilege costing him two dollars. James Adair was also granted a tavern license upon the payment of the same sum to the county. Among other items of interest in the records of this first common pleas court may be mentioned the payment of wolf bounties. George Frasier and Peter Youngblood were allowed seventy-five cents apiece for killing three wolves each. Stephen Harrell was paid a dollar for killing two wolves under six months, while William Harrell received the same amount for killing two wolves of the same age.

Five men applied for admission to the bar—Elijah Sparks, James Dill, James Noble, Stephen C. Stephens and Jesse L. Holman. According to the law in those days, all lawyers practicing in the courts of any county had to be formally admitted to the practice in that county. This does not necessarily mean that they ever had more than one case in the county.

THE FIRST CIRCUIT COURT.

It has already been mentioned that there was in addition to the county and common pleas courts, a circuit court, which was the forerunner of our present state federal court. The circuit court was presided over by a judge appointed by the United States government. The first circuit court in Franklin county convened on Monday, June 24, 1811, and was presided over by Benjamin Parke, who was one of the United States circuit judges for Indiana Territory. The grand jury on this occasion was composed of Patrick McCarty, John Miller, William Crofford, Robert Swan, David Hollingsworth, Daniel Cunningham, John Hanna, John Logan, Samuel Ely, Elliott Herndon, Philemon Harvey, James Putnam, John Carson, John Pergit, James McGinnis, Reuben Lines and Joseph Rippy. This grand jury returned two indictments, one against Polly Knigte for selling whiskey to the Indians and the other against Stephen C. Stephens for selling a tin pan to an Indian. Just what this latter offense was is not known, but evidently it was not very serious since the indictment against Stephens was quashed. Polly pleaded not guilty and was released on bond in the sum of three dollars and bound over to the next term of court (June 21, 1813), when she was acquitted. This court was in session only one day.

The courts which have been briefly mentioned were conducted by men of sterling integrity, if not of profound legal knowledge. In the early history of the state, and Franklin county was no exception, the associate judges were as liable to be farmers or tavern keepers as lawyers. Justices of the peace (and these custodians of the law were more prominent in the early history of the state than they are now) were nearly always farmers, but they made up in common sense what they lacked in legal knowledge. To the person who reads over the records of the courts in Franklin county there appears to be no appreciable difference between this county and others in the state as far as misdemeanors and felonies are concerned. The commissioners' records show how the early settlers struggled to get their cartways; how they protested against high taxes; how they took care of their poor; what a struggle they had to get the townships organized, and finally, there are scores of pages which list the misdemeanors of our good forefathers. Hundreds of fines were assessed for fighting, drunkenness, gambling, working on the Sabbath, dueling and profanity. The fines were usually one dollar and costs, although there were many instances where it only cost a man fifty cents to whip his neighbor, the crime being listed in the records as "salt and battery."

LAWYERS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The following list of lawyers is arranged in the order of their admission to the Franklin county bar, and contains many of the most noted lawyers of our state. In this list may be seen United States senators, congressmen, governors, state senators and representatives, members of the supreme court of our state, ministers to foreign countries and scores of lawyers whose names were once known throughout the state. The dates are taken from the court records and indicate when admission to the local bar was granted.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Elijah Sparks, March 4, 1811. | Henry Bigger, March 24, 1830. |
| James Noble, March 4, 1811. | John M. Johnston, March 17, 1829. |
| James Dill, March 4, 1811. | John Test, Jr., March 17, 1829. |
| Jesse L. Holman, March 5, 1811. | Philip Sweetzer, March 23, 1830. |
| John Test, April 13, 1812. | Samuel W. Parker, April 11, 1832. |
| Isaac Blackford, May 10, 1813. | William M. McCarty, April 9, 1833. |
| William Hendricks, Nov. 8, 1813. | James B. Haile, April 9, 1833. |
| John Lawrence, May 16, 1814. | Daniel S. Major, April 18, 1833. |
| Amos Lane, Oct. 10, 1814. | John A. Matson, Oct. 8, 1832. |
| Pinckney Janes, Oct. 10, 1814. | John Ryman, Oct. 8, 1832. |
| James McKinney, March 15, 1815. | George Holland, Oct. 8, 1832. |
| Miles C. Eggleston, March 3, 1817. | Andrew Davison, Oct. 14, 1833. |
| Hezekiah B. Hill, March 3, 1817. | John Hutchens, Oct. 14, 1833. |
| Stephen C. Stevens, March 3, 1817. | William Dailey, Oct. 14, 1833. |
| Daniel J. Caswell, Nov. 20, 1818. | James T. Brown, April 15, 1834. |
| William R. Morris, Nov. 20, 1818. | Philip S. Spooner, April 15, 1834. |
| Daniel Drew, Nov. 20, 1818. | Courtland C. Cushing, April 15, 1834. |
| Isaac S. Brower, Feb. 12, 1819. | Abram A. Hammond, April 13, 1835. |
| William W. Wick, Feb. 12, 1819. | John McPike, April 13, 1835. |
| Isaac M. Johnson, May 17, 1819. | Hugh B. Eggleston, Aug. 5, 1837. |
| Richard S. Wheatley, March 15, 1820. | John Dumont, Feb. 19, 1838. |
| Charles H. Test, Aug. 17, 1822. | P. A. Hackleman, Feb. 19, 1838. |
| Thomas J. Langdon, March 19, 1827. | John D. Howland, Aug. 8, 1842. |
| N. G. Howard, March 19, 1827. | James B. Sleeth, Aug. 8, 1842. |
| Charles Fox, Sept. 18, 1827. | John H. Farquhar, Aug. 8, 1842. |
| Septimus Smith, Sept. 18, 1827. | John Yaryan, March 10, 1846. |
| John S. Newman, Sept. 15, 1828. | Daniel D. Jones, Aug. 26, 1847. |
| Stephen S. Harding, Sept. 18, 1828. | Hadley D. Johnson, Feb. 9, 1848. |
| Benjamin S. Noble, March 22, 1830. | John T. McCarty, Feb. 9, 1848. |

- Edgar Haymond, Aug. 29, 1849.
 James Gavin, Jr., Aug. 24, 1850.
 Wilson Morrow, 1853.
 Alfred Ward, 1853.
 James R. McClure, 1853.
 Henry C. Hanna.
 Cyrus Kilgore, 1853.
 N. M. Crookshank, 1853.
 Joseph Brady, 1853.
 Henry Berry, Jr., 1853.
 Fielding Berry, 1859.
 S. S. Harrel, 1860.
 W. H. Bracken, 1861.
 John F. McKee, 1867.
 Thomas Smith, 1873.
 ——— McMahan, 1873.
 David W. McKee, 1873.
 F. M. Alexander, 1877.
 Edwin W. High, 1877.
 Charles F. Jones, 1879.
 D. Allison, 1879 or 1880.
 Isaac Carter, 1881.
 Edgar O'Hair, 1881.
 George F. O'Byrne, 1882.
 Emmett R. Wilson, Sept. 27, 1890.
 Joseph F. Bickel, Dec. 3, 1892.
 Orrin E. Walker, Sept. 7, 1893.
 Arthur H. Jones, May 4, 1894.
 William F. Flack, Sept. 24, 1894.
 Frank M. Smith, 1896.
 Milford P. Hubbard, Dec. 4, 1897.
 Andrew J. Ross, April 30, 1838.
 Marshall R. Alexander, May 2, 1898.
 Murat W. Hopkins, Nov. 22, 1900.
 George E. Mullin, Sept. 9, 1901.
 Howard M. Gordon, Sept. 9, 1901.
 George R. Foster, May 8, 1903.
 I. N. McCarty, 1904.
 Ben Winans, Jr., Feb. 5, 1906.
 Charles P. Fant, Nov. 30, 1908.
 Edward Stenger, Feb. 1, 1909.
 Will A. Younts, May 8, 1912.
 Louis A. Jonas, May 8, 1912.
 Albert J. Peine, Oct. 2, 1914.
 J. B. Kidney.
 George Haman.
 John Brockman.

CHAPTER VIII.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

The following is as near a complete list of the various officers who have served in Franklin county since its organization as can now be obtained from the records of each office:

AUDITORS.

Hiram Carmichael, from August, 1841, to 1850; Andrew R. McCleery, 1850-57; John H. Quick, 1857-64; C. B. Bentley, 1864-71; George Berry, 1871-80; John P. Schlitz, 1880-88; Henry Sellmeyer, 1888-96; George Ray King, 1896-04; Charles A. Miller, 1904-12; Charles G. Reifel, 1912 and holds until January 1, 1920.

TREASURERS.

Robert Templeton, 1820-1827; W. M. McCleery, 1827-1841; Elisha Long, August, 1841-2; Theodore Pursel, 1842-50; B. H. Burton, 1850-53; William Robeson, 1853-55; B. H. Swift, 1855-57; William Robeson, 1857-61; Michael Batzner, 1861-62; B. H. West, 1862-67; J. B. Mooreman, 1867-72; Casper Fogel, 1872-76; George F. Maxwell, 1876-80; A. J. Heasom, 1880-84; William M. McCleery, 1884-88; Anthony Bender, 1888-92; Robert D. Templeton, 1892-96; John W. Brockman, 1896-1900; F. J. Burkhart, 1900-04; William D. Moore, 1904-08; William M. McCarty, 1908-12; Frank J. Geis, 1912 and serves until January 1, 1917.

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

Enoch McCarty was clerk and recorder (both offices being held by the same person up to the adoption of the state constitution, 1817), serving as such from 1811 to 1817 and then as clerk until 1831; Robert John, 1831-45, or fourteen years; John M. Johnston, 1845-60, fifteen years; Henry Berry, Jr., 1860-68, eight years; Samuel S. Harrell, 1868-76, eight years; Ferdinand S. Swift, 1876-80, four years; William H. Bracken, 1880-88, eight years;

James B. Kidney, 1888-96, eight years; Richard S. Taylor, 1896-1904, eight years; Louis A. Jones, 1904-12, eight years; Will M. Baker, February 14, 1912, and serves until January 1, 1920.

SHERIFFS.

Robert Hanna, 1811-20; Noah Noble, 1823-24; Henry Jenkinson, a part of 1825; Robert John, 1825-27; John Roop, 1831-32; Daniel St. John, 1832-36; Thomas Pursell, 1836-40; Jeremiah O. St. John, 1840-44; William Robeson, 1845-49; O. B. Bartlow, 1850-56; M. Batzner, 1856-58; W. A. J. Glidewell, 1858-62; J. B. Moorman, 1862-67; Joseph L. Case, 1868-69; John W. Seal, 1869-73; John L. Case, 1873-76; George B. Winscott, 1876-80; William W. Williams, 1880-84; Jacob Gerber, 1884-88; William J. Zacharias, 1888-92; John Roemer, 1892-96; Frank Moorman, 1896-1900; Joseph F. Dudley, 1900-04; H. E. Stinger, 1904-08; F. W. Baker, 1908-12; Robert H. Cook, 1912-16.

RECORDERS.

Enoch McCarty served both as recorder and clerk from 1811 to 1817, when the state constitution divided the two offices: B. F. Morris, 1817-20; William M. Wade, 1820-24; John Adair, 1824-31; John Hedley, 1831-33; George Holland, appointed for 1833; G. W. Kimble, 1834-46; Joseph A. Miller, 1846-51; John West, 1851-53; Redin Osborn, 1853-61; George F. Maxwell, 1861-69; F. A. Bauman, 1869-77; William Kerr, 1877-85; Louis Federman, Jr., 1885-93; H. E. Balsley, 1893-01; Ed Stenger, 1901-09; Atwell J. Shriner, 1909-13; John E. Enneking, 1913 and still serving.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The county government was in the hands of the county court from February 18, 1811, to February 5, 1817. A board of three county commissioners, which was the same as at present, was in charge from February 10, 1817, to August 19, 1824. This was changed to a board of county justices, which met for the first time September 6, 1824. The board of justices held their last session May 8, 1827, and were superseded by three county commissioners who met November 5, 1827. There has been no change since 1827. Beginning with the board of county commissioners February 5, 1817, the commissioners were as follows (this record is as complete as the records show):

1817—Samuel Rockafellar, Enoch D. Johns, James Wilson.

1818 (fore part of year)—E. D. John, Allen Crisler, Samuel Rockafellar.

1818 (later part of year)—Samuel Rockafellar, John Scott, Philip Mason.

1819—Samuel Rockafellar, John Scott, Ed Brush.

1820—Samuel Rockafellar, John Scott, Ed Brush.

1820 (November)—Ed Brush, Samuel Shirk, James A. Piatt.

1821—Ed Brush, John Quick, John Davis.

1822—Same as in 1821.

1822-24—John Quick, John Davis, Andrew S. Babbitt.

From September 6, 1824, to May 8, 1827, the board of justices had charge of the affairs of the government of the county. In September, 1824, the board consisted of the following: Henry Jenkinson (president), James A. Lowez, Sanford Keeler, John Allen, James McKnight, John Foster, Samuel Murphy, Jacob P. Ervin, Joseph Allen, Daniel Ogden, Solomon Allen, William Sims, Urban Edgerton, John Davidson, John Reid, Thomas Flint and Bradbury Cottrel.

1825—Henry Jenkins (president), James Samuels, Sanford Keeler, Daniel Ogden, Henry Berry, James McKnight, John Reid, Samuel Murphy, Jacob P. Ervin, Judah Leaming, John Foster, William Sims, Joseph S. Allen, Bradbury Cottrel, Samuel Rockafellar.

1826—John Foster (president), Solomon Allen, James McKnight, Daniel Ogden, Judah Leaming, Henry Jenkins, Henry Berry, Charles Marlow, J. T. Ervin, Samuel Murphy, Sanford Keeler, Thomas Flint.

From this date on, practically, the same system of county commissioners as now obtains has been in vogue in the county. Owing to loss of records, the commissioners for the years from 1827 to 1831 cannot be given in complete form, but it is known that among such commissioners were John Foster, James Webb and George Sutton, who comprised the first board after that date. Then followed, as by years indicated, the following:

1828—George Sutton.

1831 to 1840—Samuel Shirk.

1831-32—David Price.

1831—James Webb, George Sutton, Samuel Shirk.

1832—Samuel Shirk, David Price, James Webb.

1834—W. T. Beeks, James Webb, Samuel Shirk.

1835-6—Samuel Shirk, James Webb, W. T. Beeks.

1837—James Webb, Samuel Shirk, M. Roop.

1838—Samuel Shirk, Robert Templeton, Jr., James Webb.

- 1839—Samuel Shirk, Robert Templeton, Jr., Thomas Flint.
 1840—Robert Templeton, Thomas Flint, E. Barber.
 1841-2—E. Barber, Robert Templeton, E. Abrahams.
 1844—E. Abrahams, E. Barber, Amos D. Martin.
 1845—E. Barber, Amos D. Martin, Joseph Price.
 1846—Amos D. Martin, Joseph Price, John P. Brady.
 1847—John P. Brady, Reuben Cooley, Joseph Price.
 1848—Cyrus Quick, Joseph Price, Levi Ayers.
 1850-53—Levi Ayers, Joseph Quick, J. H. Farrott.
 1855—Elmer Hiatt, Cyrus Quick, J. H. Farrot.
 1856—J. H. Farrot, Elmer Hiatt, Simpson Calfee.
 1858—Israel Goble, Elmer Hiatt, Robert Stoops.
 1861—Robert Stoops, Israel Goble, John Bertenhovcr.
 1862—Robert Stoops, M. W. Moore, John Bertenhovcr.
 1864—D. H. Gavin, John Bertenhovcr, M. W. Moore.
 1867—D. H. Gavin, M. W. Moore, N. Bath.
 1868—M. W. Moore, N. Bath, William Robeson.
 1869-71—William Robeson, N. Bath, Charles Hubbard.
 1871—N. Bath, Charles Hubbard, J. T. Meyncke.
 1872—Samuel Patterson, J. T. Meyncke, N. Bath.
 1873—J. T. Meyncke, Samuel Patterson, Edward Goff.
 1875—J. T. Meyncke, Edward Goff, A. Pepper.
 1877—Edward Goff, A. Pepper, Levi W. Buckingham.
 1879—Levi Buckingham, A. Pepper, Thomas Appleton.
 1880—Levi W. Buckingham, Thomas Appleton, Edward Waechter.
 1882—Thomas Appleton, Ed Waechter, Francis Kuehn.
 1883—Thomas Appleton, Alfred Deter, Francis Kuehn.
 1886—Alfred Deter, Francis Kuehn, John Dickson.
 1888—Alfred Deter, Abraham Bossert, J. M. Vawter.
 1890—Abraham Bossert, J. W. Vawter, Joseph Ortman.
 1894—Joseph Ortman, John J. Conrad, Conrad Strasberger.
 1896—John Conrad, Conrad Strasberger, Thomas Brown.
 1901—Thomas Brown, Joseph Firsich, Jacob Bossert.
 1902—Joseph Firsich, Jacob H. Bossert, Louis W. Koerner.
 1903—Jacob Bossert, Louis Koerner, Joseph Firsich.
 1904—Jacob Bossert, Louis Koerner, Joseph Firsich.
 1905—Jacob Bossert, Louis Koerner, Joseph Firsich.
 1906—Jacob Bossert, Louis Koerner, Joseph Firsich.

- 1907—Louis Koerner, Lewis J. Brown, William Bohlander.
 1908—Lewis J. Brown, William Bohlander, John C. Huermann.
 1909—William Bohlander, Lewis J. Brown, John C. Huermann.
 1910—William Bohlander, Lewis J. Brown, John C. Huermann.
 1911—William Bohlander, Lewis J. Brown, John C. Huermann.
 1912—William Bohlander, Lewis J. Brown, John C. Huermann.
 1913—John C. Huermann, Perry Appleton, Jonathan Fruits.
 1914—Perry Appleton, Jonathan Fruits, Clifford Jones.
 1915—Perry Appleton, Jonathan Fruits, Clifford Jones.
 1916—Perry Appleton, Herman Walther, Clifford Jones.

It is interesting to note that Herman Walther, who was elected county commissioner in the fall of 1914, is the first Republican ever elected to a county office in Franklin county.

CORONERS.

The only record of the list of coroners in Franklin county is that given for the following years: Henry Jenkins, 1817; James Blacklidge, 1825; J. H. Bowlby, 1852; Michael Batzner, 1858; Joseph E. Miller, 1859; A. W. Andre, 1866; James Marlatt, 1862; George W. Speer, 1873-76; Robert K. McIntosh, 1876; James S. Russell, 1880; George E. Squier, 1882-90; George F. Buckingham, 1890-96; G. H. Bogart, 1896-1900; J. C. Clawson, 1908-12; F. E. Seal, 1912-16.

SURVEYORS.

The following, elected or appointed, have served as surveyors of land within this county, as appears by the incomplete record of field notes now in possession of the county surveyor. The first name appearing on these early field notes is that of John Dunlap in 1820. The record then has the following in almost a complete chain to the present: James M. Clements seems to have been surveyor from 1831 to 1837; W. W. Carson, 1837-1845; James W. Clements, 1845-1848; John Wynn, 1848-1852; R. R. Spencer, 1852-1854; Fielding Berry, from the latter part of 1854 for one year, and succeeded by W. H. Hubbard in 1855, who served till 1857, when he was succeeded by Fielding Berry, and he in 1858 again by W. H. Hubbard, who served up to 1860, when came Fielding Berry again, serving until 1861, and was followed by G. E. Glidewell. From that year the surveyors have been as follows: H. Younts, 1864-1867; M. R. Shields, 1867-1871; G. E. Glidewell, 1871-1875; T. A. Hardman, 1875-1877; George W. Klipple, 1877-

1880; William H. Younts, 1880-1888; William Glidewell, 1888-1890; T. W. Lawrence, 1890-1902; W. H. Younts, 1902-1908; Frank R. Harder, 1908 to present time.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICERS.

Owing to the absence of any records on various officials, only the following partial list can be given of the subjoined officials of the county.

POUND KEEPERS.

Pound keeper was an office that did not continue to a very late period in the county's history, and among such officers are found a record of Benjamin S. Ogden, appointed January 3, 1826; Nathaniel Hammond, appointed for 1833; Elijah Barwick, 1835, and Hugh Carmichael, a year later.

INSPECTOR OF FLOUR, BEEF AND PORK.

The only name appearing of record for this position is that of John Ward, in 1821.

COLLECTOR OF COUNTY AND STATE REVENUE.

The sheriff usually filled this office. The list is not complete. Robert E. Hanna, 1820-21; Noah Noble, 1823; Robert John, 1825 to 1828, inclusive; John Roop, 1829 to end of 1831; Daniel St. John, 1833-34; James Blackledge, 1835; Daniel St. John, 1837; Thomas Pursel, 1837 to 1840, inclusive; George Flint, appointed May 8, 1840, served in 1840-41.

LISTERS AND COUNTY ASSESSORS.

Up to about 1828 the office of county assessor was known as lister. Those serving under the official title of lister in this county were: James McKinney, appointed January 30, 1815, and again in September of that year; James Raridon, appointed January 3, 1816; Urban Edgerton, 1820-21; Noah Noble, 1824.

The first assessors seems to have been Robert John, appointed January 9, 1828, then followed: George Holland, appointed for 1833; Timothy B. Scobey, 1836; James Rosebrough, 1838; Hiram H. Butler, 1842-3-4.

The office of county assessor was provided by statute in 1891 and the first officer of Franklin county under this act was elected in the same year.

The list of assessors since that time is as follows: John T. Shiltz, 1891-99; John C. Ellis, 1899-07; John C. Morin, 1907-15; Albert N. Logan, 1915.

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The following judges have presided over the circuit courts of Franklin county since the September term in 1818, when Hon. John Test presided, with Associate Judges John Hanna and John Jacobs. The office of associate judge was abolished about 1857. Hon. John Watts served in 1819; Miles E. Eggleston, from 1819 to 1847; George H. Dunn, from 1847 to 1850; William M. McCarty, 1850 to 1854; Reuben D. Logan, 1854 to 1865; John M. Wilson, 1865 to 1869; Robert M. Lamb, 1869 to 1870; Henry C. Hanna, 1870 to 1881; Ferdinand S. Swift, 1881 to 1905; George L. Gray, 1905 to the present time.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Miles C. Eggleston, 1818-1821; John Test, 1821-1825; Oliver H. Smith, 1825-33; John Test, 1833-34; Courtland Cushing, 1834-1838; John Dumont, 1838-47; John H. Shirk, 1847; William M. McCarty, 1847-49; Daniel D. Jones, 1849-54; Oscar B. Horde, 1854; William Patterson, 1855-59; Henry C. Hanna, 1859-61; Milton I. Cullum, 1861-63; S. S. Harrell, 1863-65; Creighton Dudley, 1865-67; Kendall M. Ford, 1867-69; Platt Wicks, 1869-70; William W. Tilley, 1870-71; George B. Brumbloy, 1871-73; Bartemus Burk, 1873-76; S. E. Urmstom, 1876-1882; Leland H. Stanford, 1882-86; Lewis M. Develing, 1886-90; George W. Pigman, 1890-94; George L. Gray, 1894-96; Frank M. Smith, 1896-98; George L. Gray, 1898-1902; Frank E. Nevin, 1902-04; Robert G. Barnhart, 1904-08; Allen Wiles, 1908-10; F. M. Edwards, 1910-16.

CHAPTER IX.

HIGHWAYS AND TRANSPORTATION.

One of the most difficult problems which confronted the early settlers of Franklin county was the question of transportation. When it is recalled that as early as 1814 there were more than seven thousand people in the county, it will be seen that there must have been a great demand for roads, and the early commissioners' records devote more than half of their minute records to this question of highways, or "cartways," as they called them. The frequent use of the word "trace" betrays the southern birth of the early settlers. Scores of roads in the county mention the Whetzel, Carolina and Balinger traces, either as crossing or branching off from one of them.

The rough character of the land, together with the heavy forests, made the building of highways not only difficult, but also very expensive as well. The first roads were little more than narrow paths cut through the woods and many of these were only wide enough for traveling on horseback. Each succeeding year saw better roads, but it was not until after the Civil War that the use of crushed stone came into use as a road-making material. The first good roads in the county were made by incorporations of local men and were familiarly known as toll roads. These were in use in parts of the county until the latter part of the last century and it is safe to say that this was the only method by which it would have been possible for the people to get good roads. There was too little public money to keep the roads in repair, even after they were laid out, and it was only by the toll system that enough money could be raised to keep the roads in a passable condition. Today there are fine rock highways threading the county in every direction and each year sees more improved roads in operation. No county in the state has better road-making material within its limits and, with the latest machinery for crushing stone, Franklin county bids fair to have as fine roads within the next few years as any county in the state.

The county has always suffered as a result of the floods which sweep down the White Water valley and the swift-flowing streams which unite with it in the county. The size of White Water is such that it takes at least twenty thousand dollars to construct a bridge and at the time of the flood in 1913

there were ten bridges across White Water, namely: One each at Laurel, Metamora, Cedar Grove, New Trenton and Fairfield and five at Brookville. The flood carried away four of the bridges at Brookville and also those at Cedar Grove, New Trenton and Metamora. It also washed away the approaches at Laurel and at Whitcomb bridge near Brookville. In addition to these large bridges which were washed away, there were scores of smaller bridges which had to be replaced. Not only were tens of thousands of dollars' worth of bridges destroyed, but the highways in hundreds of places were practically ruined.

COST OF ROAD MAINTENANCE.

The following statistics are taken from the annual report of Francis R. Harder, superintendent of repair and maintenance of free gravel or turnpike roads of Franklin county for the year 1914:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand January 1, 1914-----	\$ 2,360.47
Amount appropriated -----	12,137.50
Automobile tax -----	3,265.26
	<hr/>
Total receipts -----	\$17,763.23

EXPENDITURES.

District No. 1 -----	\$ 1,384.71
District No. 2 -----	1,945.06
District No. 3 -----	1,916.74
District No. 4 -----	1,847.57
District No. 5 -----	1,909.61
District No. 6 -----	1,910.61
District No. 7 -----	1,976.82
District No. 8 -----	1,770.75
	<hr/>
Total expenditures -----	\$14,661.87
Balance on hand -----	3,101.36

The expenditures were made for the following purposes:

Day labor -----	\$3,182.25
Teams and drivers -----	5,125.22
Tools and machinery -----	276.28
Materials and supplies -----	3,195.67
Superintendent's salary -----	662.40
Salary of assistant superintendents -----	2,220.05

The number of assistant superintendents is 8.

The number of miles of free gravel roads in the county is 178½, as follows: Gravel road, 130; stone or macadam, 48½.

The average cost of maintenance per mile for the year 1914 was \$82.13.

There are 4.6 miles of new road under construction, and it is estimated that 3.27 miles will be constructed in 1915.

The rate levied for pike road repairs is 15 cents on the \$100 valuation.

RIVER TRANSPORTATION.

Owing to the fact that the roads leading from Franklin county to the Ohio river were in such poor condition in the early history of the county, the enterprising merchants early conceived the idea of utilizing the White Water river as a means of getting their produce to market. They would save what could be transported by water safely until the spring freshets and then construct as large rafts as the river could accommodate. On these rude rafts would be stored barrels of pork, whiskey, flour, furs, etc. Frequently the produce was taken direct from Brookville to New Orleans without making a change. The raft, which was always constructed out of as good timber as could be obtained, was sold for lumber after the cargo was disposed of. Flat-boating continued intermittently until the canal was opened in 1839.

As early as 1822 a large amount of produce was flat-boated down the White Water from Brookville. A bill of lading, now in the hands of Harry M. Stoops, gives an interesting insight into this phase of the early history of Franklin county. The bill of lading is given in its entirety, including its bad spelling, punctuation, etc.:

“Lawrenceburgh, Inda, 28th Dec. 1822.

“Shiped in Good order and well Conditioned on board the Strong Boat Brookville—Masters & Owners John Jacobs Sundry Barrels of Pork Whiskey and Flour, more particularly described as Follows viz:

18 Barrels of Whiskey ea about 33 1-3 Galls.	
20 do " Flour ea 196 lbs.	
24 do Prime Pork ea 200 lbs.	
26 do Misc do ea 200 lbs.	
27 do Hams do ea 200 lbs.	
3 do Lard ea 240 lbs. -----	720 lbs.
2 half do do ea 120 lbs. -----	240 lbs.
11 kegs do ea 60 lbs. -----	660 lbs.
4 Barrels do ea 240 lbs. -----	960 lbs.

Total -----	2,580 lbs.

Rec'd of N. D. Gallion on Board of my Boat as above Stated all the Several Barrels and Kegs in good order and condition each containing about as above Stated. All of which I am to freight for said Gallion to New Orleans at the rate of one dollar per barrel and charge him a very Small Commission for selling the Same on its arrival at market.

We promise to comply to
the above Errors

Excepted

Jacobs & Noble."

This bill of lading gives a good idea of the nature and quantity of the cargoes which were floated out of Brookville. There was a chair factory located near the Catholic church and its proprietor shipped a big load of his chairs south every spring. Most of the shipments, however, were pork, flour and whiskey. Very little produce was shipped up the river, most of it being hauled overland from Cincinnati or Lawrenceburg up until the time the canal was opened.

THE WHITE WATER CANAL.

The rapidly increasing settlement of the White Water valley and the remarkable fertility of the soil caused an increasing demand for a market for the products of the farms and as early as 1822 or 1823 a convention of delegates from Randolph, Wayne, Union, Fayette, Franklin and Dearborn counties, Indiana, assembled at Harrison, Ohio, to consider the practicability of constructing a canal down the valley. The prime mover was Augustus Jocelyn, a minister of the gospel, who edited and published the *Western Agriculturist* at Brookville and through his paper worked up quite an interest in behalf of the improvement of the valley. Shortly after the

convention was held. Colonel Shriver, of the United States army, began a survey for a canal and got as far down the valley as Garrison's creek, where the survey was brought to a sudden close by the death of the Colonel. The suspension was of short duration, for Colonel Standbury, United States civil engineer, soon completed it.

Nothing seems to have been done until February, 1834, when the Legislature directed the canal commissioners to employ competent engineers and "early the ensuing summer survey to locate a canal from a point at or near the mouth of Nettle creek, in Wayne county, to Lawrenceburg, Indiana." Accordingly, William Goodwin was employed as engineer-in-chief and Jesse L. Williams, assistant engineer. During its construction and existence there were employed as assistant engineers Simpson Talbot, Elisha Long, John H. Farquhar, Martin Crowell, Henry C. Moore, Stephen D. Wright, ——— Dewey and John Shank. The canal was first located on the west side of the river as far as Laurel, where it crossed to the east and continued down to the gravel bank just above Brookville, where it recrossed to the west bank and proceeded on to Lawrenceburg, but was afterwards located on the east bank, from Laurel to its terminus.

Strange as it may seem, this great and badly-needed improvement was bitterly opposed by some and every possible obstruction thrown in the way of the enterprise, the opposition being led by Charles Hutchen, a Kentuckian, who resided for many years in Brookville and during his residence edited a newspaper.

THE BLUE CREEK CANAL.

A meeting was called to assemble at the court house in Brookville at two o'clock P. M., December 25, 1834, to consider the propriety of constructing a canal from the forks of Blue creek to its mouth. It was proposed to connect with the White Water canal near the mouth of the creek, and it was thought that Congress would donate contiguous land. The call closes with the following postscript: "While we are borrowing money to build the White Water canal, let's borrow a little more to build the Blue Creek." This was done by the opponents of the White Water, as the proposed canal would only have been three or four miles in length. On January 6, 1835, the engineer reported the survey completed.

THE BEGINNING OF THE WHITE WATER CANAL.

The length of the canal was seventy-six miles, with a fall of four hundred and ninety-one feet from its head at Nettle creek (Wayne county, near Cambridge City) to its terminus at Lawrenceburg, requiring fifty-six locks and seven dams, the latter varying in height from two to eight feet. The estimated cost per mile was \$14,908, or \$1,142,126 for the entire canal. In June of that year Gen. Amaziah Morgan, of Rush county, was appointed a commissioner to receive stone, timber or the conveyance of land to the canal to aid in constructing it. It would give an outlet for Franklin, Rush, Fayette, Henry, Randolph and Hancock counties, as well as a large part of Wayne, Union, Decatur and Delaware—a district aggregating 3,150 square miles. Produce could be transported by this means at an average cost of \$3.56 per ton, as against \$10, the present cost. This would amount to \$221,000 annually for the entire section. The water power would turn 318 pairs of mill stones and on its banks could be placed scores of saw-mills as well as cotton and woolen-mills. There is small wonder that the people of this county were anxious to see the canal built and gave the enterprise every possible support.

Owing to the hills in southern Indiana it was deemed best to cross the line at Harrison and locate about eight miles of the canal in Hamilton county, Ohio, recrossing into Indiana and continuing to Lawrenceburg. As it was necessary to have the consent of Ohio to construct the portion running through her territory, the Legislature of Indiana authorized the governor to obtain Ohio's permission, and Governor Noble appointed O. H. Smith a commissioner, who proceeded to Columbus, Ohio, and on January 30, 1835, presented Indiana's request. This was bitterly opposed and the petition refused on the grounds that it was against Ohio's interest to grant it, as the White Water canal would run parallel to the Miami at a distance of from twenty to fifty miles from it, and that the product of Wayne, Union and part of Fayette and Franklin counties, Indiana, were taken to Hamilton and shipped to Cincinnati on the Miami canal, and if Ohio granted the request she would lose that tonnage. The refusal only served to put Indiana on her mettle, and the Buckeyes soon learned that when "the Hoosiers will they will, and that's the end on't," for the Legislature immediately instructed the board of internal improvements, should Ohio persist in her refusal, to construct a railroad on the Indiana side of the state line from Harrison to Lawrenceburg. This, with the influence of Cincinnati, whose people quickly

realized what the result would be to them if the commerce of the valley went to Lawrenceburg, hastily changed the mind of Ohio's Legislature and the petition was granted. One enthusiastic advocate of the White Water canal, in the *Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette* of September 8, 1836, earnestly and persistently urged Cincinnati to borrow half a million dollars to aid in constructing the canal and Miami railroad. Early in January, 1836, the champions of the White Water canal in the Indiana Legislature, Enoch McCarty in the Senate and Caleb Smith and Mark Crum in the House, had the pleasing satisfaction of seeing their labors crowned with success by the passing of the internal improvement bill.

GALA DAY IN BROOKVILLE.

Tuesday, January 9, 1836, was a gala day in Brookville, for on that day the news that the internal improvement bill had passed both houses of the Legislature was received, and in the evening the event was celebrated with speaking by prominent men. All buildings, public and private, were illuminated and long rows of lights placed on the fences along Meirs street. A large procession was formed under the command of Col. B. S. Noble and Captain Dodd, and, amid the ringing of bells, beating of drums and roaring of cannons, marched through the streets to the inspiring strains of a band of music. The demonstrations continued until after midnight, when the citizens retired to their homes, but the cannon boomed till daylight.

On September 13, 1836, the ceremony of "breaking ground" and letting of the contracts for the construction of the canal from Brookville to Lawrenceburg was celebrated at Brookville by a great barbecue and every expression of rejoicing possible. The orator of the day was Governor Noah Noble. The other speakers were ex-Governor James B. Ray, David Wallace, Hon. George H. Dunn, of Lawrenceburg, and Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati. Quite a number of speeches were made and toasts offered, the following being offered by James Finley, editor of the *Richmond Palladium*:

"There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet,
As the vale where the branches of the White Water meet:
Oh! the last picayune shall depart from my fob,
Ere the east and the west fork relinquish the job."

A pick, shovel and wheelbarrow had been provided for the occasion and at the close of the speaking and reading of the toasts, one of the speakers

seized the pick and loosened the ground for a few feet, another trundled the wheelbarrow to the loosened earth, another took the shovel and filled the wheelbarrow and David Wallace trundled it a short distance and dumped it and "ground was broken" for the White Water canal. On this day, September 13, 1836, contracts were let for the construction of the canal to the following parties: William Carr, Joel Wilcox, Zepheniah Reed, William Rhubottom, Joel Palmer, R. & T. Freeman. ——— Westerfield, Benjamin M. Remy, George Heimer, Moses Kelley, William Marshall, N. Hammond, William M. McCarty, Isaac Van Horn, H. Simonton, William Garrison, Paren & Kyle, Carmichael & Barwick, Gibbons & Williams, Halstead & Parker, Naylor, Troxall & Company, D. Banham & Company, Scott & Butt, H. Lasure & Company, Vance, Caldwell & Company, Tyner, Whipple & Company and C. and Joseph Meeks. The state pushed the work and in November, 1837, Joel Wilcox, the contractor for building the bridge and dam across the East fork of the White Water below Brookville, completed the latter and water was let in the first mile of the canal. According to the report of the board of internal improvements for that year, there had been employed between Lawrenceburg and Brookville nine of that board, one engineer-in-chief, one secretary, twelve resident engineers, seven senior and eleven junior assistant engineers and twenty-four rodmen. One of the rodmen was the late George W. Julian, for many years a resident of Irvington, and who a few years later took such an active part in national affairs. There were twenty axmen and nine hundred and seventy-five laborers, the latter receiving eighteen dollars per month. So rapidly was the work pushed that on December 20, 1838, Superintendent Long reported that the canal was nearly completed to Brookville.

BRIDGES AND LOCKS.

The White bridge, as it is called, was finished by the contractor in September, 1838, the west side of it being used for the towpath. It is three hundred and ninety-two feet long and cost fourteen thousand dollars. The locks were either named for some prominent person engaged in constructing the canal or for the town where they were located. Beginning at the southern end, they were Marshall's, Fox's, Trenton, Berweise's, Rhubottom's, Cedar Grove, Guard Lock at Case's, Wiley's (two), Tyner's, Guard lock below Brookville, Brookville Basin lock, Reed's, Boundary Hill, Yellow Bank, Twin locks, Gordon's, Metamora, Murray's, Ferris's, Jink's, Laurel, Hetrick's, Garrison's creek, Conwell's, Limpus's, Berlin, Nulltown, Upde-

graff's, Harron's, Conwell's, Mill lock, Triple locks, Claypool's, Carmen's, Four-mile, Swamp level, Meton and Lockport (two).

The first boat to reach Brookville from Lawrenceburg was the "Ben Franklin," owned by Long & Westerfield and commanded by Gen. Elisha Long. It arrived June 8, 1839, and was drawn by hand from below town up to its landing. The last boat that landed from Cincinnati to Brookville was "The Favorite," owned and run by Capt. Aaron C. Miller. The first boat completed at the Rochester (Cedar Grove) yard of T. Moore, U. Kendall, G. B. Child and S. D. Coffin was a packet called the "Native." With Stephen D. Coffin as master, this boat arrived in Brookville July 3, 1839, and the next day took a merry party of excursionists to Case's dam, three and one-half miles below town. The "Native" made regular trips between Brookville and Lawrenceburg, leaving the former at six-thirty A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, arriving at the latter place the same evening; on the return, it left Lawrenceburg at six-thirty A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving at Brookville on the same day. The fare was one dollar and twenty-five cents and one dollar and fifty cents, the state receiving thirty-seven and a half cents out of each fare.

The established cost of the canal from Hagerstown to Lawrenceburg was \$1,567,470, and yet to construct it to Brookville had cost \$664,665. The state debt had become so large that it could not pay the interest. On August 18, 1839, it was announced that the state was bankrupt and could do nothing more in the way of building the canal, and the state accordingly sold the canal in 1842 to Henry S. Vallette, a wealthy Cincinnati, who proceeded to complete it. In November, 1843, the first boat, the "Native," in charge of Captain Crary, reached Laurel at dark with a grand excursion from Brookville. During the night the bank bursted and left the merrymakers eight miles above Brookville—and they walked into the town. In June, 1845, the canal reached Connersville. The first boat to arrive at Herron's lock was the "Banner." The following October the canal reached Cambridge City and had cost the company \$473,000. In 1846 it was completed to Hagerstown and, according to the report of the auditor of state for 1848, had cost the state \$1,920,175.13. In January, 1847, a flood destroyed the aqueduct at Laurel and also the one on this side of Cambridge City, and cut channels around the feeder dams at Case's, Brookville, Laurel, Connersville and Cambridge City. The damage was estimated to be \$90,000, and \$70,000 was expended during the summer in repairs. The following November there was another flood that destroyed all that had been done and \$80,000 more was expended, leaving \$30,000 of repairs undone, and the canal was not

ready for use until September of 1848. Disaster followed disaster, the cost of maintaining it exceeding the revenue until July 22, 1863, when it was sold at the court house door in Brookville by the United States marshal to H. C. Lord, president of the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad, for \$63,000, that being the amount of the judgment. The railroad company had long desired to secure the canal from Harrison to Cincinnati, so it could lay its track through the tunnel and thus gain an entrance to the city and the use of the White Water basin for a depot. This sale, for some reason, was set aside, although the railroad held that portion of the canal and used it as I have stated, but on December 5, 1865, C. C. Binckley, president of the White Water Valley Canal Company, sold it to H. C. Lord, president of the White Water Valley Railroad Company, for \$137,348.12.

As early as 1836 Ohio had begun to consider the question of building a branch canal from Harrison to Cincinnati, and in February, 1837, finally decided to build it. It was estimated that the canal would cost between \$300,000 and \$400,000 and take two years to construct. In May, of the same year, stock in the branch canal was placed on sale at Cincinnati. Ohio took \$150,000, Cincinnati \$200,000, thus leaving \$100,000 unsold. This branch was completed in the spring of 1838. In April of the same year an excursion was run through the newly completed canal and from that time through traffic was maintained between Cincinnati and all points on the White Water canal.

REMINISCENCES OF JOSIAH M'CAFFERTY.

Half way between Brookville and Cedar Grove there lived a few years ago Joseph McCafferty, one of the last captains to operate a boat on the White Water canal. Some years before his death he talked reminiscently concerning the days when thousands of tons of produce were hauled up and down the canal. "Well, I know a few things about that old canal," said Captain McCafferty, "for, man and boy, I have been near it all my life. I used to hide behind trees and throw stones at the Irish laborers who were brought here to dig it. The digging began, I think, in 1836; it was along some time in 1839 that the water was let into it from Lawrenceburg to Brookville, and, if I remember right, it was open to Cincinnati along about 1848. The canal broke in 1847 and again in 1852, and caused considerable damage, but was built up again and business increased for a while and then began to let down.

"The first boat was the 'Ben Franklin.' She had been running on the

Miami canal for a number of years, and it was decided to bring her over here. She was dropped down from the Miami canal to the Ohio river and floated to Lawrenceburg and put into the White Water canal. I bought her and changed the name to 'Henry Clay' and there weren't any boats on the canal that could make any better time. I built a number of boats to sell, and always got good prices for them. The first boat built at Cedar Grove was called the 'Native,' and when she started on her first trip there was a good deal of excitement all along the canal. The 'Native' was a passenger and freight boat and was fitted up in a manner that was gorgeous for those days. There were two cabins and large state rooms ranged on the side, the same as is now seen on passenger steamers. Stephen Coffin was the builder and captain, and when he started out on a trip he always made a good deal of fuss about it.

"Finally I built a boat called the 'Belle of Indiana,' and there was nothing on the canal that touched her anywhere. The swan line of packets was put on about that time. They did not carry anything but light freight and passengers, and it was expected then they would make a fortune for their owners. But they did not pay, and after a season or two they were withdrawn. I carried passengers on the 'Belle of Indiana' and some of the most famous men of the day used to ride with me, but I did not pay a great deal of attention to them, for generally I was too busy."

INTENSE RIVALRY BETWEEN BOAT CREWS.

"There used to be some lively times on the canal, no doubt?"

"Lively isn't the word for it," chuckled the old captain. "There was an intense rivalry between the boats, and the way they used to race was a caution, and when one boat tried to pass another it was about sure to end in a fight. The crew of a boat was the captain, two steersmen, cook and driver, and sometimes they all got into it. Down near Cleaves, Ohio, one time, two boat crews got into a fight and one of the men was killed—that was the only killing I ever knew of, but I saw a whole lot of of them beat up."

"Ever get into a scrap yourself?"

"Oh, I guess I had my share," and he pulled his tall athletic form up to its height, "but none of them was ever serious. You see, I had one of the fastest boats on the canal, and when I came 'round the bend, the other fellow just took it for granted that I would go by, so he hugged the shore and let me pass."

"What was the most exciting time you ever had on the canal?"

"Well, I had a right smart excitement, but the greatest time was when they opened the canal to Cambridge City. We knew for a long time that the canal was to be opened up to that place, but we did not know just when it would be, so we all laid away as much as possible and waited for the word. Several times it was reported the water was coming down, and we would edge up close and get ready for the rush. It was just like the rushes they made down in the Indiana Territory, except we have canal boats instead of horses. At last the word came that the water was in the canal at Cambridge City, and we started.

"There were twenty boats, and every one tried to get by the other, and when we had to make the locks I tell you there was some tall swearing and not a little fighting, but no one was hurt. My boat and all the other packets were crowded with passengers. I had the 'Belle of Indiana' then, and there was such a crowd on the deck that I had to separate them so the steersman could see the bow of the boat. When we got in sight of Milton it seemed as if the whole United States was there. There were two or three cannons fired and the people were shouting and yelling like Indians. John Lemon was captain of the 'Belle of the West,' and I was pushing him mighty hard, for he was in the lead. But the water was not deep enough for a good race and he beat me into Cambridge City: but I was right behind him.

GREETINGS AT CAMBRIDGE CITY.

"The crowd at Milton was not a patching to the crowd at Cambridge City. There were cannons, more bands, the state officers were there and every one had a great jubilee. They kept it up all night and most of next day, and everyone had any kind of fun he wanted, and did not have to pay for it. I tell you, there is a big difference now and then. Why, we went through the stretches of woods four and five miles long then to get to Cambridge, and it would be hard to find a stretch now half a mile long. Those were great days, though, and everybody made money, but mighty few kept it. It was come easy and go easy.

"Of course, I was around the canal about all my life, but I ran a boat about seven years, and good years they were, too. But I saw that the business on the canal was falling off and so I sold all my boats, closed out my business, bought a farm and have been a farmer ever since. I'm getting to be a pretty old man, and want a rest. I guess that I am about the only one of the boys who used to run on the canal that is left, and it won't be very long until I tie up forever."

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Before the White Water canal was in good running order, Franklin county began to agitate the building of a railroad through the county. In the early fifties the local papers are full of articles on the building of railroads through the county and the plat book in the recorder's office (pages 12-13) shows a railroad through the northeastern corner of the county known as the Cincinnati, Cambridge & Chicago Short Lines Railroad. The date of it is given as August 4, 1853, and it was just sixty years from that time until the present road was built across that corner of the county. On Noble's map of 1858, is shown this railroad as if it were actually constructed and future generations seeing this map might think that there was actually a railroad through the county at that time. A part of the grade for this road was actually made, but unforeseen circumstances stopped the building of the road. Traces of the grade may yet be seen, although in places trees had been growing for more than half a century. In 1902 the Chicago, Richmond & Muncie Railroad Company began building its line and, as finally surveyed, six and eighty-eight one hundredths miles of its track was in Franklin county. On April 4, 1902, Bath and Springfield townships voted on the question of granting a subsidy to the company. Bath voted a subsidy of twelve thousand dollars by a majority of sixty, while Springfield voted twenty thousand dollars by a majority of sixty-nine. There are two stations on this line in the county, Peoria and Bath, with a passenger and freight depot at each station.

BIG FOUR (WHITEWATER DIVISION).

It was not until after it was seen that the canal had outlived its usefulness that the building of a railroad through the county took on a serious aspect. The floods of the latter fifties damaged the canal so that it was of little use after the beginning of the Civil War. In 1863 the Indianapolis & Cincinnati Railroad Company secured the right to use the towpath of the canal for the building of the railroad and within three years Brookville had steam connection with Cincinnati. This road, now known as the White-water division of the Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad (Big Four), has 27.8 miles of the county, which, with 3.93 miles of side-track, is listed for taxation at \$194,925.

This road has passed through several hands and has never been a paying

(17)

proposition, due not only to the limited territory which it serves, but also as well to the heavy expense entailed by the frequent floods which sweep down the White Water valley. The flood of 1913 practically ruined the right of way through the county and more than one hundred thousand dollars was expended by the company before the track could be used again. In fact, so extensive was the damage that it was nearly two months before the trains were running. There was talk at the time that the company would discontinue the road altogether, but, fortunately for Franklin county, the company decided to keep the road in use. For nearly a year the Big Four has maintained through service only between Cincinnati and Connersville, and at the present time operates two passenger trains each way daily between these two points. There is one passenger train which reaches Brookville each night from Cincinnati and returns to that city at five o'clock the next morning.

CHICAGO DIVISION OF BIG FOUR.

The Big Four was the first railroad built between Indianapolis and Cincinnati and three and twenty-five one-hundredths miles of its track lie in Franklin county. It crosses the southwestern corner of Ray township and goes through one town in the county, Huntersville. This road was constructed in the fifties and has been a good paying proposition ever since it was built. This road is double tracked through the county. This road was valued at \$134,875 in 1914, for the three and a fourth miles of tracks which it had in the county.

THE PROPOSED RICHMOND AND BROOKVILLE CANAL.

By James M. Miller.

Among the first settlements in southeast Indiana were those along the fertile valley of the East Fork of Whitewater river and its tributaries. The settlers were a thrifty, energetic people, and their industry soon produced a surplus. At quite an early day flatboats were built at Dunlapville and Quakertown and loaded with the products of the farms, and when a rise in the river occurred were run out into the current and floated to New Orleans. In the spring of 1819 or 1820, a flatboat that had been built and loaded with provisions at Dunlapville by George Newland, father of the blind musician of that name who was well known in Indianapolis, passed Bassett's mill dam at Fairfield on its way to New Orleans.

Possessing the push and energy that they did, it is no wonder that these people were among the first to advocate internal improvements. Such

improvement was very early agitated and by 1834 the scheme for a canal down the East Fork began to assume form. On August 4 of that year a meeting was held at Richmond to consider the practicability of constructing a canal from that city to intersect the proposed Whitewater canal at or near Brookville. This was followed by a meeting in Brookville to consider the propriety of constructing a canal down the East Fork of the Whitewater river from a point in Darke county, Ohio, to connect with the Miami canal at or near Dayton, Ohio. On September 12, 1836, a convention of delegates from Wayne and Franklin counties assembled at Dunlapville in the interest of the proposed canal. On calling the roll the following delegates answered: Robert Morrison, John Finley, Warner M. Leeds, John Ervin, Irwin Reed, Daniel P. Wiggins, James W. Borden, William R. Foulke, Alexander Stakes, Basil Brightwell, Achilles Williams, Mark Reeves and W. B. Smith, of Richmond; Smith Hunt, Frederick Black, W. J. Matchett, Col. E. Rialsback, Jacob Hender, Thomas J. Larsh and William Clerick, of Abington; William Watt, James Lamb, William Youse, Jesse Starr, T. H. Harding, J. F. Chapman, Ladis Walling, Jacob Imel and Greenbury Beels, of Brownville; George Newland, John Templeton, J. W. Scott, Matthew Hughes, Hugh McCollough, Israel Kirk and Bennett Osborn, of Dunlapville; Redin Osborn and James Wright, of Fairfield; Abner McCarty, Samuel Goodwin, William T. Beeks, George Kimble, John Ryman, John M. Johnson and George Holland, of Brookville. A permanent organization was elected. Committees of three from each delegation were appointed to correspond with parties residing on the line of the proposed canal and notify them of future meetings, and give any other information in regard to the enterprise.

On January 27, 1837, the Legislature of Indiana directed the board of internal improvements to survey and locate early the ensuing summer a canal from Richmond to Brookville, to intersect the Whitewater canal at or near the latter place. They were to use the local engineers then employed on the Whitewater canal, and to incur no extra expense for the state. Accordingly, Col. Simpson Torbet was employed as engineer-in-chief and Col. John H. Farquhar, Thomas Noell, Elisha Long, J. C. Moore and M. Dewey, who had been employed on the Whitewater, presumably, formed the engineering corps of the Richmond and Brookville canal. On December 2, 1837, Colonel Torbet made his report to the state board of internal improvements, stating that he had completed the "survey and location of a canal down the East Fork of the Whitewater river, beginning at Richmond, in Wayne county, and terminating at Brookville, in Franklin county."

The canal was to be $33\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, 26 feet wide on the bottom, and

40 feet at the surface, and to have a depth of four feet of water. There would be $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles of slack water and 3 miles of bluff, requiring riprapping of loose stone protection. There was a fall of $273\frac{1}{2}$ feet, requiring the following mechanical structures: 2 guard locks, 2 aqueducts, 7 culverts, 2 water weirs with gates, 16 road bridges, 2 towpath bridges over the East Fork, 5 dams, and 31 lift locks. The dams were to be located at the following points: Dam No. 1, one-half mile from Richmond, at the National road, 160 feet long; Dam No. 2, 160 feet long, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Richmond, near Larsh's mill; Dam No. 3, 170 feet long, $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Richmond, near Ottis' mills; Dam No. 4, 180 feet long, above Fairfield, and $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Richmond; Dam No. 5, 200 feet long, above Brookville and 32 miles from Richmond. The locks, each 90 feet long by 15 feet wide, were to be located at the following places: No. 1, one-half mile from Richmond, at the National road bridge; No. 2, at Bancroft's factory; No. 3, at Siddle's mills; No. 4, McFadden's sawmill; No. 5, Rue's mill; No. 6, Henderson's farm; No. 7, Henderson's sawmill; No. 8, Colonel Hunt's lands; No. 9, at Shroyer's farm; No. 10, at Abington; No. 11, at Schwisher's house; No. 12, guard lock where the canal crossed the river; Nos. 13 and 14, in Brownsville; No. 15, at Aschenbury's sawmill; No. 16 and 17, at Adney's land; No. 18, at Silver creek; No. 19, at Newland's, near Dunlapsville; No. 20, at J. F. Templeton's lands; No. 21, at Hanna's creek; No. 22, above Fairfield; Nos. 23 and 24, at Wolf creek; No. 25, at Robert Templeton's farm; No. 26, at John Logan's lands; No. 27, at McCarty's farm; No. 28, on school section; No. 29, at Butler's land; Nos. 30 and 31, in Brookville.

The line of the canal followed the right (east) bank of the river for a distance of $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles, when it crossed over to the left (west) bank at Dam No. 3, and followed that side of the river for $12\frac{1}{4}$ miles, passing into slack water below Hanna's creek, and recrossing to the right bank at Dam No. 4, above Fairfield, and continued down that side of the river to Brookville.

This is the route according to the original survey, but it must have been relocated, for George Templeton later said that the line crossed over to the left (west) bank at the southwest corner of his farm, near where the school house stands on Fairfield pike, and that there was to have been a feeder dam at that place. This would correspond with the locks located on the John Logan, Abner McCarty and Amos Butler lands, besides avoiding some extensive bluff excavations, and is a far more practicable route than to have continued down the east side of the river from the dam above Fairfield to Brookville. This would locate Dam 5 about 30 miles instead of 32 miles from

Richmond and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Brookville. The route as surveyed in Brookville passed down east Market to the intersection of James, now Fourth street, where it veered to the west and terminated in the pool of the Whitewater canal formed by the dam across the East Fork. The estimated cost of the canal per mile was \$15,277, and for the $33\frac{1}{4}$ miles, \$483,778, including contingencies of \$24,188; the entire cost of the canal was estimated to be \$507,966.

Colonel Torbet said in his report of the proposed improvement: "With the exception of the bluffs and the lockage, the valley of the East Fork is of the most favorable character for the construction of a canal. There would be many advantages growing out of its construction, the benefit of which can scarcely be anticipated. It would be the channel through which all the trade of one of the most populous, fertile and wealthy regions of the western country would pass. Richmond, situated at the head of navigation, with its vast water power, extensive capital, and enterprising inhabitants, might become the Pittsburgh of Indiana."

A fatality seemed to have followed the engineers of the Whitewater and Richmond and Brookville canals. Colonel Schreiver died while he was engaged in surveying the former, while Colonel Torbet, completing the survey of the latter, made his final report January 5, 1838, and died the 23rd of the following March at John Godley's, near Harrison, Ohio.

In January of 1838 a meeting was held in Brookville in the interest of the canal. A draft of a charter for the organization of a company was approved, and two committees were appointed, one to correspond with our representatives in the Legislature, requesting their influence in behalf of the charter, and the other to communicate with towns along the line of the proposed canal. In the same month a meeting was also held at Fairfield, of which James Osborn was chairman, and James L. Andrews, James McManus, George W. Thompson and Nathaniel Bassett were appointed commissioners, as required in the charter. In February of 1839 Warner M. Leeds, secretary of the company, published the following notice:

"Richmond and Brookville Canal Stock Subscription—Books for subscription of stock in the Richmond and Brookville canal will be opened by the commissioners on the first day of April, 1839, and kept open twenty-one days, agreeable to the charter, at the following places, viz: Richmond, Abington, Brownsville, Dunlapville, Fairfield and Brookville. The following commissioners were authorized to have special charge of said books, one of whom will attend to each of the following places for the purpose of receiving subscriptions: Robert Morrison, Richmond; Col. Smith Hunt,

Abington; John Rider, Brownsville; James Osborn and James Andrews, Fairfield, and Samuel Goodwin, Brookville."

The *Richmond Palladium* of April 27, 1839, states that Franklin, Union and Wayne counties had taken \$215,000 worth of stock, of which \$50,000 was taken by Richmond, the following citizens of that place taking stock: William Dewey, Warner M. Leeds, Benjamin Fulgum, James King, Andrew S. Wiggins, Charles Paulson, John Ogan, Dennis McMullen, Henry Moorman, Caleb Sheren, Irwin Reed, Joseph M. Gilbert, Benjamin Strattan, William Owen, Cornelius Ratliff, William Kenworthy, John Sufferin, Benjamin Mason, Basil Brightwell, Benjamin Pierce, Isaac Jones, Benjamin Strawbridge, Armstrong Grimes, Solomon Horney, Jr., Jacob J. Keefer, Reuben M. Worth, William Meek, Williams S. Watt, John M. Laws, Isaac Beeson, Kasson Brookins, Henry Hollingsworth, James W. Salter, Hugh S. Hamilton, Thomas Newman, William B. Smith, Oliver Kinsey, Clayton Hunt, and Samuel E. Perkins. For the names of the stockholders we are indebted to Joseph C. Ratliff, of Richmond.

Undoubtedly Brookville and Franklin county did their duty and were as generous as Wayne and Union counties or any of the towns along the line of the canal, but no record of the stockholders can be obtained. The names of only two have been learned; these were Graham Hanna and James Wright.

In September of 1839 Richmond and Brookville papers contained advertisements calling for bids for constructing sections 1, 2 and 3, near Richmond; 13, near Abington; 20, near Brownsville; 40, near Fairfield, and 52, near Brookville. The advertisement states that the sections to be let "embrace a number of mechanical structures, consisting principally of dams and locks, with some very heavy bluff excavations." Specifications of the work were to be posted at Doctor Matchett's tavern in Abington, Doctor Mulford's tavern in Brownsville, Abijah DuBois' tavern in Fairfield, D. Hoffman's tavern in Brookville, and at the company's office in Richmond. The lettings took place as advertised, except section 52, near Brookville, which, owing to the heavy excavations, was not let. So far as can be learned, no work was done near Brookville, but on section 40, near Fairfield, the contractors, Henry and Harvey Pierce, excavated about one and a half miles of the canal down the east side of the river to the farm now owned by Sallie and Missouri Hanna. Traces of excavation can also be seen plainly on the farm of James Blew. Sections 1, 2 and 3, near Richmond, were let, and from a mile and a half to two miles of excavation made. No use of these excavated portions was ever made until 1860, when Leroy

Larsh erected a grist mill on the portion near Richmond, which is yet in operation.

At the breaking of ground for the Whitewater canal John Finley, editor of the *Richmond Palladium*, quoting Moore's "Meeting of the Waters," with changes to suit the occasion, said: "The last picayune shall depart from my fob ere the East and West Forks relinquish the job." Whether the last picayune departed from the editor's fob or not is unknown, but undoubtedly the East Fork relinquished the job, and Richmond failed to become the "Pittsburgh of Indiana."

CHAPTER X.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The first attempt to form and conduct an agricultural society in Franklin county was the organization of such a society in September, 1834. The first officers were as follow: David Mount, president; Enoch McCarty, Samuel Lering and Samuel Goodwin, trustees; George Holland, recording secretary; Rufus Haymond, corresponding secretary; George W. Kimble, treasurer. The township directors (then called curators) were as follow: Brookville township, William T. Beeks, Daniel St. John, Joseph Goudie, Richard Littel and Samuel Hymes; Highland township, Bradbury Cottrel and Solomon Allen; Blooming Grove township, James Webb, John Allen and W. T. Jacobs; White Water township, John P. Case and Samuel Rockafellar; Bath township, William Shultz and Abraham Lee; Posey township, I. Lockwood, James Simmons and Alexander McKee; Springfield township, Samuel Shirk, Philp Jones and Isaac Wamsley; Ray township, Charles Martin and James Halsey; Fairfield township, Benjamin Snowden, James Wright, Redin Osborn and Michael F. Miller. John A. Matson was selected to deliver the first annual address.

At the fair in 1837 stock and machinery were exhibited on a lot near the residence of Samuel Goodwin. The butter, cheese and all articles to be judged by the ladies were placed in a room at the court house. James Calfee was then acting as the society's secretary. This fair was held at Brookville, while later exhibits were made at Laurel, as will be observed later on. Brookville has had three fair grounds. The first was situated in the southern part of town, near the present home of Mr. Hathaway; the second was near the present school building; the last one where now is located the cemetery, on the west side of White Water river. At the last named locality about thirty acres of land was leased and fairly well improved by the agricultural society, which continued to have their annual exhibits until 1881, when the society disbanded. The land was sold to the Odd Fellows of Brookville, who converted it into the present cemetery.

Prior to 1850 the original society went down, and a meeting was called for August 29, 1851, for the purpose of organizing a society in Franklin



MEYER TOBACCO BARN, BROOKVILLE TOWNSHIP.



MANUFACTURING DISTRICT, BROOKVILLE.

county, under the new Indiana state law. It was signed by James Everett, James McClure, John P. Brady, Thomas Fitton, A. B. Line, John R. Goodwin, C. F. Clarkson, Isaac Peck, George Holland and Samuel Goudie. C. F. Clarkson, who was elected president of the new agricultural society, later in life made a famous record as a journalist in Iowa, where he was familiarly known as "Father Clarkson," and was the founder of the great *Iowa State Register*, now the *Register-Leader*, of Des Moines, Iowa.

The first county fair under the auspices of this society was held at Laurel in 1852. Three acres of ground, just south of the village of Laurel, were fenced in with a seven-foot board fence; a speaker's stand, floral hall, mechanic's hall, a hall for grain and dairy products, an office and ticket building, with pens for cattle, hogs and sheep, were among the improvements of the place. The main buildings were thirty by one hundred and fifty feet in size.

After the removal of the fair to Brookville things went on well for many years, and very creditable annual exhibits were made. But as time passed and the state fair began to absorb the interest hitherto taken in local county affairs, this county, with many others in Indiana, began to wane and finally, after several new leases on its existence, went down. This is to be regretted, when one comes to consider that Franklin county is still classed among the good farming sections of the state. At an early day the population was more or less absorbed in manufacturies and living off of the forests, which were finally ruthlessly cut down and shipped away or consumed at home. But with the passing of factories and mills, a majority of the freeholders began to turn again to the soil for their chief support.

THE SOIL.

At an early day the bottom lands and valleys generally were too full of vegetable matter to be good wheat-raising lands, but after several decades of corn growing on these lands this condition was all changed, and then wheat was profitably grown. In many sections there were produced as many as fifty successive crops of corn, which tended to exhaust the vegetable matter, after which other grains grew better.

In the eastern part of the county there was a large amount of level and wet land, which was not considered valuable for farming purposes, but later on, when drained and cleared off, became the richest part of the entire county. In this portion there is a clay sub-soil with a vegetable loam for the upper surface. In Blooming Grove and parts of other northern townships

the soil is gray and, in instances, almost white, with a yellow sub-soil, which when brought to the surface affords a fine productive soil. In the southern part of the county the sub-soil is also a yellow clay, though not as productive as in other sections. But the proper care, fertilization and general rotation of crops has brought these lands up to about the standard of this section of the state. Especially here one finds many of the most valuable orchards and vineyards. It has been said by scientists that this county lacks in lime, and hence fertilizing and the plowing under of green clover has been successfully followed for many years to the betterment of the soil.

LIVE STOCK.

As a grazing county this is most excellent and those who have turned their attention to more stock and less grain growing, have come to be the wealthy husbandmen. The dairy industry also has been profitable, and is still so. As one example of this branch of farm industry it should be stated that hundreds of pounds of milk are shipped from milk and cream stations within the county, to distant markets, including Cincinnati. Again, the quality of stock matured here can be shown by the following description of a mammoth steer, which item appeared in one of the weekly home papers a few years ago:

"One indication of this county being a good live-stock section is the fact that here was bred and matured one of the largest, if not the very largest, steers grown in the world. He was exhibited at various stock and horse shows in 1906. He was raised and kept until past four years of age on the farm of Perry M. Elwell, in Springfield township, and sold to Andy Wissel, when he was eighteen hands high at his shoulder, six feet in circumference, seventeen feet and four inches long from tip of tail to tip of nose. He then weighed three thousand, five hundred pounds. He was known as 'Jumbo.'"

HORTICULTURE.

That fruit growing in Franklin county may be made a success, one's attention only need be called to the following item in a local Brookville newspaper of 1906, which stated the facts concerning three of the most extensive orchards in the county: D. L. Secrest raised twelve thousand bushels of fine marketable apples that year; Herman Trichler, six thousand bushels; Charles F. Jones, three thousand bushels." The editor adds: "There are hundreds

of acres of land in this county that would yield a handsome profit if planted in apples, pears and plums."

Another source of good returns from the soil of this county, in more recent years, is the cultivation of tobacco, which is successfully grown on both hillsides and valley lands. Here and there up and down the White Water valley may be seen large sheds for drying and curing the tobacco leaves, which are shipped to Cincinnati and other points. This industry, however, has assumed large proportions only within the past few years, but bids fair to become greater. A small piece of land set to tobacco produces good returns, but it impoverishes the soil considerably.

ASSESSOR'S RETURN, 1913.

It is to be regretted that the assessment books of this county for many years have not been correctly kept and that the supposed list of farm products, etc., have not been made up as prescribed by law. In many instances there are several townships which have made no attempt at doing this work. In 1913 there were four townships and one incorporation not reported. The remaining townships and corporation gave the following:

Bath township—Number automobiles, 14; horses, 839; cattle, 585; hogs, 2,093.

Springfield township—Automobiles, 23; horses, 592; cattle, 1,144; hogs, 3,850.

Whitewater—Automobiles, 15; horses, 575; cattle, 1,125; hogs, 1,647.

Highland township—Horses, 512; cattle, 966; hogs, 829.

Brookville township—Automobiles, 9; horses, 1,051; cattle, 2,043; hogs, 3,308.

Fairfield township—Automobiles, 4; horses, 291; cattle, 576; hogs, 459.

Blooming Grove township—Automobiles, 6; horses, 390; cattle, 707; hogs, 942.

Laurel township—Horses, 332; cattle, 441; hogs, 1,300.

Metamora township—Automobiles, 2; horses, 301; cattle, 521; hogs, 846.

Butler township—Horses, 453; cattle, 781; hogs, 684.

Ray township—Automobiles, 2; horses, 504; cattle, 1,034; hogs, 751.

Salt Creek township—Horses, 335; cattle, 739; hogs, 621.

Posey township—Automobiles, 6; horses, 293; cattle, 423; hogs, 655.

Mt. Carmel (corporation)—Automobiles, 3; horses, 38; cattle, 4; hogs, 16.

Oldenburg (corporation)—Horses, 39; cattle, 13; hogs, 27.

Brookville (corporation)—Automobiles, 26; horses, 1,051.

Laurel (corporation)—Automobiles, 3; horses, 45; cattle, 13.

Cedar Grove (corporation)—Automobiles, 3; horses, 21; cattle, 28; hogs, 13.

Total—Automobiles, 116; horses, 7,207; cattle, 13,206; hogs, 21,411. Value of automobiles in county as listed, \$43,270; horses, \$655,180; cattle, \$381,442; hogs, \$195,308.

The assessed valuation of all lands in Franklin county in 1895, according to the county reports, was as follows: Value of all unimproved land in the county, \$14.78 per acre, as per assessed valuation report; on all improved lands within the county, \$17.28 per acre. It is somewhat lower according to recent reports.

Farmers' institutes have been doing a good work of late years in this county, but the rule is that they are not attended as they should be or nearly as much interest manifested as in other sections of the state. There is too much of a tendency to plant and cultivate just as was done by "grandpa and great grandpa" scores of years ago. The farmer who does pay attention to modern, scientific agriculture and stock-breeding is the successful farmer of the county.

CHAPTER XI.

PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY—PAST AND PRESENT.

The following is a list of the physicians who have from time to time been in active practice in Franklin county. The county records as to physicians do not go back very far, and the incompleteness of the records of the County Medical Society makes it a difficult task to give an absolutely complete list, but the subjoined list covers the larger number of the practicing physicians of late years, with a fair percentage of those who were physicians here in the earlier years of the county's history. The dates denote the years of coming to the county, and, since about 1881, the dates on which they registered in the clerk's office, as prescribed by law:

Averdick, H. G., was here in 1868; regular school; deceased.

Anness, William R., Colter's Corner, 1881; Bath, 1897; eclectic; deceased.

Allen, Irwin O., Metamora, 1898.

Abbott, June, Oak Forest, 1881; Whitcomb, 1897; eclectic.

Bush, J. E., 1819, Brookville.

Berry, George, 1832; at Brookville, 1881; regular; deceased.

Bradburn, practicing in 1831; at Laurel, 1882.

Boyd, in 1831.

Boyd, John, Laurel, 1882.

Berry, William H., in practice in 1868; in Brookville, 1831; regular; deceased.

Brenshaw, 1868.

Buckingham, Springfield, 1882, Brookville, 1897; regular.

Bertenshaw, Drewersburg, 1882; eclectic.

Batzner, Martha H., Cedar Grove, 1882; midwife.

Beall, C. H., Clarksburg, 1883; regular.

Best, William P., Mt. Carmel, 1888; Brookville, 1899; eclectic.

Cogley, T. J., 1836.

Caster, William, 1847.

Chitwood, George R., at Scipio, 1831; regular; deceased.

Cleaver, John, 1882; regular; deceased.

- Coffee, Bert, Andersonville, 1915; eclectic.
Conner, Thomas H., Metamora, 1881; regular; deceased.
Cupp, Buena Vista, 1881; Metamora, 1882; regular.
Clawson, Joseph C., Cedar Grove, 1906; regular.
Cramer, Paul, Brookville, 1911; regular.
Crookshank, E. D., 1841.
Curtis, F. A., 1840.
Carter, Calvin, Brookville, 1897; regular; deceased.
Davis, John B., 1839; regular; deceased.
Donough, O. H., here in 1876; regular; deceased.
Dillman, Lurton D., Brookville, 1882; regular.
Donough, F. H., Fairfield, 1882; regular; deceased.
Dillman, at Laurel a short time early.
Derx, J., Brookville, 1882.
Davis, William H., Mt. Carmel, 1884; regular.
Duncan, Isaac, Andersonville, 1895.
Elliott, R. M., Haymond, 1897.
Ferguson, Z., 1868; regular; deceased.
Ford, T. J., 1885.
Fargo, at Laurel early.
Forrey, B. F., Bath, 1897; regular; deceased.
Gayle, 1820.
Gifford, Thomas, at Laurel, 1882; regular; deceased.
Garrigues, I. D., Cedar Grove, 1897; regular.
Gifford, S. A., at Laurel, 1915, 1881; regular.
Gregory, Henry, at Laurel, 1915; at Laurel, 1884; regular.
Gillen, early at Andersonville; regular; deceased.
Gibbs, G. N., here in 1868.
Garber, Peter, Blooming Grove, 1899; eclectic; deceased.
Hinkley, in county in 1831; regular; deceased.
Haymond, Rufus, 1826, Brookville; regular; deceased.
Hudson, prior to 1831.
Hendricks, at Laurel prior to 1882; regular.
Haymond R., member Medical Society, 1868.
Hornsher, D. W., here in 1876, and at Fairfield, 1881; eclectic.
Hendricks, J. L., Fairfield, 1881; regular; deceased.
Hammond, Mark, Brookville, 1910.
Johnson, 1816.
John, Jehu, Jr., 1821.

- John. Isaac G., 1824.
- Jenkins, E. M., Mt. Carmel, 1822.
- James, Louis A., Mt. Carmel, 1907; regular.
- Johnson, James H., New Trenton, 1905.
- Johnson. ———. Colter's Corner; regular.
- Kennedy, Thomas, 1831.
- Lewis, T., Mt. Carmel, 1901; regular; deceased.
- Logan, R. D., first doctor in Posey township, became circuit judge.
- Lovel, at Laurel in 1810.
- Linegar, John L., at Fairfield at present; regular.
- Lazenby, J. L., New Trenton, 1881.
- Murdock, George D., Brookville, 1816.
- Moffitt, Brookville, 1820.
- Morris, B., 1831.
- Marshall, August La Rue, Andersonville, 1905; regular.
- Morgan, John O., Springfield, 1897; eclectic; deceased.
- Miller, M. F., practicing in county in 1841.
- Mayfield, C. H., at Laurel in 1882; regular.
- Mull, P. L., at Oldenburg at present; regular.
- Miller, Michael, early at Fairfield.
- Mann, E. B., Oldenburg, 1882; regular.
- Maddox, F. S., Fairfield, 1884; regular.
- McElmee, J., Colter's Corner, 1881; regular; deceased.
- McGuire, W. W., Metamora, 1897.
- McCammon, J. W., Brookville, 1901; regular; now at Indianapolis.
- Martin, Lafayette, Metamora, 1897; eclectic; now at Batesville.
- Metcalf, Henry P., Andersonville, 1900; Laurel, 1913; regular; now at New Salem, Indiana.
- Monroe, George H., Mt. Carmel, 1905; regular.
- Mayfield, Charles C., Cedar Grove, 1912; regular.
- McGuire, W. H., member Medical Society, 1868; regular.
- Newton, in Laurel township, 1815.
- Newton, Dr., at Mt. Carmel; regular; deceased; member of House of Representatives 1897.
- Noble, B. S., Brookville, 1830.
- Orr, J. P., Andersonville, in the seventies; eclectic.
- Oliver, David, 1816, at Brookville.
- Owens, Robert J., Cedar Grove, 1881; regular; deceased.
- Patterson, E. L., Metamora, 1881; at Brookville, 1897; regular.

- Preston, A. L., Fairfield, 1915; regular.
- Price, Joseph, 1839.
- Quick, John H., Brookville, 1840; member Medical Society in 1868; Brookville, 1882; was county auditor; regular; deceased.
- Rehme, William H., Blooming Grove, 1881; regular.
- Rayburn, I. M., Andersonville, 1881; regular.
- Rhea, James C., Mixerville, 1902.
- Rhodey, D. C., Brookville, 1904; regular.
- Roark, Charles H., Brookville, 1908; regular.
- Southers, at Laurel in 1882.
- St. John, early at Fairfield.
- Spillman, Andersonville, 1882; regular; deceased.
- Schum, Charles A., St. Peter's, 1882; regular; deceased.
- Seal, Frank E., Whitcomb, 1882; Mt. Carmel, 1897; eclectic.
- Squires, George E., Brookville, 1882; eclectic.
- Simmons, E., Brookville, 1883; eclectic.
- Spillman, Frank J., Jr., Andersonville, 1897; regular.
- Smith, Lula M., Metamora, 1897; eclectic.
- Smith, Andrew J., Metamora, 1897; eclectic.
- Stoddard, S. P., Brookville, 1907; eclectic.
- Shoemaker, David M., Brookville, 1904; eclectic; deceased.
- Singhorse, Mary, Laurel, 1882; midwife.
- Sturdivant, at Laurel, 1882.
- Smith, early at Fairfield.
- Shockey, Doctor, at Hamburg, in the eighties; regular.
- Smith, J. W., 1841.
- Ticen, W. T., Laurel.
- Timmermann, Huntersville, 1882; regular.
- Voght, S. William, Oldenburg, 1898; regular.
- Watson, H., member of Medical Society in 1868.
- Wallace, John P., member of Medical Society in 1868; regular; deceased.
- West, James F., Brookville, 1897; regular.
- Whitsitt, S. A., Metamora, 1897.
- Williams, Charles F., Laurel, 1898.
- Westfall, Virgil F., Laurel, 1889.
- Young, T. Philip, Oldenburg, 1898; regular.
- Zoumer, Elbert P., Fairfield, 1899; regular.

PRESENT PRACTICING PHYSICIANS.

The following is a list of the physicians practicing in Franklin county in the spring of 1915:

Name.	School of Medicine.	Residence.
Patterson, E. L.,	Regular,	Brookville.
Bertenshaw,	Regular,	Drewersburg.
Buckingham,	Regular,	Brookville.
West, J. F.,	Regular,	Brookville.
Garrigues, I. D.,	Regular,	Brookville.
Glaser, E. M.,	Regular,	Brookville.
Lucas, J. W.,	Regular,	Brookville.
Seals, Frank E.,	Eclectic,	Brookville.
Squiers, George,	Eclectic,	Brookville.
Metcalf, Carter,	Allopath,	Andersonville.
Mull, P. L.,	Regular,	Oldenburg.
Voght, S. William,	Regular,	Oldenburg.
Gifford, Samuel A.,	Regular,	Laurel.
Gregory, Henry,	Regular,	Laurel.
Ticen, W. T.,	Regular,	Laurel.
Linegar, John L.,	Regular,	Fairfield.
Preston, A. L.,	Regular,	Fairfield.
Cramer, Paul,	Regular,	Cedar Grove.
Johnson,	Regular,	Colter's Corner.
Coffee, Bert,	Eclectic,	Andersonville.

Here, as in many counties in every state in the Union, there have been medical societies organized, conducted for a time, gone down and re-organized, lasted for several years and then again gone down, to rise no more. In Franklin county there have been several such attempts at county medical societies, but at this time there is none.

DENTISTS.

The oldest dentist in Brookville is Dr. M. C. Armstrong, who came to this town in 1875 and has been in continual practice in the county for the

past forty years. The next oldest dentist in point of service is Dr. J. E. Morton, who was superintendent of the town schools from 1876 to 1881. Doctor Morton has been practicing his profession in Brookville since 1884. Dr. C. E. Case is next in point of service here. The youngest dentist in the town is Dr. Charles S. Glaser, who has been in Brookville since July, 1914. The only other dentist in Franklin county is Doctor Ross, of Andersonville. Among other dentists who have practiced in the county are Drs. John Keeley, Frank Fay, John Herron, P. H. Hutchinson and Gray.

CHAPTER XII.

MILITARY HISTORY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

There were seven counties organized in Indiana Territory at the time the War of 1812 opened, namely: Knox, Clark, Dearborn, Harrison, Jefferson, Wayne and Franklin. It is fair to presume that there were enlistments from each county in the War of 1812, but, unfortunately, Franklin county has retained no record of the men who went from this county. There were in the county at that time a number of Revolutionary soldiers, but whether any of them served in the War of 1812 is not known. In fact, the military history of Franklin county up to the time of the Mexican War is more or less obscure, due to the fact that public records, as well as newspapers, are not available.

The Indians were still sufficiently numerous in 1812 to give much uneasiness to the settlers of Franklin county, and, in order to protect themselves from possible attacks, the citizens erected at least twelve blockhouses at different points in the county. In addition to the blockhouses, there were many of the early log cabins built with the idea of making them easy to defend. Overjetting upper stories and portholes were provided, but, so far as local history records, there was never any occasion for the Franklin county settlers to use either their blockhouses or fortified cabins. However, there are undisputed instances where the Indians murdered early settlers in the county. Undoubtedly the best account of these early troubles with the Indians is to be found in an account written by the late William McClure (died June 24, 1882), an early settler of the county and a man who had the ability to observe things and write graphically of what he saw. The historian is glad to avail himself of Mr. McClure's account, which, with a few alterations, is given as he wrote it:

"When the White Water valley was first settled the Indians were peaceably disposed, and many an Indian traded his pelts at the thriving little villages of New Trenton and Brookville as late as 1816. At the opening of the War of 1812 the Indians began to be hostile and committed several depredations upon the settlers, with the result that the people began to build blockhouses and prepare their cabins for defense. There was a blockhouse about one-half mile above Johnson's Fork and another, built by Conrad Saylor,

three miles and a half below Brookville, on White Water, one-half mile east of where the Little Cedar church stands. There were several others erected on the West Fork of White Water, a few on the East Fork, as well as one or two on Pipe and Salt creeks. The settlers near Metamora built a blockhouse known as the Mount blockhouse. There is an old house on my farm (two and one-half miles north of Brookville, on the East Fork of White Water) which has two portholes in it, made by Benjamin McCarty, who owned and lived on the place at that time. I suppose if an Indian had come in range of his gun he would have been in danger, for he was a dead shot of a deer. There were five blockhouses in Laurel township and three in Salt Creek township.

"I will try to describe the fort at the mouth of Little Cedar, where we frequently had to go on the alarm of Indians. It was a square, containing from a quarter to half an acre, and with a blockhouse at each corner. The outsides of the blockhouses, at a distance of seven feet from the ground, projected about three feet farther than the under part of the buildings. The upper story had a platform on which to stand, with portholes above and below for rifles. The building was well chinked with wood so as to be bullet-proof. There was a ditch about three feet deep dug from one blockhouse to another and puncheons, ten or twelve feet long, well set in the ditch so as to break the joints. A strong door in this enclosed palisade completed a structure which was capable of holding at least five hundred people, as well as a considerable amount of live stock.

"During the progress of the War of 1812 the people around this blockhouse fled to it more than once upon hearing that the Indians were in the vicinity. Probably the recognized strength of the palisade was such that the Indians felt that it would be useless to attack it; at least, the Indians never ventured to make an assault on the sturdy little fort. However, there were several persons killed by the Indians up and down the White Water during the War of 1812. Just how many met their death in Franklin county there is no means of ascertaining. Two men, by the name of Stafford and Toone, were killed one night while burning brush on Salt creek. It happened that there were some turkey hunters on West Fork, who brought the news back to Brookville, and were so excited that they reported the Indians had broken loose and were killing everybody in the western part of the county. By the time the news got down to the neighborhood around the blockhouse at the mouth of Little Cedar, it had undoubtedly been distorted until the frightened settlers were ready to believe that all the Indians in the Mississippi valley were about to make a descent upon them.

"Our neighborhood was soon collected in the Little Cedar blockhouse, and John Clayton and one or two more volunteered to go to Brookville that night and ascertain the truth about the report. They returned in the morning with word that it was a false alarm.

THE KILLING OF BILL KILLBUCK.

"The murder of Stafford and Toone led to the killing of Killbuck, an Indian, who was a prominent figure in Laurel and Salt Creek townships for many years. The firewater of the palefaces was sufficient to put the Indian in a bellicose mood, and at such times he was liable to cause trouble. About 1817 Killbuck was at the town of Somerset and had imbibed rather freely of whisky. About the time he got warmed up properly he met Hugh Brison, and, stepping up to him, gave him a resounding whack on his back and said: 'Damn you, Brison, I could have caught you by the moccasin string when you were running through the tall grass.' In saying this, Killbuck was referring to the time immediately following the killing of Stafford and Toone. Killbuck was one of the three Indians who was implicated in this dastardly deed. The other two Indians were killed by the whites who set out after them, and this statement of Killbuck's was the first intimation that the settlers had which connected Killbuck with the deed.

"Killbuck, however, was destined to live a while longer. By 1820 all the Indians were gone from this section of the state except Killbuck, who lingered around his old haunts in the Brison neighborhood in Laurel township. One day the old Indian urged Hugh Brison to accompany him to an adjoining farm south of the Brison farm. Brison made several excuses, but finally consented, and the two started off. Meanwhile, John Brison's father had overheard the whole conversation and resolved to keep watch of their movements. They soon reached a piece of woods and Killbuck began picking a quarrel with Brison and made a movement to take the gun from his shoulder and shoot. The elder Brison rushed up, jerked the weapon from the Indian's hand and knocked him down with the butt of it; they then took away his knife and tomahawk and turned him adrift, while they returned home. Killbuck started off in another direction through the woods, and, after traveling some distance, sat down on a log at the foot of the hill to mature new plans for revenge.

"Cornelius Brison, still another member of the family, had followed the party later, and he resolved to put an end to the trouble by beginning at the root. He took a course which he thought would bring him across the Indian's path and followed it to the top of the hill, expecting to see the Indian come

in sight. He placed himself behind a tree and waited a short time, when he chanced to look down one side of the hill, and there sat old Killbuck on a log. A moment later, and the Indian tumbled off 'with a grin.' He was buried the following day on the spot where he was killed, and no doubt the community rested easier with the old savage under the sod.

"We had men of those days who did not run worth a cent. Among them were Abel and David Webb, Samuel Logan, Stephen Goble, John Stafford, John Clayton, Elliott and Arch Herndon, Ben and Patrick McCarty, Isaac Fuller and some others whom I do not remember. These men were old hunters and were always on the alert for marauding Indians. Several companies of soldiers were sent by the territorial government to attack the Indians in the central part of the state, and by 1813 the territorial authorities had the Indians so cowed that they gave the settlers little trouble after that year.

"It has already been mentioned that there were no definite records showing the part that Franklin county settlers took in the War of 1812. It is known, however, that Elliott Herndon had command of a rifle company, which was frequently called out and did good service. A company of mounted rangers was raised on Whitewater and enlisted by the government for two years' service. This company of rangers was used for defense against the Indians in the White Water valley and was under the command of Frederick Shultz.

"I recollect witnessing several drafts, which were done by some movement while the men were in line or platoon. The lucky ones would go out and serve a tour, which scarcely ever exceeded a week, and then they were exempt until the company had all served a tour. (The historian presumes that Mr. McClure means that the "some movement" refers to the selection of the men by lot.)

"The last Indian I ever saw in the county was in about 1819 or 1820. William West, James Stucky and myself had been to Brookville and when we got as far as Riley Woodworth's we met two Indians there wanting to see Woodworth about a horse trade he had made with them. They alleged that he had cheated them, but Woodworth was not to be found. Mrs. Woodworth and the children were dreadfully frightened and had sent to her father, Henry Newkirk, a heavy-set man about sixty years of age, who lived near Woodworth's, on the hill. We soon saw him coming down the hill as fast as he could. He had on a pair of heavy stogy boots—about the first there had been in the country. I thought he ran very strong, but not fast, and made a great deal of noise with his boots, and was out of wind. He walked right into

one of the Indians, without any ceremony, and down went Mr. Indian. The latter soon got out of the old man's clutches and was up and drew a large knife and flourished it about. West and Stucky interfered to prevent blood being spilled on the occasion. The Indians soon left, and I never heard whether they got the trade back with Woodworth or not.

"There are numerous stories of Indians and their relations to the white settlers during the early history of the county, but many of them are of a doubtful or uncertain character. Such stories are common to every locality on the old frontier line, and Franklin county, having two Indian boundary lines running through it, possessed its share of Indian stories."

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

It is impossible to know how many Revolutionary soldiers have lived in Franklin county at one time or another, although a report, published some time between 1834 and 1840, of the pensioners of that war who were residents of the county, shows that there were thirty-two living here at that time. How long they had lived here and where they were living at the time of their death the historian has been unable to discover. The list of thirty-two is given as it appears, although there is reason to believe that there were other Revolutionary soldiers living in the county at the time. It does not, of course, include those who had lived and died in the county:

Name.	Pension.	State.	Date Pensioned.	Age.
Alley, Samuel -----	\$ 20.00	Virginia	March 4, 1831	74
Amburn, Samuel -----	40.00	Virginia	March 4, 1831	80
Brees, Timothy -----	96.00	New Jersey	March 4, 1818	75
Brown, Timothy -----	96.00	New Jersey	June 2, 1818	72
Burchfield, John -----	52.66	No. Carolina	March 4, 1831	69
Colyer, John -----	39.66	Virginia	March 4, 1831	78
Cooksey, Zachariah -----	22.33	Virginia	March 4, 1831	74
Cotton, William -----	60.00	No. Carolina	March 4, 1831	86
Curry, Thomas -----	80.00	Virginia	March 4, 1831	73
Deakins, James -----	20.00	Virginia	March 4, 1831	81
Dickinson, John -----	96.00	Virginia	Dec. 15, 1829	80
Fads, Henry -----	80.00	Maryland	March 4, 1831	80
Floyd, Abraham -----	35.55	New Jersey	March 4, 1831	91
Fordyce, Henry -----	80.00	New Jersey	March 4, 1831	72
Fordyce, James -----	23.33	Virginia	March 4, 1831	72
Griner, Peter -----	26.66	New Jersey	March 4, 1831	93

Name.	Pension.	State.	Date Pensioned.	Age.
Guffy, James -----	136.66	Pennsylvania	March 4, 1831	86
Logan, William -----	25.88	So. Carolina	March 4, 1831	68
Mann, John -----	20.00	Massachusetts	March 4, 1831	82
Masters, John -----	96.00	Virginia	July 28, 1819	84
Myers, Jacob -----	96.00	No. Carolina	July 19, 1819	90
Nithercut, William -----	96.00	No. Carolina	October 6, 1823	74
Reynolds, Joseph -----	37.43	No. Carolina	March 4, 1831	73
Sims, William -----	28.33	Virginia	March 4, 1831	70
Slicer, Lucas -----	50.00	Pennsylvania	March 4, 1831	75
Smith, Richard -----	96.00	Virginia	Oct. 14, 1818	--
Smith, Richard -----	100.00	Virginia	March 4, 1831	72
Templeton, Robert -----	23.88	No. Carolina	March 4, 1831	75
Trusler, James -----	20.00	Virginia	March 4, 1831	79
Van Winkle, John -----	80.00	Virginia	March 4, 1831	81
Vincent, John -----	55.00	Virginia	March 4, 1831	78
Wiggins, William -----	20.00	Pennsylvania	March 4, 1831	72

The Franklin County Historical Society has endeavored to locate the burial places of all Revolutionary soldiers in the county. It is known that the following veterans of the struggle for independence are buried in Franklin county:

Job Stout—Died February 28, 1833, aged seventy years; buried in Big Cedar cemetery.

Andrew Shirk, Sr.—Died January 14, 1829, aged seventy-five years; buried in Big Cedar cemetery.

David Gray—Died December 27, 1839, aged ninety-two years; buried in Bath township.

Joseph Seal—Died September 3, 1834, aged ninety-six years; buried in Springfield township.

Benjamin McCarty—Died August 16, 1837, aged seventy-eight years; buried in Brookville township.

Lemuel Snow—Died September 3, 1834, aged sixty-six years; buried in Snow Hill cemetery.

John Vincent—Born August 24, 1750; died January 5, 1837; buried on the farm now owned by Harry M. Stoops on land he entered in 1806, section 19, township 9, range 2 west.

John Masters—Buried in Fairfield township.

John Mann—Died April 30, 1849, at the age of ninety-nine years, and was buried in White Water township, at Otwell chapel.

Robert Hanna, who came to this county in 1804, lived in Fairfield township, but is buried in the Sims cemetery in Union county.

SOLDIERS OF WAR OF 1812.

James H. Speer served in the War of 1812 and was under General Hull in Detroit when that general surrendered the city, August 16, 1812. Speer was kept a prisoner by the British until the close of the war, and after his release returned to Cincinnati. He followed the carpenter's trade for two or three years, then entered the book trade, and in 1819 built the first paper mill in Cincinnati. He followed this line of business until 1834, when he came to Brookville and established a paper mill, which was in continuous operation for many years. He was born in New Jersey, July 27, 1786; located in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1811; came to Brookville in 1834, and died in the latter place November 21, 1863.

Other soldiers of the War of 1812 who are buried in the county are as follow:

Jeremiah Fowler—Died April 1, 1835, aged thirty-six years.

David Smith—Died August 7, 1844, aged sixty-two years.

Samuel Shirk—Died September 5, 1859, aged sixty-seven years.

Philip Jones—Died August 27, 1864, aged seventy-five years.

William F. Taylor—Died May 23, 1873, aged eighty-nine years.

Daniel Morford—Died November 25, 1876, aged eighty-two years.

James Conwell—

John Malone—Died at the age of ninety years.

George W. Kimble—Died January 28, 1881, aged eighty-four years.

Spencer Wiley, who was one of the most prominent citizens of Brookville for many years, was appointed an ensign by Governor William Henry Harrison, April 10, 1811. On June 13, 1813, he was commissioned captain of a company in the Third Regiment of Indiana Militia. His daughter, Mary Wiley, of Brookville, has in her possession his commission signed by Governor Thomas Posey. Mr. Wiley was a member of the state Legislature, 1845-46, and again in 1857-58. He was also a member from Franklin county in the constitutional convention of 1850-51.

In the *Indiana American* of January 21, 1870, there appeared a list of pensioners of the War of 1812. The following appear from Franklin county: William Wilson, Laurel; Daniel Morford, Whitcomb; J. P. Case, New Trenton; C. W. Burt, Laurel; Carlton Taylor, Whitcomb; George Crist, Whitcomb; James Ware, Laurel; Theodore Hulmock, Laurel; Ruth

Bryson, Laurel; Ballard Wilson, Metamora; Elizabeth Elwell, Laurel. These names were attached to a petition asking Congress for the passage of a law to increase the pension of all veterans of the War of 1812 and their widows.

There was at least one soldier who fought at the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811, who later located in Franklin county and spent the remainder of his life here. This was Hugh West, the grandfather of Hugh West, a veteran of the Civil War and a resident of Brookville at the present time. He came from Virginia and returned to that state at the close of the War of 1812. In 1827 he came to Franklin county, and died in Brookville township in 1842. He is buried on Little Cedar creek in that township.

THE MILITIA PERIOD, 1816-1846.

When the forty-three men who made the constitution of 1816 came to the question of providing military protection for the people of the infant state, they planned to have all of the men of the state capable of bearing arms organized into companies, regiments and brigades. At that time three-fourths of the state was still owned and occupied by the Indians and it was essential to the welfare of the state that ample provisions be made for the protection of the settlers. After the state was organized the legislature took cognizance of the need for protection and various laws were passed year by year to provide proper security against the Indians.

Within one year after the state was organized, Franklin county had raised a company, which was attached to the Sixth Brigade of the Third Division. The names of some of the officers of these early militia companies have been preserved, and the following list contains many of the most prominent men of the county in their day:

Robert Hanna, brigadier-general of Sixth Brigade, Third Division.

Noah Noble, colonel of Seventh Regiment.

Conrad Saylor, major.

Miles C. Eggleston, aide-de-camp.

Thomas Brown, colonel of Sixteenth Regiment.

John Miller, lieutenant-colonel.

David Erb, major.

David Oliver, colonel of Seventh Regiment.

Thomas Carter, inspector.

The following captains have been found in the record: Jesse Clements, William Chilton, John Bryson, Jonathan McCarty, Isaac Fuller, Andrew Shirk, James McKinney, Robert Faucett, Samuel Lee, John Dunlap, Edge-

hill Burnside, David Carr, John Flynn, William B. Rose, William Bucet, Jacob Sailor, Richard Blackledge, Thomas Clark, Edward Brush.

The following men served as lieutenants in local militia companies: Martin McKee, Thomas Winscott, Alexander Gardner, James Abercrombie, John Hackleman, Powell Scott, John Hiday, Thomas Water, George Rudicel, Timothy Ellison, William Jones, James Smith, John Newland, William Nichols, Thomas A. R. Eaton, Robert Nugent, John Peter.

Ensigns of the early militia companies included the following: James Dixon, Henry A. Reed, William Maple, William Golding, Peter Brackin, Joseph Moore, Jacob Faucett, Elisha Clark, James Peter, John Adams, Peter Vandike, Benjamin Gully, Enoch Wright, John Brown, William Davis, George Cline.

Although there were plenty of the early settlers of Franklin county who were willing to fight, there were some who were conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms. In the early history of Indiana it was provided by statute that persons opposed to military service were to be exempt from performing military duties upon the payment of a certain stipulated sum. On February 29, 1820, there was returned to the commissioners of Franklin county by Lieut-Col. John Miller, of the Sixteenth Regiment of Indiana Militia, a list of such persons as had indicated their opposition to military service, presumably on account of religious scruples. Upon the filing of these names the commissioners ordered that each person so exempted be required to pay a tax of four dollars, the same to be collected by the sheriff of the county. It seems from the record that Samuel Ritter and Henry Elkinberry were assessed only two dollars, but no reason is assigned for this reduction in the tax. The list is here given in full as it appears upon the record: Samuel Howell, Jacob Maxwell, Samuel Ritter, Samuel Kingery, John Whittier, Henry Elkinberry, John Richardson, Jonathan Hudelson, Caleb Wickersham, William Maxwell, Christopher Furnice, Aaron Stanton, William Tolbert, Lothan Stanton, Isaac Cook, Jr., Isaac Cook, Sr., Zimri Cook, William Bird, Ezekiel Hollingsworth, Eli Henderson, Isaac Gardner, William Gardner, William Pierson, Joseph Cook, Thomas Maxwell, Thomas Swain, Richard Tolbert, Thomas Gardner, Paul Gardner, John Hayworth, Joel Hayworth and William Lewis.

The old militia system which was established by the Legislature early in the history of the state was continued without much change until 1831. By 1828 an official report of the adjutant-general states that there were sixty-five regiments, which were organized into eighteen brigades, with a total enrollment of forty thousand officers and privates. In 1831 the Legislature re-

vised the militia laws of the state. but from that time forward interest in local militias gradually died out. In 1832 the adjutant-general reported fifty thousand nine hundred and thirteen officers and privates. That as late as 1833 Franklin county was still devoted to the idea of keeping a local militia company is shown by the fact that in that year notices were run in the local newspapers concerning the companies in Franklin county. In order that future generations may have some idea of what regimental orders meant in those days, the following is taken in its entirety from the *Brookville Enquirer* of February 22, 1833:

"REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

"The 7th Regiment I. M. will take notice that the following persons have been by me appointed the Regimental Staff, to be obeyed and respected as such, viz:

"Surgeon, John Davis; surgeon's mate, George Berry; Adjutant, Solomon Williams; Quarter Master, Allen Backhouse; Paymaster, James Clements; Judge Advocate, Robert Fausette; Sergeant Major, William T. Beeks; Quartermaster Sergeant, John A. Matson; Provost Marshall, Morgan Roop; Foragemaster, William Sholts; Drum Major, Philip Rudicil; Fife Major, Asa Giltner.

"Musters for 1832 as follows:

"1st Battalion at David Mount's, Friday, May 3.

"2nd Battalion at Isaac McCarty's, Saturday, May 4.

"Regimental at Brookville, Friday, October 4.

"Drill, Friday and Saturday, April 5-6, at Brookville.

"Court of Assessment, First Monday in November.

"Court of Appeals, First Monday in December.

"It is expected that all privates will appear armed at each of above Musters---in case of failure, the law will be rigidly enforced. The officers must appear in the uniform prescribed for this Regiment and will be particular in noting the delinquences in their respective commands.

"All that part of the company commonly called Brookville Company, east of the West Fork of White Water is attached to Captain Clary's, and that part west of said river to Captain Alley's company, of which all concerned will take notice.

"BEN. SED. NOBLE,

"Col. 7th Regt. I. M."

MUSTER DAY.

Holidays were few and far between in the early days of Indiana, but there was one day in the year toward which old and young looked forward to with pleasant anticipation. It was muster day—the day on which the local militia donned their uniforms, shouldered their muskets and side arms and paraded before an admiring populace. The law required all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to muster at least once a year, and from reports which have come down through the children of these patriotic citizens it seems that muster day was the one big day of the year. Regimental musters were held in the spring or fall, and owing to the fact that the county had several infantry and cavalry companies, it was necessary to provide drill or parade grounds. One was near Vandyke's tavern on the old Holland road on the farm owned by John R. Goodwin. The other parade ground was located at Metamora. The general muster, which by law must be held once a year, brought forth all the men of military age in the county. Absence from the drill on this particular day was followed by arrest and the assessment of a fine. In writing of this general muster day the late T. A. Goodwin pictured it in the following interesting manner:

“They came on horseback, on foot and in wagons; the old came and the young. They came partly to see the muster, partly to see each other, but chiefly to eat ginger bread and drink cider, beer or something stronger, and some to engage in regular annual fist fights. The column was usually formed on or about the public square in Brookville, then unfenced, and thence marched into the bottom, down James street to the residence of Judge McKinney; thence north to the open ground between the tan yard and the mill. There were then no houses in that part of town. The infantry and other uniformed companies led in the march; then followed the great unwashed, the ‘flat-foots,’ which constituted the finest possible burlesque on military movements. Men with all kinds of hats, or no hats at all, hundreds of them bare-footed, most of them in their shirt sleeves or at best with linsey wamuses, some with canes, some with hoop-poles, some with corn stalks, some with fence rails ten feet long, sometimes four abreast and sometimes ten; some sober and some drunk—and thus they marched. Ludicrous as this must have been, yet it constituted a muster in the eyes of the law.

“The companies were dismissed soon after reaching the parade grounds, much to the relief of the uniformed companies, which then spent an hour

or two in drilling. The disbanding of the 'great unwashed,' as the cornstalk militia was called, was the signal for an attack upon the gingerbread wagons which had stationed themselves all over the bottom. So great was the attendance upon these days that the gingerbread merchants of Brookville were not equal to the occasion of satisfying the rapacious appetites of the multitude, and dealers in the ginger commodity from far and near resorted to Brookville and also reaped a harvest. It was said that at one muster, about 1826 or 1827, one of these gingerbread dealers sold a half a cord of his famous brown pastry. It would be interesting to know just how this gingerbread was made, but the recipe for this delicious confection has been lost with other valuable records. However, some mathematical statements concerning it have been preserved. It was sixteen inches square and an inch and a half thick, with lines deeply sunken dividing the whole cake into four equal parts. These were respectively sections and quarter sections, and the country beau or big brother who could march up with his own sister, or somebody else's sister, and invest a quarter in a section of ginger cake, with another quarter in cider or spruce beer, usually secured the right to take that sister to singing school for the next twelve months at least, as against a rival who had not treated the sister in a similar manner at the general muster.

"My recollection is that most of these wagons usually handled whisky as well as cider and beer. There was no lager beer in those days and temperance laws were unknown. Whisky retailed at fifteen cents a quart and some of those old cornstalk soldiers could drink several fifteen cents' worth in a day. By noon on this eventful day the first fights began, and from then on until the day was over individual combats were waged on every side. More blood was shed in this way than was ever spilled by the militia in the performance of their duties."

And so it continued until the latter part of the thirties when the interest in the local militia practically died out. No effort was made to keep the companies full and the men equipped according to the law. The Indians had disappeared; England was no longer to be feared and consequently there did not appear to the hard-headed Hoosier that there was any necessity for spending so much time in drilling and parading. During the Mexican War the Legislature passed an act putting an end to the local militia, and the muster days became a thing of the past.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The Mexican War was brought about by the annexation of Texas to the United States in 1845. In 1836 Texas had declared her independence from Mexican rule and from that time until 1845 it was trying to induce Congress to annex it to the United States. The immediate cause of the break between the United States and Mexico was a dispute over the territory between the Rio Grande and Nueces rivers, a strip about one hundred miles wide. In the spring of 1846 the United States sent General Taylor to the frontier of Texas and when he crossed the Rio Grande it amounted to a declaration of war on the part of the United States. With the shedding of the first blood, the President of the United States issued a call for volunteers, and as soon as this was known in Indiana the Governor of the state immediately began to raise the quota assigned to the state.

On May 22, 1846, Governor Whitcomb issued a call for volunteers, and in the *Indiana American* of May 29, 1846, the Governor's proclamation is graced with a flaming eagle and the words: "Polk, Dallas, Texas and Victory." The Governor first called for three regiments of volunteers and Franklin county took immediate steps toward raising a company. On Tuesday evening, May 26, a large number of citizens of Brookville and vicinity met at the court house to discuss the question of raising a local militia company. Doctor Kennedy was called to the chair, William Robeson was appointed vice-president and James N. Tyner officiated as secretary. William M. McCarty was delegated to prepare a set of resolutions, and he performed his duty faithfully, as is evidenced by the eleven resolutions which he read before the meeting. The whole tenor of the resolutions were to the effect that Franklin county was enthusiastically in favor of the war and that its citizens were ready to shoulder their arms and fight. Before the meeting closed a committee of eleven citizens, one for each township, was appointed to receive the names of volunteers. The committee was as follows: Brookville, William M. McCarty; White Water, J. B. Campbell; Springfield, A. Boyd; Bath, William Bake; Fairfield, Dr. Crookshank; Blooming Grove, Dr. Miller; Laurel, H. D. Johnson; Posey, John H. Farote; Salt Creek, Reuben Hawkins; Ray, Sanford Hutchison; Highland, B. Cottrell.

Before the meeting closed Dr. Berry offered a resolution that Franklin county "be requested to appropriate the sum of ten dollars out of the county treasury to each of the first ninety-three citizens of this county who shall volunteer and muster into the service of the United States in the manner directed by the governor of the state."

It is to be noted that according to the Governor's proclamation, "All the volunteers are to furnish their own clothing, serve twelve months, must be between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and while engaged in actual service they shall be subject to the rules of war." Privates received eight dollars a month and the pay ranged upwards through the various ranks to the captain, who received forty dollars a month. It is interesting to note the clothing which each volunteer had to furnish. It was as follows: Dress cap, forage cap of glazed silk, uniform coat, woolen jacket, two pair of woolen overalls, cotton jacket, three pairs of cotton overalls, two flannel shirts, two pairs of drawers, four pairs of bootees, four pairs of socks, leather or silk stock, great coat, linen fatigue frock, blanket. The official notice concerning the equipment says: "No more clothing is necessary and inspecting officers will see that volunteers are not overloaded with baggage." A company such as Franklin county hoped to raise consisted of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians and eighty privates—a total of ninety-three men.

By the first of June Franklin county was endeavoring to raise two companies. On June 5, the *Indiana American* reported that McCarty's company was nearly full and that Captain Sullenberger's company was fast filling up. C. F. Clarkson, the editor of the *American*, seemed to have been a bellicose individual himself. An editorial in his paper of June 5th, said: "We believe two companies will be easily raised in this county. The *American* office is contributing to the rank and file of our gallant army; two or three of our journeymen have already left for the seat of war and two or three more want to go. The editor has enrolled his name and will soon be on his way to Mexico, full of war and cabbage."

THE FRANKLIN GUARDS.

On Monday, June 8, the first Franklin county company, called the Franklin Guards, was organized with the following officers: William M. McCarty, captain; John B. Campbell, first lieutenant; John E. Meyers, second lieutenant. They immediately tendered their services to the Governor and were instructed to collect at Brookville, Sunday evening, June 14, to be ready to go to New Albany early the next morning. There were no railroads then and the men were taken by canal packets to the Ohio river and thence down the river to New Albany, where they were ordered to report. On leaving, the Franklin county boys were escorted to the canal boat by practically the whole population of Brookville, and just before the boat started.

Mr. Johnson, in behalf of the town and county, bid them farewell in a short and appropriate speech. When the company reached Harrison they were presented with a flag by the ladies of that town.

It was known in Brookville by the time the *American* came out on June 19, that the Franklin Guards were the thirty-first company organized in the state, and, since the Governor had only called for thirty companies, the Franklin Guards would not get a chance to be mustered in unless someone of the thirty companies failed to put in an appearance at New Albany. As soon as it was found out that the thirty companies had already been raised, Captain Sullenberger ceased all exertions to complete his company.

In the issue of June 26, 1846, the *American* says that the Franklin Guards had been disbanded as a company. Many of them returned home, while other enlisted in other companies. There appears to have been some politics mixed up in the refusal of the Governor to accept the company from Franklin county, or at least the editor of the *American* seemed to think so. "We have no doubt that our company was outrageously treated by the Governor. We have been told by a distinguished Democrat of this congressional district that he was in the secretary of state's office when the offer of the Franklin Guards arrived at that office—and that it was the twenty-eighth company. But it was pushed over to make way for some favorite."

There evidently was some truth in the charge that the Franklin Guards should have been accepted. The *American* of July 3 has a long article from John M. Meyers, who was second lieutenant of the local company, and later a member of the Columbus Company. He maintains strongly, violently and even profanely that "Whitcomb is the damndest rogue of all . . . and so universally despised is he here that each soldier thinks it is his duty to insult him." Twenty of the Franklin county boys joined Captain Boardman's company from Columbus, and McCarty, who had been elected captain of the local company, enlisted as a private in the same company. Later, McCarty was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Second Regiment.

No roster has been found giving the names of the ninety-three men who composed the Franklin Guards, due to the fact that they were never mustered in as a company. However, as has been mentioned, several of the Franklin county boys enrolled in other companies, and in a letter of John M. Meyers, dated July 28, 1846, and appearing in the *American* on the 4th of the following month, he gives their names. At that time Meyers states that none of the Franklin county boys in his regiment, the Third, are missing. Andrew Berry, John B. Gilmore, Robert Harper, Willis Moore

and a few others have been sick, but were on the way to recovery. The total number of the Franklin county boys in the Third Regiment was as follows: William M. McCarty, J. C. Burton, Robert Harper, Willis Moore, Thomas V. Kimble, Peter Headrick, Andrew Berry, Orville Dyer, Henry H. Green, R. W. Lane, T. F. Reardon, William Landfair, J. B. Gilmore, J. C. Wilkinson, John Hudson, Henry Smith, Alexander Eads, John Miller, J. M. Conrad, Lewis Fedderman and John M. Meyers.

Michael Batzner was another Franklin county recruit in the Mexican War and after his return took an active part in politics. He was elected sheriff twice and later filled the office of county treasurer. Before the expiration of his term he absconded with thirty thousand dollars of the county's money and fled to Canada.

Alfred Stoops, an uncle of Harry M. Stoops, of Brookville, ran away from home to enlist in the Mexican War. He was killed at the battle of Monteroy and his father later secured his bounty of one hundred and sixty acres in Howard county, Indiana. Other Franklin county volunteers in the Mexican War were Lawrence Wertz, George Fetty and Charles W. Seymour.

In a letter dated September 6, 1846, J. M. Meyers reported to the *American* that four Franklin county boys, John Miller, Willis Moore, Andrew Berry and William Landfair had been discharged for disability. The editor of the *American* announced in his issue of November 6, 1846, that J. M. Meyers had lately been promoted to the rank of a sergeant-major.

The first Franklin county soldiers reported as wounded in the columns of the *American* are noticed in the issue of April 9, 1847. John C. Burton lost an arm at the battle of Buena Vista and Orville Dyer was slightly wounded in the same engagement.

A FURTHER CALL TO ARMS.

On April 24, 1847, Governor Whitcomb issued a call for an additional regiment of ten companies. As soon as the news of this call reached Franklin county, A. W. Sullenberger made an attempt to raise a company of eighty-four men. The pay had been raised to ten dollars a month and, as an additional inducement for enlistments, one hundred and sixty acres of land was offered, "to be located by the volunteer or by his heirs at any land office of the United States." At the same time John B. Campbell made an effort to reorganize the Franklin Guards and called upon all of the patriotic young men of Franklin county "who felt like repairing to the newly-made graves of our gallant countrymen who have fallen in battle."

It appears that Governor Whitcomb accepted a regiment before Franklin county could enroll a company. From the tenor of the letters appearing in the local papers from the seat of war, there does not seem to have been much love for the Governor among the volunteers from Franklin county. This dislike for the Governor will fully account for the difficulty in organizing another company in Franklin in the spring of 1847. A very interesting statement is noticed in the *American* of June 11, 1847. George W. Kimble ran a card in this issue announcing his candidacy for the office of recorder of Franklin county and states that "the proceeds of the office he hereby pledges to his son, Thomas V. Kimble, a minor, now serving his country in the army in Mexico." Most of the Franklin county volunteers returned to Brookville Monday, July 5, 1847, and of the twenty who were in the Columbus (Indiana) company all returned on that day except T. F. Reardon, J. C. Wilkinson, Alexander Eads and Lewis Feddermann.

In the fall of 1847 Governor Whitcomb issued a call for another regiment of troops for service in Mexico. Major John M. Meyers, of Brookville, began to raise a company as soon as he heard of the new requisition. He had about forty names on his roll when he ascertained that those companies would be first accepted which contained the largest number of old volunteers. Since Franklin county only had twenty men in the war up to this time, who had returned, there did not seem to be any chance of having a Franklin county company accepted. Hence, Major Meyers did not put forth any further efforts to complete a company. In speaking of the war and the part which Franklin had played in it thus far, the editor of the *American* on September 10, 1847, said: "The fates appear to be against the brave spirits of old Franklin, who wished to serve their country and win glory and renown. Had there been any chance for Major Meyers' company he could have had it nearly full by this time. We believe, with exertion, two or three companies could be raised in this county at once. We feel a little proud of the patriotic feeling in our community and of the determination to avenge our country's wrong."

The *American* reported in its issue of October 29, 1847, that John M. Meyers had been elected major of the Fifth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. This regiment left Madison on October 25-27, 1847, for the seat of war. There were some recruits from Franklin county in the Fifth Regiment, but their names have not been found. In addition to those of the Third and Fifth Regiments, Franklin county furnished a number of men for the Texan Rangers, a troop of cavalry which was recruited from southern Indiana and Ohio. There were also Franklin county boys in the regular

army. An officer of the United States army opened a recruiting office in the Yellow Tavern, which stood on the site of the present jail.

Dr. George Berry left Brookville April 8, 1847, to assume the duties of surgeon of the Sixteenth Regiment of United States Infantry. He was first stationed at Monterey and later had charge of the Ceralvo (Mexico) hospital, where he remained until the close of the war.

It seems appropriate to close the discussion of the Mexican War with a picnic—or an account of one at least. On July 13, 1847, an all-day picnic and big dinner was given in Butler's Grove adjoining Brookville in honor of the veterans of the Mexican War who had just returned to their homes. Unfortunately, the issues of the local papers for that week are missing, but it is fair to presume that it was a most enjoyable occasion. In addition to the soldiers of this county, those from adjoining counties had been asked to attend. As far as is known, Alfred Stoops is the only Franklin county volunteer who lost his life on Mexican soil.

THE CIVIL WAR.

On Sunday morning, April 14, 1861, the streets of Brookville were filled with people discussing the fall of Fort Sumter, which had taken place the day previous. It is doubtful whether a more solemn Sabbath had ever befallen the United States. For more than a decade there had been threats of disunion, but no one really believed that the South would ever openly rebel and secede—but the fall of Fort Sumter was conclusive proof that the long-expected break between the North and South had finally come. To tell in detail the story of Franklin county and the part it played in the Civil War would take more space than could be given to it in this work.

In writing this part of Franklin county's history the historian has three different sources from which to draw his material, namely: the veterans still living, Adjutant-General Terrell's report and the files of the newspapers of that period. The Grand Army of the Republic at Brookville has given every possible assistance in furnishing data and has rectified many of the inaccuracies of Terrell's reports. Unfortunately, one of the best sources of information is not available. The newspapers—the *American* and *Democrat*—are missing for the Civil War period, with exception of the *Democrat* from May 31, 1861, to August 7, 1863. This means that there is no local account of the opening or closing of the war, and furthermore deprives the historian of being able to give an intimate view of the war from a local standpoint.

In many counties in the state there was much strife and bitter feeling between the Republicans and Democrats and Franklin county passed through some trying times politically. There is no question but that the Democratic party in Franklin county was very loyal to the Union cause, at least a spirit of loyalty is found in the *Democrat* until the fall of 1863. What the sentiment was after that date is not known, since the files of the paper are missing from that time until 1866.

As soon as President Lincoln's call for volunteers was received in Brookville, C. B. Bently, the editor of the *Democrat* stood upon a chair in front of his printing office and read aloud the proclamation. On Saturday, April 20, Dr. Samuel Davis, of New Trenton, a cousin of Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy, drew up a paper calling for volunteers and left it at the law office of Holland & Binckley. On the following Monday morning John C. Burton, who lost an arm in the Mexican War at the battle of Buena Vista, took the paper and started to enroll men. The first man who signed the roll was George McCoy Sleeth, a compositor in the *Democrat* office. It may be said in passing that Sleeth served over four years in Company C, Thirteenth Regiment, and died in Indianapolis, July 15, 1895.

The enrolling continued during the following week and on Saturday, April 27, a rousing Union meeting was held in the court house for the purpose of encouraging enlistments. Speeches were made by prominent citizens and, irrespective of parties, great enthusiasm was manifested. There were large delegations from various parts of the county and Metamora sent a large crowd down by boat. After the meeting closed a tall hickory pole was drawn up over the fire wall of the court house and run out through the scuttle in the roof of the tower. A large flag was suspended from the pole and there it waved until the war closed. The next day, Sunday, April 28, the volunteers attended the services at the Methodist church in a body and the pastor, Rev. W. W. Snyder, delivered an appropriate sermon. On the next morning, April 29, 1861, the first company of soldiers left Brockville for the war.

This company was called the Franklin Guards in remembrance of the company of that name which had tried to be mustered in at the opening of the Mexican War. The captain of the company was John C. Burton. The other officers were as follow: Edmund Finn, first lieutenant; James Rothrock, second lieutenant; John A. Smith, third lieutenant; George Claypool, orderly sergeant. The privates include the following: George McSleeth, Theodore Reifel, C. Clay Hutchinson, Thomas Castle, Adolphus Winans, J. R. Posey, E. L. Powers, John Fowler, William Hadley, Ezekiel Washburn,

William Bell, George M. Chapman, Thomas Chapman, Jesse Wilshire, Preston Cates, John J. Reid, Joseph B. Davis, Richard W. Reid, William Sheppard, James C. Howland, William F. Winans, Joseph Magoon, Thomas Conley, John Conley, John Burkhardt, M. Richard, John Rogers, Conrad Kernel, Frank Fogel, J. C. Searle, William H. Skinner, James Conley, A. J. Posey, Henry Hartman, W. T. Jones, Adam Felz, Joseph Cook, Oscar A. Beeks, M. Sattler, Fred Ulrich, F. M. Chamberlain, James C. Bernard, W. C. Rolf, John Walters, J. L. Bilderbloom, Hezekiah Chapman, Enoch George, William Stewart, A. M. Lawson, John H. Lapp, Sineas Ryman, Martin Warner, T. A. Kleinard, Michael Fogel, Benjamin M. McCarty, James Castle, A. Koehler, C. C. Kirk, H. B. Sheppard, Charles Link, Oliver Carpenter, Hiram Tucker, Richard Weston, John H. Gifford, J. C. White, F. M. Faurote, James Harry, Josiah Hires, Richard Jenks, Thomas Weston, Thomas C. Morow, Perry Williams, Simpton Smith, M. Carmichael, Andrew K. Stout, W. H. Davis, Alfred Doughty, S. J. Cronner, J. D. George, Daniel Utsler, C. W. Burris, John McCann, Frank Longsley, David Campbell, Henry Bradburn, John McGuire, Henry Amerein, Andrew Hueth, A. J. Bordman, George H. Thomas, C. A. McCloskey, William H. Best, C. F. Johnson, Charles M. Royer, H. H. Cuppy, David T. Hadley. — Holtslider, J. K. Proctor, Andrew N. Smith, C. E. Shafer, John M. McNeely, George Moton, W. D. Pursel, R. W. Scudder, W. W. Andre, James Bryson.

The women of Brookville presented each member of the Franklin Guards, just before they left town, with a bible. Mrs. Morrow made the presentation speech Monday morning, April 28, 1861. On that same morning they were loaded into big wagons, hauled to Sunman's Station and remained there until they proceeded to Richmond, Indiana, where they went into camp for drilling purposes.

LINCOLN'S FIRST CALL.

The President first made a call for seventy-five thousand troops for three months' service, and Indiana's quota was six thousand. Indiana had furnished five regiments for the Mexican War and consequently the first regiment of the Civil War was the sixth. The state responded so quickly to the Governor's call for troops that the Franklin county company did not get mustered in with the first six regiments. The state's quota was filled and mustered into the service on April 27, the day before the Franklin county company left Brookville.

There were so many companies offered the Governor that he decided to organize six state regiments, the same to be numbered from twelve to

seventeen and to be mustered in for one year only. These troops were held by the Governor with the expectation that they would soon be called for by the President—and the call soon came. On May 11, 1861, the President issued a call for three-year troops, and, although the six state regiments had been mustered in only for one year, yet the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth readily volunteered for the three-year service with the exception of a few hundred. Those who did not wish to serve for the three years were discharged and returned home. The other two state regiments—the Twelfth and Sixteenth—remained in the state service until July 18, 1861, and were then mustered into the United States service for the unexpired portion of their one-year service. These two regiments were later reorganized for another year's service.

As has been stated, the Franklin Guards did not get into camp soon enough to be enrolled in the first six regiments, but were later organized into parts of the state regiments. Part of them were assigned to Company A of the Thirteenth Regiment and the remainder to the Sixteenth Regiment.

The Franklin Guards were not a unit in deciding to enlist for three years, but finally most of them joined either the Thirteenth or Sixteenth Regiments. Companies A, B, C, D and E of the Thirteenth Regiment contained Franklin county recruits. Company A contained 27, with four officers, as follows: William H. Skinner, first sergeant; John L. Gilderbloom, second sergeant; Peter Franzman, Amos W. Batson and Joseph C. Jaques, corporals. Company B had four privates from this county. Company C went into the Thirteenth Regiment with its full complement of officers: Captains John C. Burton and James C. Rothrock, the former being promoted to major; First Lieutenants Edmund Finn, James C. Rothrock and Alfred Dawdy; Second Lieutenants, James C. Rothrock, Alfred Dawdy, William Jones and Theodore Langsdorf; Corporal George M. Sleeth. In addition to these officers there was one private in Company C. There was one private in Company D, three in Company E and one in Company H.

According to the record there were only eleven men from the county who enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment, two in Company D in the year service and two in Company A in the three-year service. In addition there were seven unassigned recruits in the three-year service. Many of the men in both the Thirteenth and Sixteenth Regiments re-enlisted upon the expiration of their term of service.

The Eighteenth Regiment was organized and mustered into the service at Indianapolis, August 16, 1861, with Thomas Pattison as colonel. David E. Adams was commissioned adjutant October 25, 1862, and resigned June 25,

1863. Company F was recruited in and around Metamora and during its three years' service had the following officers: Captains, Peter C. Woods, George W. Kimble, Peter D. Pelser and Edward Yount; first lieutenants, George W. Kimble, John L. Lowes, Peter D. Pelser, Edward Young; second lieutenants, David E. Adams, John L. Lowes, Peter D. Pelser, Stephen Jenks; first sergeant, John L. Lowes; sergeants, Francis M. Evans, Peter D. Pelser, William Gramradd and Abner Lee; corporals, David Campbell, William D. Sanders, John Treinor, James Holland, Abraham B. Lowes, George W. Philip, John W. Speer and Joseph J. Ricketts; musicians, Aaron Conlin and George Foster; wagoner, George W. Bull. In addition to the above named officers Franklin county had sixty-six privates in this company.

The Twenty-first Regiment was organized and mustered into the service as an infantry organization for three years at Indianapolis, July 24, 1861, with James W. McMillin as colonel. There were a few Franklin county volunteers in this regiment: Three in Company K, three in Company M and nineteen unassigned recruits. John B. Davis, of Brookville, was mustered in this regiment as assistant surgeon.

The Thirty-second Regiment was the first German regiment organized in the state and was made possible through the exertions of August Willich, a distinguished officer of the German Revolution of 1848. It was organized at Indianapolis and Willich was mustered in with it as colonel on August 24, 1861. It was sent into Kentucky and fought all the time in the South, closing its career with Sherman in Georgia. Immediately after the capture of Atlanta the non-veterans were returned to Indianapolis and mustered out September 7, 1864. The three Franklin county volunteers in this regiment were Christian Ellerman (Company A), Joseph Freihage (Company B), and William J. Hahn, who was commissioned captain of Company I, May 11, 1863. Both of these men enlisted October 20, 1862, as recruits in their respective companies and upon the reorganization of the Thirty-second they were transferred to a residuary battalion of four companies and placed in command of Lieutenant Hans Blume. Upon the return of the army to Tennessee this battalion was left at Chattanooga, where it remained on duty until June, 1865. It was then taken to New Orleans, where it remained until the latter part of 1865.

The Thirty-fifth Regiment was the first Irish regiment and was organized at Indianapolis and mustered in on December 11, 1861, with John C. Walker as colonel. The regiment was taken to Kentucky and later transferred to Nashville, Tennessee. It fought at Stone's River and then participated in the engagements around Chickamauga and then joined

Sherman in his advance on Atlanta. After the battle of Kenesaw Mountain the Thirty-fifth continued fighting in Georgia until after the battle of Atlanta; it then returned to Tennessee and fought at Franklin and Nashville. In June, 1865, it was sent to Texas, where it remained on duty until September, when it was mustered out. Franklin county had a total of forty-five men in the Thirty-fifth scattered through five different companies. There were eighteen in A, twelve in B, five in C, seven in E, and three in K.

The Thirty-seventh Regiment was organized at Lawrenceburg, September 18, 1861, with George W. Hazzard as colonel. Franklin county had nearly two complete companies, B and G, in this regiment. Thomas V. Kimble was commissioned major of this regiment August 14, 1862, and John R. Goodwin was commissioned assistant surgeon, September 22, 1861. Franklin county had one man in Company A, James Coulter, first lieutenant. Company B only had three men in it who were not enrolled in Franklin county. The captains of Company B were Thomas V. Kimble and Robert M. Goodwin; first lieutenants, Robert M. Goodwin and William H. Wilkinson; second lieutenants, William H. Wilkinson and Jacob W. Stoner. John McCoy and Daniel S. Shafer were captains of Company G; A. F. Allen, B. S. Shafer and W. H. Baughman, first lieutenants; D. S. Shafer and W. H. Baughman, second lieutenants; J. M. DeArmond, first sergeant; W. H. Baughman, A. S. Lee, John S. Hetrick and J. S. Clendenning, sergeants; J. W. Bartow, John M. Gray, P. M. Gray, J. J. Hinds, Peter Keen, Samuel R. Bayles, Oliver B. Baker and Samuel B. Rowe. Musicians, John H. Fox and Samuel C. Shields. All of the privates in Company G were enrolled in this county. This regiment was mustered out in October, 1864, and later five veteran companies and the remaining recruits were consolidated into two companies known as A and B detachment of the Thirty-seventh Regiment. Franklin county had thirteen men in Company A and thirty-six in Company B of the reorganized regiment.

The Forty-fifth Regiment (Third Indiana Cavalry) was organized at different times. Six companies were originally organized for the Twenty-eighth Regiment (First Cavalry) at Madison, August 22, 1861. These companies had been sent to Virginia at once and there they were joined on October 22, 1861, with four companies which had been organized in September and October. In December, 1862, two new companies were organized and added to the regiment. The regiment was composed of what was known as the right wing, consisting of Companies A, B, C, D, E and F, and the left wing, consisting of Companies G, H, I and K. The first six companies operated in Virginia and the left wing was sent into Kentucky.

The other two companies, L and M, remained at Indianapolis for nearly a year and then were transferred to the eastern part of Tennessee and united with the left wing. The right wing fought in many of the most severe engagements in the East and was finally mustered out of service August 7, 1865. The casualties of these six companies totaled six hundred and five men. The left wing participated in the battles of Murfreesboro, Missionary Ridge and in all of the engagements fought by Sherman in his march through Georgia. While at Savannah the remaining veterans and recruits were consolidated with the Eighth Indiana Cavalry. From that city this regiment followed Sherman north through the Carolinas and was mustered out at Lexington, North Carolina, July 20, 1865. Franklin county had at least one member in Company L, John M. Colescott; four in Company M. John Batzner, Alfred H. Lawson, Samuel Spidle and John Stewart. Among the unassigned recruits were George S. Golden, who was mustered in September 18, 1863, and discharged with his company August 7, 1865.

The Fifty-second Regiment was partially organized at Rushville and marched to Indianapolis, where it was consolidated with the Fifty-sixth or Railroad Regiment. The regimental organization was perfected during the first week in February, 1862, and on the 9th of that month it appeared before Fort Henry, Tennessee. Franklin county was well represented in this regiment, having volunteers in Companies B, F, G and H. There were six privates in Company B. There were seventy-two in Company F, including fifty-four privates and eighteen commissioned and non-commissioned officers. A. J. Ross was commissioned captain of this company October 3, 1861, and resigned January 19, 1863. Salem M. Shumway was the first lieutenant, resigning his commission April 17, 1862. Edward A. Boaz was the first second lieutenant. John E. Swarts was first sergeant; Charles White, John G. Cowan, W. H. Houston and S. C. Cramer, sergeants; Early Burk, Orange Ryan, William E. Wilson, J. L. Grinstead, Jabez Smith, Louis Gilbert, George W. Osborn and Thomas D. Monroe, corporals; Lewis Lawrence and William I. Wilson, musicians; wagoner, James Pruett. Company G had five privates. Company H had forty privates and five non-commissioned officers. Frederick Deike, of New Trenton, was captain of this company, and John P. T. Davis, second lieutenant.

The Fifty-seventh Regiment was recruited from the fifth and eleventh congressional districts, mainly through the efforts of Rev. J. W. T. McMullen and Rev. F. A. Hardin. It was mustered into the service November 18, 1861, at Richmond, Indiana. Franklin county had eight men in Company G of this regiment and all of them enlisted as privates from Fairfield.

The Sixty-eighth Regiment was recruited in the fourth congressional district, and organized at Greensburg under the superintendence of Benjamin C. Shaw, formerly major of the Seventh Indiana and lieutenant-colonel of the Sixty-eighth upon its organization. The regiment was mustered into the service at Indianapolis August 19, 1862, with Edward A. King as colonel, and at midnight of the same day it started for Louisville, Kentucky. Practically all of its service was in the South and it was mustered out at Nashville, June 20, 1865. Franklin county had more men in this regiment than in and other recruited in this county; Brookville at this time had one hundred five men at the front out of two hundred thirty voters. Three complete companies, officers and privates were recruited in the county, C, G and H. Edmund Finn was commissioned major of this regiment November 6, 1863, promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel November 15, 1863, and mustered out with the rank of major. Edwin W. High was commissioned adjutant of the regiment January 1, 1864, and mustered out as commissary sergeant. Three successive quartermasters of this regiment came from Brookville, namely: Augustus D. Lynch, E. W. Willis and William H. Remy. Dr. L. W. Hodgkins, of Fairfield, was commissioned assistant surgeon August 19, 1862. Company A had twelve non-commissioned officers and privates. Company C was made up entirely from Franklin county. Its commissioned officers were as follows: Captains, William H. Smith and Richard L. Leeson; first lieutenants, R. L. Leeson, John Reese and John R. Kennedy; second lieutenants, John Reese, Moses H. Kibbe, John Burkhardt and Isaac C. Worden. Company D had two from this county, John Francis and Jefferson E. Trimble. Company G was composed entirely of Franklin county recruits. The commissioned officers were as follows: Captains, Lawrence V. C. Lynn and George W. Claypool; first lieutenants, George W. Claypool, Joseph R. Clarke and Oliver B. Holsted; second lieutenants, Austin Webb, Joseph R. Clarke, C. B. Moore and A. R. Ryman. Company H was also composed entirely of Franklin county volunteers. The commissioned officers were as follows: Captains, Edmund Finn and F. M. Wilkinson; first lieutenants, Francis M. Wilkinson, E. H. Case and John M. Davis; second lieutenants, L. W. Buckingham, E. H. Case and Shadrach Stringer.

Edwin W. High, of Metamora, was asked by the Sixty-eighth Indiana Veteran Association to write the history of this regiment, and issued in 1902 a volume of more than four hundred pages covering every phase of the career of this regiment. This volume has the reputation of being one of the best regimental histories ever published in the state and reflects great

honor upon its author. Franklin county is glad to claim Mr. High as one of its sterling citizens. He was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1841, and removed to Metamora, Franklin county, Indiana, in 1852. On August 6, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Sixty-eighth Indiana; appointed orderly sergeant on January 3, 1864; appointed commissary sergeant of the regiment on March 18, 1864; promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment on May 20, 1864. However, the regiment being reduced below the number required for the muster of a colonel, he was not mustered into the rank to which he had been appointed.

In June, 1864, he was placed on detached duty as a clerk at Chattanooga and served there until March 4, 1865. Later he was detailed for duty as clerk in the war department at Washington, D. C., and ordered to report to Major-General Steedman in the field. He was assigned to duty as clerk in charge of the court-martial records of the district of Etowah, in which capacity he served until June 11, 1865. In 1866 he accepted a position as inspector and gauger in the United States internal revenue department, and in the following year removed to Louisville, Kentucky, to accept a position in United States service, and was soon given the position of chief of the registered letter division, Louisville postoffice. In 1868 he began the study of law in the office of Hon. James Speed, attorney-general of the United States under President Lincoln, which he continued for over three years. In 1871 he was married to Mary D. Banes, of Metamora, Indiana, who died in September, 1890. He was engaged in constant practice as a lawyer until his death.

The Fourth Cavalry (Seventy-seventh) Regiment was organized at Indianapolis, August 22, 1862, with Isaac P. Gray as colonel. On the completion of its organization the aspect of affairs became so threatening in Kentucky that the regiment was divided, four companies being sent to Henderson under command of John A. Platter and the remaining companies to Louisville, whence they were ordered into the interior of Kentucky. The regiment fought in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama, and engaged in many of the severest engagements of the war. It was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, June 29, 1865. Franklin county had forty-two privates and two officers in Company B of this regiment. William H. Bracken was commissioned first lieutenant August 2, 1862, and mustered out with this rank with his regiment at the close of the war. John P. Wilson was commissioned second lieutenant August 2, 1862, and resigned his commission February 27, 1863. The non-commissioned officers of Company B included the following: Henry H. Blackman, sergeant; Hugh

West, quartermaster-sergeant: Leigh H. Hamond, George W. Neuman and Ignatius L. Koehler, corporals; Lewis F. Royer, bugler. There were forty-two privates in this company: James Abbott, John B. Bobe, William Baker, James W. Bell, William H. Berry, Joseph M. Clark, John B. Cook, William Castle, Thomas A. Conley, Robert J. Cain, Frank Diefenbach, Charles M. Davis, Cassius Dearmond, William Fogle, Frank Fox, John Gagle, Henry Gibcke, Peter Gerber, Judson Hayes, Andrew J. Heasom, Henry Hartman, Ezra Keeler, William Keeler, William P. Knight, John Lackey, George Monroe, Clinton Misner, Samuel Roe, Henry A. Risk, William W. Robertson, Powell Stant, Robert M. Stoops, William J. Stewart, Obadiah Stevens, John A. Thalheimer, Parker Tappen, Shelby Utsler, John Utsler, Isaiah Utsler, James R. Williams, Louis Wagoner and John C. Young.

The Eighty-third Regiment was organized at Lawrenceburg in September, 1862, with Benjamin J. Spooner as colonel. The organization was composed of nine companies of volunteers for three years and one company of drafted men. The latter was discharged from service at the expiration of nine months from November 15, 1862. Shortly after it was mustered in, the regiment was sent to Memphis, Tennessee, and during the rest of 1862 and until the fall of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, the regiment was fighting around that stronghold. After the fall of Vicksburg the regiment was transferred to Chattanooga and fought in the great battle at Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863. Following this the regiment went with Sherman in his campaign until he reached Atlanta, and then turned and moved northward in pursuit of Hood. After driving the rebel commander into northern Alabama the Eighty-third returned to Atlanta and remained with Sherman until he reached Savannah. It then followed him northward through the Carolinas and after the surrender of Lee and Johnson marched to Washington, D. C., where it participated in the Grand Review, May 23-24, 1865. The regiment was mustered out June 3, 1865, after having traveled four thousand miles by land, eighteen hundred miles on steamboat and four hundred eight-five miles by rail—making a total of six thousand two hundred eighty-five miles traveled during its term of service. During its career the regiment was under actual fire for more than two hundred days. Franklin county had recruits in four companies, D, E, H and K. Company D had ten nine months' privates from this county: Joseph Doerflein, Mathew Herbert, Bernhard Hoelscher, Henry Macke, John Meyrose, Theodore Moormann, Anthony Rahe, Balthasar Roell, Henry Wintering and Frank Zeh. Company E had one private, Peter H. Huber. Company H had three privates, Henry Hensler, Lewis Etter and Herman Weighmeier. Company

K enrolled a total of forty-eight men from this county, including officers and privates. The officers of this company were as follows: Captain, John M. Cresswel; first sergeant, Wilbur F. Hitt; second sergeants, William H. Keeler, John Mixer; corporals, Recompence Carter, John W. Feighan, John H. Kramer and George W. Abraham; musician, Dennis R. Sizelove; wagoner, Patrick Dugan. The privates of this company were as follows: Patrick H. Coleman, Michael Doherty, Aaron C. Fry, James A. Harrell, Peter Huegel, Michael A. Jacob, Joseph Kopp, Nathan Martin, Frederick Meyrose, Lyman B. Reynolds, Moses Rariden, Daniel K. Smith, William Stech, John Siefert, Philip Schwegler, Frank Schlosser, Lewis W. Woodruff, Jesse M. Woodruff, Frank Wagoner, Conrad Wagner, George Wilhelm, Anthony Weber, Frederick Wachsmann and Anthony Wobbe.

The Fifth Cavalry (Ninetieth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers) was organized at Indianapolis in August and September, 1862. Four companies were mustered into the service in August, five in September and three in October. The companies were divided and several of them were sent to the southwestern part of the state to keep order and quell any incipient uprising on the part of the Southern sympathizers. Later, all the companies of the regiment united at Glasgow, Kentucky, and during the remainder of their time in service fought in practically all of the Southern states. This regiment was in twenty-two separate battles, and during the month of June, 1864, was under fire every day in the month. It actually marched two thousand four hundred miles and was transported one thousand miles on water. It captured six hundred forty prisoners, a number equivalent to more than half of its own enrollment. Of this regiment thirty-four were killed on the battlefield: thirteen died from wounds; seventy-four died in the hospital; one hundred fifteen died in rebel prisons; seventy-two were wounded in action; four hundred ninety-seven were captured at various times—making a total casualty list of eight hundred twenty-nine. Franklin county had two men in Company C. Seymore L. Pierce and Austin Mason. Pierce was mustered in as first sergeant August 5, 1862, promoted to second lieutenant, May 4, 1863, and commissioned captain March 10, 1864. Austin Mason, also of Laurel, was mustered in as sergeant August 9, 1865, and was mustered out as a private June 15, 1865. William D. Barwick was a private in Company G.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment was recruited during the winter of 1863-64 from the fourth and seventh congressional districts and rendezvoused at Greensburg. It was mustered into service March 9, 1864, with John C. McQuiston as colonel. Nine days later the regiment

left for Nashville and on the 4th of April the regiment marched to Charleston, Tennessee, spending twenty days marching from morning until night. It joined Sherman's army in Georgia and remained with him until after the fall of Atlanta, when it turned to follow Hood back into Tennessee. It was in the battle of Nashville and was later taken to Washington, D. C. From that city it was taken by water to Fort Anderson, North Carolina, and was later sent into the interior of the state to meet General Sherman at Goldsboro. The regiment was mustered out of the service at Raleigh, North Carolina, on August 25, 1865. When it reached Indianapolis on September 4 it only had an aggregate of five hundred, rank and file, left out of the original thousand men. Franklin county had one hundred and thirteen men in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment, divided among Companies A, B, D, E, G, H, I and K. There were four in A, thirteen in B, eleven in D, five in E, two in G, six in H, twelve in I and sixty-five in K.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment was mustered into the one-hundred-day service at Indianapolis, May 25, 1864. Franklin county furnished eighty-six privates and the commissioned officers for Company H. The officers were as follows: Captain, Robert Allen; first lieutenant, William H. Jones; second lieutenant, Edward D. Waltz. In Terrell's Report (Vol. VII., p. 361) the statement is made that these men were "supposed" to be mustered out upon the expiration of their enlistment. According to the records, Wilson Morrow, of Brookville, was commissioned major of this regiment on June 1, 1864, but for some reason, not disclosed, declined the honor. This regiment saw service in Tennessee.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment was mustered into the service at Indianapolis, June 8, 1864, with George Humphrey as colonel. This regiment was one of the eight one-hundred-day regiments (numbered consecutively from the one hundred thirty-second to the one hundred thirty-ninth, inclusive) which were raised in the summer of 1864. As fast as these regiments were mustered in they were sent to Nashville, Tennessee, and during their three months at the front guarded railroads in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia for the purpose of keeping open the lines of communication used by General Sherman. These regiments all served beyond their one hundred days and then returned to Indianapolis, where they were discharged from their service. Franklin county had fifty-two privates in Company B of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment and all of the commissioned officers. The officers were as follows: Captains, John Colter and Abner Lee; first lieutenants, Allen W. Monroe, Abner Lee and James Gillespie; second lieutenants, Abner Lee, James Gillespie and Jacob P. Blazier.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment was recruited for the one-year service in July, 1864, most of the companies being from the tenth congressional district. The regiment was organized and mustered into the service on November 3, 1864, with John M. Comparet as colonel. It was sent to Nashville, and later followed Sherman through Georgia as far as Atlanta. It then returned to Tennessee, fought in the battle of Nashville and remained on duty at that city until mustered out July 14, 1865. Franklin county had only two men in this regiment, both being members of Company I, Corporal Henry Bridge, of Laurel, and Private Jesse Bridge of the same place. Both were mustered out with their regiment.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment was recruited in the first, third and fourth congressional districts, organized at Indianapolis, March 3, 1865, and mustered into the service six days later with M. C. Welsh as colonel. It arrived at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, on March 11, and performed post and guard duty at various places in Virginia until it was mustered out of the service at Baltimore, August 31, 1865. Franklin county had fifty-seven privates and non-commissioned officers and four commissioned officers. Thomas C. Shepperd was commissioned quartermaster, February 24, 1865. Company A had eight privates, as follows: Walker Bacon, James Baker, Samuel Bartlow, Hickman Dean, Charles Hamman, William Hamilton, Franklin Smith and James Wilson. Company F had forty-four men from Franklin county. John Burkhardt was commissioned captain of this company March 1, 1865, and surrendered his commission on the 27th of the following May. James A. Rodman was commissioned second lieutenant of Company F, June 1, 1865. Charles Conner and Charles Washburn, both of Metamora, were made sergeants February 1, 1865. Thomas Keeler, James B. French, William Heineman and Lucius Gates were corporals. The privates were as follow: Rollin G. Adams, Henry Butler, James Butler, James Buckley, John Castle, A. J. Cameron, Frederick Ellerman, Noah Dare, George Frederick, John Ferris, Z. L. Ferguson, Amos M. Geyer, John Holiday, William Holiday, John Hurley, J. C. Howard, George W. Johnson, John Kelley, Clarence LaRue, George McWhinney, Wilson McAnnally, Elmore Maguire, James Murray, Lewis Morelock, John McAnnally, John W. Pettycrew, William Roberts, Jonathan Rusing, Simpson M. Rusing, John G. Schoke, James M. Steward, John S. Steward, William Stephens, Henry Wolf, George Washington and John A. Wiggans. Company H had seven Franklin county recruits, Second Lieutenant Frederick Hallowell and six privates, John M. Jaques, Samuel Abercrombie, Henry C. Bearsley, John A. Liming, John H. Stafford and David Worship.

The One Hundred-Forty-seventh Regiment was composed of seven companies from the fifth congressional district, two from the eleventh and one composed of detachments from Benton, Henry and Fayette counties. These were organized into a regiment at Indianapolis, March 13, 1865, with Milton Peden as colonel. It was sent into Virginia, and remained in the Shenandoah valley until mustered out August 4, 1865. Franklin county had three privates in Company D, William L. Gilmore, James M. Osborn and John Osborn, all from Metamora. William Feffers, of Fairfield, was a private in Company E.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment was recruited in the sixth congressional district and was mustered in at Indianapolis, February 25, 1865, with Nicholas R. Ruckle as colonel. It performed garrison duty in the central part of Tennessee until it was mustered out of the service September 5, 1865. Franklin county had thirty-eight men in this regiment, distributed among Companies A, B and G. The following twenty-three privates were in Company A: Wiley Ackman, John W. Boots, Charles Aplin, William F. Crouch, Charles M. Cole, Benjamin F. Childs, Martin Glaze, John Gray, John Godfrey, Lewis Gordon, John Jackson, Samuel Kaskey, Andrew Kirk, Edward Lowey, James S. Monroe, Patrick McKinley, Lloyd Rariden, Decatur Simms, Andrew J. Stephenson, Thomas G. Strue, William Stephenson, William T. Snodgrass, William D. Tomlinson and Lawrence Willhof. There were four men in Company B, Samuel Danbury, James Graves, Frederick Ward and John G. Williams. Company G enlisted eleven Franklin county recruits, as follow: John D. Atkinson, John I. Abrams, David H. Abrams, Charles B. Abrams, Peter Bradley, William Craig, James King, John Mills, Joseph Newton and Jones Tobin.

The Nineteenth Battery of Light Artillery was mustered into the service at Indianapolis, August 5, 1862, with Samuel J. Harris as captain. It immediately joined the Army of the Ohio in Kentucky and took an active part in driving Bragg out of the state. It fought in numerous engagements in Kentucky and Tennessee and later followed Sherman to Atlanta. After the fall of that city, the Nineteenth Battery pursued Hood into northern Georgia, but rejoined Sherman before he reached Savannah. It remained with that general until the close of the war, and was mustered out June 10, 1865. Franklin county had a few men in this battery.

The Twentieth Indiana Battery of Light Artillery was organized at Indianapolis and mustered into the service, September 19, 1862, with Frank A. Rose as captain. This battery first saw service in Kentucky and later moved into Tennessee, where it was given charge of the siege guns at Nash-

ville. Later it was employed in guarding railroads and also did much skirmishing through Alabama and Georgia. It took part in the final defeat of Hood's army at Nashville, in December, 1864. During 1865 it was stationed at Chattanooga most of the time until it was mustered out June 28, 1865. Franklin county had a few men in this battery.

The Twenty-third Battery of Light Artillery was recruited during the fall of 1862 and organized at Indianapolis, November 8, 1862. From that time until July 4, 1863, the battery was stationed at Indianapolis under the command of Generals Carrington, Hascall and Wilcox. Its duties consisted mainly in aiding the guarding of the rebel prisoners. A part of the battery accompanied the Seventy-first Regiment to Monroe, Sullivan and Green counties, Indiana, to quell disturbances caused by Knights of the Golden Circle. Later the battery was sent into Kentucky and after Morgan came over into Indiana, it was sent after him to this state. After assisting in his capture it returned to Indianapolis, where it remained until the fall of 1863. In 1864 the battery was sent to Georgia and helped Sherman on his famous march to the sea. After the fall of Atlanta it returned to Tennessee and in the fall of 1864 it was taken to Virginia and from thence to North Carolina, where it participated in the last engagement between the Northern and Southern armies in that state. It was mustered out at Indianapolis, July 2, 1865. Franklin county had some men in this battery.

It is difficult to tell how many colored troops Franklin county furnished the Union army during the Civil War. The names of three—Harrison Allen, Njxon C. Cazy and Peter Jones—are listed as being members of the Eighth Regiment of United States Colored Troops. This regiment included three hundred twenty-seven colored men, all of whom were enlisted from Indiana.

In addition to the regiments which have been enumerated as containing Franklin county volunteers, there were other regiments in the state which had one or more recruits from this county. A number of men from this county enlisted in Ohio regiments. W. C. Lynn, Thomas Marlatt and T. C. Shepperd enlisted in the Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry as musicians and were mustered out in 1862. It is interesting to note that the first man from Franklin county who gave his life for his country was Samuel R. John, a son of Robert and Martha John of Brookville. He had enlisted in the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry at the opening of the war and was killed at Middle Fork Bridge in the Rich Mountain (Virginia) campaign. John was clerking in a store in Ohio when the war opened, which accounts for the fact that he enlisted in an Ohio regiment.

SOME CIVIL WAR STATISTICS.

In 1862 C. C. Binkley, provost marshal for Franklin county, gathered the data for the following table of the county. This shows the number of men of militia age in each township, the number of volunteers up to that time, the number exempted on account of physical disability, number now in service, number subject to draft and the percent. of volunteers credited to each township. This table is copied from the *Franklin Democrat* of September 12, 1862.

TOWNSHIPS.	Number of Militia Age.	Number of Volunteers.	Number exempt for disability.	Volunteers now in service.	Number subject to draft.	Per cent. now in service.
Bath -----	125	30	17	29	108	21
Blooming Grove -----	120	46	32	44	88	33
Brookville -----	517	278	107	151	410	38
Butler -----	192	50	24	48	168	22
Fairfield -----	105	45	24	42	81	34
Highland -----	274	28	41	26	233	10
Laurel -----	203	117	24	109	179	38
Metamora -----	136	109	14	103	122	40
Posey -----	137	80	25	67	112	37
Ray -----	277	31	24	27	253	9
Salt Creek -----	130	91	17	88	113	44
Springfield -----	276	96	37	92	239	29
White Water -----	213	53	26	51	187	21
	<u>2,705</u>	<u>1,054</u>	<u>412</u>	<u>977</u>	<u>2,293</u>	

THE DRAFT BY TOWNSHIPS IN OCTOBER, 1862.

Ray Township—Bernard Brune, John H. Kreienbaum, J. Henry Rendes, Joseph Freihage, Lewis Stone, Frederick Tormoehle, Joseph Wanstrath, Bernard Grissehop, John Roever, John H. Boeggeman, Henry Klostermann, Henry Roell, Casper Gaupel, Abraham Hilton, Jacob Weber, Mack Schneider, Henry Krenger, Bernard Raab, Joseph Burlage, Antony Fischeser, Henry H. Blanke, Christopher Knabe, Frederick Knapman, Jacob Huber, Louis Meyer, Bernard Hinnecamp, Henry Boerstead, Othniel T. Biggs, Adam Vierling, Bernard Gruenkemeier, Joseph Middendorf, Bernard Baumer, Henry Macke, Franz Scheper, Jr., John Bredewater, Thomas E. Biggs, Antony Hackman, Frederick Meyer, Henry Niemeyer, Frank Rolfus, George H. Minning, Francis Wehlage, John P. Fisse, John Haverkos, Henry Kruthaup, John B. Sandmann, William Rahe, Vincent Welling, Frank Raver, Henry Seigering, Theodore Moormann, Clemens Rosser, Christopher Schwegman, Herman Waechter, John W. Holmauer, Joseph Ziegelmeyer, Henry Wintering, John H. Rolfus, Francis Meyer, William Dwenger.

Highland Township—Henry Stahlmann, Frederick Siebenthaler, George Chapman, William Mergenthal, George Schlapp, John E. Ripperger, Adam Berg, Stephen Howe, S. M. Riter, Frederick Batzner, John Molter, John Woolver, Washington Howe, John Sefrin, Joseph Bondle, Peter Franzmann, Charles Rupp, Peter Brickner, Eli Parkhurst, James Chapman, Nathan Baker, Philip Eschenbach, Pius Geiger, George Huber, Henry Hartman, George B. Siebenthaler, George Reiter, Jamison Cox, William Prifogle, Godfreid Siebenthaler, Valentine Boll, Aloyious Huber, John Geis, William Stewart, George Puskamp, Charles Fertig, Andrew Wissel, George Wiwi, John Batzner, Reuban Benton, Henry Bruns, Clinton Armstron, William Cooley, Herman Becker, Frederick Bruns, Henry Siebenthaler, Peter Grose, Christian Ellerman, Christopher Amberger, Allen McFee, John Stallmann, Frederick Feit, Mathias Yagley, Joseph Geis.

White Water Township—Lemuel Sparks, James Hampson, William Blackburn, Nicholas Stone, Joseph Barrow, George C. Cleaver, George W. Gant, Moses Smith, Charles Gille, Ambrose Williams, John F. Hutchinson, Nathan R. Butcher, John Carter, John S. Hyde, John Hurst, John M. Jaques, John Dale, Frederick Kirk; James Hollowell, John M. Rudicill, William Selves, Adam Rifner, Alfred J. Freeland, Thomas Standsberry, William Jaques.

Butler Township—Michael Gehrig, B. Gruenkemeier, John Conrad, Christian Hessler, F. W. Wittkemper, John Ragan, Lawrence Stengel, John

Heggemann, Charles Wittkemper, Peter Motsch, William Hassmann, Martin Krinker, Albert Brunsmann, John Wirtz, Jacob Zins, Addison Garrison, J. M. Jones, Gerhart Meyer, Israel Cohen, Richard Milburn.

Bath Township—Edward J. Goff, James Landon, Asa Acres, Harrison McClain, Benjamin Miller, James Moran, Andrew Lockridge, George Richmond, James Dair, Jacob Sites, John W. Smolley, Alexander Young, James Hetrick, Alexander Tucker, Joseph Wallace.

Springfield Township—Lewis Bolton, Owen Davis, Peter Dearmond, William Seal, Peter Huth, Jonathan Miles, James Hiatt, Joseph L. Carson, George T. McClellan, John L. Riter, Richard O'Byrne, Jacob Gratwohl, William H. H. Thomas, John Barry.

These men were to report at Indianapolis, October 15, 1862, and if any failed to appear they were arrested by the marshal. Drafted men were permitted to volunteer in old regiments or for one year's service. Substitutes were accepted when they reported to the camp at Indianapolis. The other townships in the county had furnished their quota and were not subject to the draft.

QUOTAS AND CREDITS.

The following is a statement of quotas and credits of Franklin county under calls of February 1, March 14, and July 18, 1864, as shown by Adjutant-General Terrell's Report, December 31, 1864:

Townships of Franklin County.	Quota of Feb. 1, 1864.	Quota of March 14, 1864.	Quota of July 18, 1864.	First Enrollment.	Total Quotas and Deficiencies.	New Recruits.	Veterans.	Credits by Draft.	Total Credits by Enlist. & Draft.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Deficiency.	Surplus.
Bath	12	8	21	124	48	44	9	---	53	21	---	32	---	5
Fairfield	15	6	14	86	35	48	---	---	48	8	---	36	---	13
Bg. Grove	17	7	15	93	59	29	---	7	36	20	---	16	3	---
Laurel	32	13	30	178	75	41	23	---	73	7	---	66	2	---
Posey	20	8	17	99	45	28	15	---	45	6	---	39	---	---
Salt Creek	19	8	16	97	43	31	12	---	43	4	---	39	---	---
Metamora	20	8	19	113	47	30	16	---	56	---	---	56	---	9
Brookville	78	31	79	480	188	125	28	35	188	62	---	126	---	---
Springfield	37	15	35	210	87	74	13	---	87	40	---	47	---	---
W. Water	36	14	36	213	80	60	34	---	94	21	---	73	---	8
Highland	36	14	25	207	85	64	3	24	91	38	1	52	---	6
Butler	26	10	28	170	64	50	---	18	68	30	---	33	1	---
Ray	30	12	29	176	71	47	24	---	71	4	---	---	---	---
Totals	385	154	374	2246	913	671	191	86	948	261	1	682	6	41

It will never be known exactly how many Franklin county men volunteered in the Civil War, but it is safe to say that the county furnished more

than the nine hundred and forty-eight men credited to it by Terrell's Reports. The above table shows in detail some interesting facts concerning the enlistments in the various townships of the county, and is the last table shown in Terrell's Report. On April 14, 1865, Franklin county was called upon to furnish one hundred and ninety-two men, but before anything was done the war had closed.

Franklin county was credited in 1861 with two thousand seven hundred and five men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five who were subject to military duty. Of this number, four hundred and twelve were exempt for disability or other reason, which left two thousand two hundred and ninety-three subject to the draft. Owing to the fact that many of the men from Franklin county enlisted in other counties, and even in other states, it is very difficult to obtain a complete roster of the men from the county in the Civil War. The original muster rolls are all missing, except that of Company C, Sixty-eighth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. According to the report of Adjutant-General Terrell, Franklin county furnished nine hundred and forty-eight men for service at the front during the Civil War. This does not include those who took part in the Morgan invasion or those who were in the Home Guards organized in the fall of 1863.

RELIEF OF SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

The outbreak of the rebellion found the national government not only without an army, but without the means to equip it. Out of this double deficiency grew an army of citizens who not only needed more care than the government could give, but who left families dependent upon them needing help which no government has ever given. Before the first year of the war had passed, it was apparent that the soldiers would have to depend upon their local counties for many of the actual necessities of life. There was particularly a demand for clothing and shoes, and when the first cold weather struck the soldiers in the fall of 1861 the women of the North began to prepare and send to the front warm clothing. The efforts to meet the needs of the soldiers at the front in the way of clothing, food and medical supplies is one of the most interesting sidelights on the great Civil War. In addition to the voluntary contributions of citizens, each county and township in the state raised by taxation sums of money known as bounties and reliefs. Franklin county showed its patriotic zeal and devotion to the Union cause by raising over a quarter of a million of dollars, as is shown by the following figures:

Raised by the county—

Bounty -----	\$244,206.00	
Relief -----	4,074.05	
Miscellaneous -----	5,705.32	
	<hr/>	\$253,985.37

Raised by townships—

Bounty -----	\$ 30,000.00	
Relief -----	3,000.00	
	<hr/>	\$33,000.00

Total raised in the county ----- \$286,985.37

The mothers, wives and sweethearts of the soldiers who went from Franklin county sent large quantities of clothing and provisions to the front during the last three years of the war. Some idea of the nature of these articles may be gathered from the Christmas boxes of 1861, which were sent by the women of Mt. Carmel to the men of the Thirty-seventh Regiment. The list included the following: 59 woolen blankets, 66 feather pillows, 17 bed sacs, 14 sheets, 8 pillow cases, 6 calico bed gowns, 11 pairs woolen mittens, 28 pairs sox, 12 cans fruit and 2 cans jelly, 22 pecks dried apples, 1 dozen tin plates, 2 dozen tin cups, 3 sets knives and forks, 1 dozen spoons, \$14 to pay the express on boxes.

An interesting sidelight on the relief in Brookville is disclosed by the book in the possession of Harry M. Stoops, containing the reports of the relief committee of the town. From the reports it appears that the greatest amount of relief was given in 1864 and 1865. Subscription papers were circulated asking for assistance, and the following is copied from the head of one of these papers:

"We, the undersigned, subscribe and pay the sums of money placed opposite our respective names to the relief committee; said committee to use, pay out and distribute to the benefit and relief of soldiers' families, residents of the town of Brookville and vicinity, as they in their discretion may deem most beneficial." (Dated February 17, 1864)

This particular paper had donations ranging from \$10 to 50 cents, with twenty-eight subscribers, giving a total of \$77.50. The relief committee in charge for practically all of 1864 was composed of C. C. Binkley, George F. Maxwell and John Roberts. They collected not only money, but clothing, provisions and wood. This committee appointed sub-committees, who investigated all cases and recommended such relief as they thought should be

given. In this volume just mentioned there are more than one hundred receipts which read as follows:

"Mr. H. C. Gallion: Let Mrs. _____ have \$2 worth of goods and charge to relief committee." (This was signed by the three members of the relief committee.)

Other reports show where Nathaniel Holmes hauled forty-six loads of wood to destitute families, for which he received 25 cents a load. Scores of receipts show where half-bushels of potatoes, turnips, cabbage and apples were distributed to the needy. It is safe to say that no soldier's family in Brookville suffered for the necessities of life if the relief committee was able to learn of their destitution. And what was true of Brookville applies equally to the rest of the county, as is shown by the large amount expended for relief work.

When the Legislature met in January, 1865, Governor Morton laid before it the question of providing relief for the families of soldiers. That body passed a bill on March 4 assessing a tax of 30 cents on each \$100 worth of property in the state, the proceeds of which was to be applied to soldiers' families. In accordance with instructions sent out to the county auditors, August 4, 1865, pursuant to this act, Franklin county reported that there were one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight beneficiaries in the county who would come under the act. This meant that Franklin county had to raise \$13,962.24, the same being raised by taxation, as above stated.

HOME GUARDS.

During the course of the Civil War the Legislature authorized the formation of local militia companies, which were to be known as Home Guards, or the Indiana Legion, the latter name being given to it by Adjutant-General Terrell in his report. Pursuant to the order authorizing the formation of local companies, Franklin county organized a regiment of nine companies in the fall of 1863. The companies, with their officers, were as follows:

Whitcomb Home Guards—Captain, Robert Allen; first lieutenant, Justin K. Proctor; second lieutenant, John Blue.

Brookville Guards—Captain, William H. Jones; first lieutenant, James C. Howland; second lieutenant, Oscar A. Beeks.

Laurel Guards—Captain, William L. Day; first lieutenant, William Tucker; second lieutenant, William W. Williams.

Buena Vista Guards—Captain, George W. Phillips; second lieutenant, William J. Pugh; second lieutenant, John F. Ryan.

Metamora Legion—Captain, John Colter; first lieutenant, James B. Holland; second lieutenant, Jacob B. Blazier.

Fairfield Guards—Captains, Zachariah Ferguson and James A. Mill; first lieutenants, Charles H. Bassett, James A. Mills and Van Buren Rigor; second lieutenant, John A. Hughes.

Springfield Guards—Captain, William H. Schultz; first lieutenant, Samuel T. Bourne; second lieutenant, John W. McClure.

State Line Rangers—Captain, George W. Finley; first lieutenant, Edward Waltz; second lieutenant, Henry Luring.

Franklin Guards (raised at New Trenton)—Captain, Absalom R. Case; first lieutenant, William H. Stowe; second lieutenant, George R. Adair.

MORGAN'S RAID.

On Wednesday morning, July 8, 1863, General Morgan crossed over the line from Kentucky to Indiana. He had four thousand mounted men with him, and for the next five days created more consternation in Indiana than the state has ever known. It is not the purpose of this paragraph to give in detail the story of Morgan's raid in Indiana, only in so far as it is concerned with Franklin county. Morgan first appeared before Corydon, and at that place three volunteers were killed and one mortally wounded. On the afternoon of the 9th Morgan marched out of Corydon and soon appeared before Palmyra in the northern part of Harrison county. Here Morgan separated his forces, part going to Greenville, part to Paoli and the rest going forward to Vienna. His forces came together at Salem at nine o'clock on the morning of the 10th. From Salem, Morgan started in an easterly direction, having found out that it was not prudent to advance toward Indianapolis, as he had originally intended to do. Some of his men went through Brownstown and others through Canton and New Philadelphia and spent the night at Lexington in Scott county. On Saturday afternoon, the 11th, Morgan came in sight of Vernon, but there was too strong a force posted there, so he passed the town by without making an attempt to capture it. On Saturday night Morgan camped near Dupont, about eight miles southeast of Vernon. About four o'clock on the morning of Sunday, July 12, Morgan passed through Dupont on the way to Versailles in Ripley county. He reached that place at half-past one o'clock, captured Col. J. H. Gravens with three hundred militia, and robbed the county treasury of five thousand dollars of public funds.

It was on this memorable Sunday that Franklin county got its only first-hand experience of the Civil War. The knowledge that Morgan with

his band of marauders was in Ripley and Dearborn counties on that day created the wildest excitement among the citizens of Franklin county. The gallantry and the alacrity with which the citizen soldiery rushed to arms in defense of their homes was praiseworthy and commendable in the highest degree. From early Sunday morning until Morgan crossed over the line into Ohio on Monday night, Brookville was in a perfect uproar and preparations for defense were to be seen on every hand.

The *Franklin Democrat*, of Brookville, in its issue of July 17, 1863, gives a graphic description of these few exciting days in the town and county: "In our town, with the most generous enthusiasm, the people have hastened to take up arms to drive out the impudent invaders of our soil. With a zeal and alacrity almost without parallel, they have dropped the sickle and plow and, rifle in hand, have joined in pursuit of the freebooters. On Sunday, learning that the rebels were in the vicinity of Sunman's Station, every conceivable mode of conveyance was procured to convey our armed citizens to the locality where it was supposed a collision would take place. In his march, Morgan is making wholesale work in the way of stealing horses and his men are mounted on the finest stock in the country. Several of the citizens of this county were relieved of their horses by this freebooter and his men. Among the citizens of the county who contributed horses to Morgan's cause, against their own will, were John P. Case, of New Trenton, and Dr. John Cleaver, of Drewsburg." In addition to robbing the stables, the marauding band did not hesitate to appropriate any articles which met their fancy as they rode through the county. According to the best information obtainable, there were only about ten of Morgan's men in Franklin county. Two troopers appeared at Oldenburg on Saturday afternoon, and, riding into the blacksmith shop of J. H. Kessing, they told him they wanted their horses shod at once. They insisted on having new shoes put on their horses, but Kessing told them he did not have any, although he did have some hanging from the ceiling of the shop. There were some farmers in the shop, but the troopers demanded that their horses be shod at once, and told Kessing that when he had them shod to bring them to the Kuntz saloon (now the Kellermann saloon), and they would pay for his work. He shod them and took them to the saloon, but they immediately jumped upon them and rode away without offering to pay. They rode off toward St. Marys and met Dominic Siefert along the road. Siefert had just sold a horse and had the money in his pocket, but the troopers kindly relieved him of his burden. Before reaching St. Marys they appeared to have passed over into Dearborn county, since they are next heard of at New Alsace.

On Sunday, ten of Morgan's men appeared at the home of George Dud-

ley, about three miles west of St. Peters, and asked to be fed. While Mrs. Dudley was preparing something for them to eat they visited the barn to look at Mr. Dudley's horses, but he had heard of their coming and had hidden his horses in the woods. Not getting any horses, they satisfied themselves by taking three shirts off the line in the yard. After eating the meal prepared for them by Mrs. Dudley, the marauders went to the farm of Frank Rosfelt, in the same township, and took a couple of his horses. They continued on east, and on the other side of New Trenton met the omnibus going up the Miami hill and compelled all of the passengers to hand over their money and valuables. One man from Brookville, Albert Loper, escaped some way or other, while the others were being relieved of their money, and hid in an oats field near the road. The omnibus company lost twelve horses.

It was expected that Brookville would be attacked by Morgan, and consequently every effort was made to defend the town. Colonel Claypool, of Connersville, brought to Brookville on Sunday the Fayette Minute Men and the Ashland Home Guards, numbering, all together, about one hundred and fifty men. This mounted troop remained in Brookville until Thursday morning, and, according to the *Franklin Democrat*, "carried away with them the heartfelt wishes of every member of this community for the soldierly bearing and gentlemanly deportment which characterized the whole troop during their stay. As an evidence of the manner with which they were treated by our citizens, the following resolution was unanimously passed by them just previous to their departure:

"Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of the Fayette Minute Men and the Ashland Home Guards be hereby tendered to the citizens of Brookville, for their generous hospitality and kindness during the time that said companies have been quartered in their midst, and that this resolution be published in the *Democrat and Defender*."

HACKLEMAN POST, NO. 64, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

In the spring of 1882 a number of veterans of the Civil War residing in and around Brookville began to agitate the establishment of a post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Finally twenty-three veterans petitioned the state organization for a charter, and on April 10, 1882, a charter was granted to the petitioners. The charter was issued to Hackleman Post No. 64, the name being suggested by those desiring the charter.

It is pertinent in this connection to say something of Pleasant A. Hackleman, the only general from Indiana killed in the Civil War. He was born

November 15, 1814, in Franklin county, Indiana, and was killed at the battle of Corinth, on October 3, 1862. He was mustered in May 11, 1861, as colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers for the one-year service. He was commissioned colonel May 18, 1861, and was mustered out May 6, 1862, for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general. On May 13, 1862, he was presented with an elegant sword in the presence of his regiment by the enlisted men of the Sixteenth Indiana. He continued in command of the reorganized Sixteenth Indiana until his untimely death on the battlefield.

Hackleman Post was formally organized in the town hall at Brookville on the evening of April 18, 1882. Dr. J. L. Wooden, the mustering officer for the state department of the Grand Army of the Republic, had charge of the meeting and assisted in the organization. The first officers were as follow: William H. Bracken, commander; William H. Jones, senior vice-commander; John J. Sauers, junior vice-commander; John F. McKee, officer of the day; James A. Rodman, officer of the guard; Thomas C. Sheppard, chaplain; Alexander W. Lee, surgeon; Oliver B. Baker, quartermaster; John Burkhardt, adjutant; Robert J. Cain, quartermaster sergeant; George Monroe, sergeant major.

"The objects of the Grand Army of the Republic are purely fraternal, and in no way do they conflict or meddle with sect or creed in politics or in the affairs of society. To preserve and strengthen the fraternal feelings that bound soldiers together in camp and upon battlefield; to perpetuate the memory of the history of the beloved dead; to assist such former comrades-in-arms as in their declining years and from their wounds and hardships might need help and protection; to care for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen; to maintain the allegiance and fidelity of the United States and permanent respect for the constitution tested and proved upon the battlefield, and to encourage the spread of universal liberty and justice to all men, are the objects of the Grand Army of the Republic."

The original charter hanging on the walls of the post room contain the names of twenty-three petitioners, as follow: John Burkhardt, James A. Rodman, William H. Bracken, John F. McKee, William H. Jones, Oliver Baker, Alexander W. Lee, Z. S. Hutchinson, Robert J. Cain, Alanson R. Ryman, Ernest Gagle, John A. Gaines, Lewis Quillhorst, Thomas C. Sheppard, Nathan Davis, George Monroe, John G. Sauers, Adam Thalheimer, Robert M. Stoops, Joseph R. Posey, Jonathan Parvis, C. B. Smith and Peter Amrheine. For some reason three of these, C. B. Smith, Peter Amrheine and Jonathan Parvis, were not present when the post was organized on April

18, 1882. In fact, the name of Smith does not appear in the roll of members at all. Amrheine was apparently mustered in sometime in 1884, although the record of the post gives the date as April 18, 1882. Parvis was mustered in March 22, 1884.

Of the twenty who were mustered in upon the first organization of the post, Peter Amrheine is the only one still living. The present officers of Hackleman Post are as follow: George S. Golden, commander; Thomas B. Thackrey, senior vice-commander; Milton Curry, junior vice-commander; Oliver G. Templeton, quartermaster; John Cowen, adjutant; John Ferris, surgeon; George W. Higgs, chaplain; Frank Fogel, officer of the day; John H. Updike, officer of the guard; Marion Butler, sergeant major; Michael A. Jacob, quartermaster sergeant; Samuel Thomas, patriotic instructor. The delegate for the next state encampment is Samuel Thomas, with George W. Higgs as alternate.

New members have been added to Hackleman Post from year to year until the total membership reached one hundred and fifty-four with the mustering in of Milton Curry, February 21, 1914. The members of the post who have been taken in since it was first established, are as follows: Lewis Hornung. Frank Wieffenbach, Joseph Long. Edward D. Weltey, Jonathan Parvis, John D. Feiber, Andrew J. Heasom, Robert E. Best, James Williams, Philip Shuh, Frederick Ulrich, Peter Stoltz, William Cooley, John J. Posey, Adam Feltz, John Batzner, Levi W. Buckingham, Peter Amrheine, Oliver Stuart, Simeon Colbank, Elhanan W. Jenkins, James Murch, James E. Washington, Patrick Grimes, Michael Maley, Edward Eckley, Louis G. Schiesz, Oliver G. Templeton, James M. Quick, George W. Campbell, Martin V. Holliday, Joseph A. Bedoll, Samuel R. Baker, William M. Baker, Thomas W. Butler, Benjamin Schoonover, William H. King, John R. Kennedy, John V. Swift, Henry Bickel, George W. Davis, Raphael Gall, Charles Samoniell, Conrad Ries, Frederick Rehme, Daniel Bower, John Watler, Richard J. Stoops, Henry F. Teeters, Michael A. Jacobs, Edward H. Morin, George Bauer, William Mergenthal, John Riester, Jesse M. Woodruff, John Castle, John H. Updike, George Koop, John Preifogel, George F. O'Bryne, Adam Stock, John McFall, John C. Schocke, Albert Dickman, Shelby Utsler, George W. Higgs, Andrew J. Isaacs, Henry B. Sauer, Wilbur A. William, Frank Fogel, John Fruits, F. U. Winans, James G. Clark, George C. Cloud, Adam Miller, John W. Grimes, John W. Smiester, John Sieffert, William H. Berry, James P. Howe, Charles H. Stant, R. M. Stoops, John Ferris, George W. Davis, Charles Feary, Thomas J. Swift, John Gallagher, John Grober, William J. Stewart, John Showalter, M. B. Hippard, Andrew Metz-

ger, H. O. Rose, George Moton, James K. Morgan, John Blue, Henry Minckler, M. L. Hennigh, Wilson Fletcher, Franklin Ward, Thomas J. Robinson, Robert Jolliff, Samuel Thomas, Carlton Steward, George S. Golden, J. H. Bossert, David Genn, T. B. Thackery, George W. Evans, Abraham Bossert, Samuel Walton, William Holiday, Zachariah Lyons, G. W. Connair, Libius Monroe, John Cowen, John Roe, H. H. Miller, James Sammis, S. E. Rose, Abraham Miller, Junius Abbott, Nathan Duncan, Samuel Travis, Martin V. Burgess, George K. Osborn, Henry H. Scott, Louis C. Maze, Joel B. Price, Jacob Reisert, James L. Sims, Charles H. Peterman, Hugh West, Jonathan Hayward and Milton Curry.

The Grand Army of the Republic post at Metamora was established in 1884. It was numbered 279 and named the Henry D. Washburn Post, in honor of one of the veterans from this county who gave his life for his country in the Civil War. Since the organization of the post at Metamora there have been forty-three members initiated. Many of these have died, others have transferred their membership to other places, and still others have dropped out for various reasons until at the present time there are only a few members left. The complete list of initiated and transferred members who have been identified with the post at Metamora are as follows: Andrew J. Bowman, John R. Dunlap, William Fields, George Foster, George W. Gates, Joseph Hooper, Alexander W. Lee, Patrick Manly, Henry P. Matthews, James Jones, Simeon F. Ridenour, George W. Riger, Claudius Shafer, Milton Curry, Elisha Morford, George Murray, George Phillips, J. C. Ryman, Charles Hawkins, Thomas Jones, Lynn McWhorter, John E. Swartz, Harrison Swift, David B. Tuell, Hugh Weston, Charles Wolf, James Hannefee, Andrew Alley, J. B. High, Edwin W. High, Benjamin Huddleton, ——— Hobbs, Joseph Scott, Samuel Morford, W. K. Fletcher, James G. Swan, O. C. Gordon, Charles White, John Hurley, Michael Seibel, Asbury Carr, Peter D. Palser and P. B. Francis.

Besides the Grand Army of the Republic posts at Brookville and Metamora, there have been local posts at Laurel, Mt. Carmel, and Andersonville. Deaths and removals have been the cause of all the posts in the county losing most of their members.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The soldiers' monument on the public square at Brookville was finally completed in February, 1901. The striking feature of the monument is a large cannon of the howitzer variety, which is set upon a block of cement

six by four feet and six feet high. Two designs were submitted for the monument and after careful deliberation by the committee, composed of R. J. Stoops, J. Watler and L. G. Schiesz, the design of Dr. Calvin Carter was selected. The base of the monument was built by Theodore H. Brown and consists of stone, faced with Portland cement. The iron bearing of the cannon was made by Williams & Sons and is a remarkable piece of work. The bending of the angle irons has been particularly admired. The cannon which surmounts the substantial pedestal was donated by the national government. Doctor Carter mounted the cannon by means of block and tackle.

In the front of the pedestal is a marble slab with this inscription:

"I am dying, but I die for my country."
 Gen. P. A. Hackleman was the only general from
 Indiana killed in battle during the Civil War.
 Born Nov. 15, 1814. Killed at
 Corinth, Oct. 3, 1862.

On the side facing the court house is an inscription which reads:

"J. P. Bohlander, Co. H, 52 Ind. Inft. Born July 17, 1835,
 drowned in Tenn. River, Jan. 7, 1865."

It was the intention of the post when the monument was erected to place upon the sides of the pedestal the names of all the soldiers from Franklin county who died during the Civil War. Thus far, however, Bohlander is the only soldier whose name appears on the face of the monument.

SPANISH-AMERICAN AND PHILIPPINE WARS.

Franklin county did not furnish a company during the Spanish-American War, although there were a number of men from the county who enlisted elsewhere. Some of these were in the regular army and others in the volunteer service. There have been no less than fifteen enlistments in the regular army since 1898. Augustus Baither enlisted at Indianapolis, February 14, 1898, as a member of Company H, First United States Heavy Artillery, and was in the service for three years. Most of the time was spent in Florida and he was mustered out at Fort Barrancas, in that state, February 14, 1901.

Hugo Tettenborn enlisted at Cincinnati, December 16, 1898, and was mustered in as a private in Company A, Eleventh United States Regiment. He was in the service for three years and four months, although he was paid for three years and a half. He left New York city in January, 1899,

for Cuba and was with his regiment in that island for five weeks. His regiment was then transferred to Porto Rico, where he remained for one year. In the spring of 1900 his regiment was ordered to the Philippines and left New York City April 1 for San Francisco. The regiment was taken to the Philippines by way of Honolulu and spent eighteen months on the islands of Leyte and Somar. The regiment was engaged in picket and patrol duty during all of the time it was on the islands. Only one incident occurred which was particularly exciting. One night about two o'clock a cannon ball hit the door of the barracks and the soldiers rushed out, thinking that they were on the point of being attacked by the savages. They followed the retreating natives with their guns in hand and soon came across the scared Filipinos and cannon which had caused all the disturbance. The cannon was made out of a large bamboo which had been wound around with heavy wire, a fragile piece of ordnance, which did not seem heavy enough to stand more than one shot at the most. Strange to say, the one shot of the cannon was the only shot fired that night. The Eleventh Regiment was brought back to the United States by way of Japan and landed in San Francisco on the 1st of April, 1902. The men were mustered out April 12, 1902.

John H. Ertel enlisted, May 13, 1898, in Company L, Twenty-third United States regulars, and accompanied his regiment to the Philippines at once. They landed on the islands in July, 1898, and saw hard service there until they were mustered out, June 30, 1899, at Jolo. The Twenty-third Regiment was the third to land on the island and was in the assault upon Manila, August 13, 1899. Among other engagements which are noted on the back of the discharge papers of Mr. Ertel is the battle of San Pedro Macati, March 4, 1899. This regiment was engaged in constant skirmishing against the Filipinos on Luzon, Jolo and adjoining islands in the archipelago. Such was the service of Mr. Ertel in the Philippines that his captain wrote on his discharge paper "honest and faithful" and of "excellent" character. The Twenty-third Regiment returned to the United States by way of Japan and landed in San Francisco in August, 1899.

John A. Cook was a member of Troop B, Fifth United States Cavalry. He enlisted September 29, 1898, and was discharged at Utuado, Porto Rico, April 15, 1899. He served in Cuba and Porto Rico. Henry J. Neuman is a master gunner in the United States coast artillery service and is now stationed at Fort Worden, Washington. He enlisted at Fortress Monroe in 1900 and has been in the regular army ever since. He was stationed at Honolulu for two years, but the rest of his service has been in the United States.



C. KEELER CABIN, BLUE CREEK, 1808.



GENERAL HACKLEMAN CABIN.

Albert A. Neuman is now in the United States army in the coast artillery. He enlisted three years ago and is now stationed at Fort DeSoto, Florida. Other young men who have enlisted in the regular army from this county within the past two years are as follows: Frank Showalter, Joseph Peters, Dora Lee, Gus Pelser, Ray Jeter, Peter Hall, Henry DeFausett, John Bucker, Daniel Ulrich, Clarence Wilson, Calvin Wilson and Roswell Winans. It has not been possible to get the military record of these men.

Edward G. Dudley enlisted at Cincinnati in 1898 as a member of Company G, First Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Dr. William Squier, now a practicing physician at Milton, Indiana, was in the regular army during the Filipino insurrection and saw active service in the Philippines.

A number of Franklin county boys have served in the navy during the past few years, but it has not been possible to obtain the complete records of all of them. The names of the following have been found who have spent at least one term in the navy: Peter Dudley, Arthur Meeker, Dora Lee, John Moore, John W. Schebler, Austin Swift and two—Ludwig and Watterson—whose Christian names have not been ascertained. Schebler was accidentally killed as a result of a fall down a stairway on the battleship "Dixie," November 15, 1913. His body was brought to Franklin county and buried at Hamburg, November 21, 1913. Schebler had enlisted on July 12, 1907, and upon the expiration of his first term reenlisted on July 12, 1911. He had served on the battleships "Virginia" and "Dixie," and held the rank of a quartermaster of the third class at the time of his death.

Peter Dudley enlisted in 1906 and during his first enlistment of four years traveled 45,456 miles. He enlisted for his third term, March 31, 1915, and is now in the ninth year of his service in the navy. Dora Lee and John Moore enlisted at the same time and served for the regular four years. Moore is now a second class boatman's mate on the "Montana," having previously served on the "Iowa." Moore has been in the service since October 21, 1908. Swift, Ludwig and Patterson are still in the navy as far as is known. Franklin county has one graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Scott Baker, who served his regular time after graduation. He has been a resident of Brookville since leaving the service.

As far as is known, there were only six volunteers from Franklin county in the Spanish-American War. Three of these, John S. Francis, Alden Murray and William Woessner, were from Metamora. They were members of Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and were mustered in June 29, 1898, and mustered out April 30,

1899. The other three volunteers from this county were Jesse W. Ailes, of Stips' Hill, Irvin Morford, of Andersonville, and Henry Seibel, of Hamburg. Ailes was mustered in June 27, 1898; appointed corporal August 23, 1898; appointed sergeant, December 31, 1898; mustered out April 30, 1899. Morford enlisted June 27 and Seibel on July 5, 1898, and both were mustered out April 30, 1899. Ailes, Morford and Seibel were members of Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment of Indiana Volunteers.

Milford P. Hubbard enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Indiana Battery of Light Artillery, April 26, 1898. This battery drilled at Camp Mount, Indianapolis, in the spring of 1898 and later went to Chickamauga Park, Tennessee, where it remained until September. It was then taken to Porto Rico and remained on that island for thirty-four days. They only had one chance of engaging in a skirmish and that occurred on the day that the message announcing the signing of the protocol was received, August 12, 1898. On this particular day the battery was advancing to make an attack on Juyana, but just before hostilities began, a courier came with the message that a protocol had been signed. Thus ended the active service of the Twenty-third. It was mustered out November 25, 1898.

CHAPTER XIII.

BANKS AND BANKING.

There were banks in Indiana Territory which had been recognized by the territorial Legislature and which were continued by the state after it was admitted to the Union. The two banks in existence in 1816 were at Vincennes and Madison and the first session of the Legislature (January 1, 1817) made extensive changes in the charter of the Vincennes bank and provided for the division of the state into fourteen districts, with a bank for each district.

All the branch banks were to be considered dependent on the Vincennes bank and each branch was to have eleven directors chosen by the stockholders and three selected by the state. The Madison bank became one of the fourteen branches and of the others which were provided for, only three ever organized under the legislative act. These were at Brookville, Corydon and Vevay.

The Brookville branch, the second to be organized, started out with a capital stock of thirty-five thousand dollars, furnished by William H. Eads, Robert John and John Jacobs. This organization was effected in the summer of 1817 and a substantial bank building was at once erected in which to carry on the business. Unfortunately, no complete records were kept of this bank and it is not known how much business it transacted or how long it was in existence. What was known as the aristocratic party of Brookville evidently controlled the policy of the bank and this may account in part for the opposition which the bank had to meet. The panic of 1819 struck this bank, as it did all other banks of the West, and started it on its downward path. In a report to the state Legislature during the session of 1821-22, the Brookville Bank is reported as having been tendered twelve thousand two hundred sixteen dollars. This was done December 22, 1821, and the supposition is that the bank accepted it from the state treasurer, D. C. Lane. As has been stated, the history of the Brookville Bank established in 1817 is very obscure, but it is known that it closed its career during the early part of the twenties. The building which it occupied is still standing in the town and is now used as a dwelling house.

From the closing of the first bank in Brookville, in the early twenties, to the establishment of the first bank after the adoption of the Constitution of 1851, is a period characterized by "wild cat" banks. During the building of the White Water canal through the county and during the most prosperous part of the canal period, there were a number of such banks in the county, but little is known of their history. There was very little specie in circulation and most of the business done by these banks consisted of buying and selling notes and commercial paper which they felt they could handle to a good profit. They issued paper currency, known as "shinplasters," for sums ranging from six and one-fourth cents to a dollar. Canal scrip was largely used in Franklin county for nearly twenty years and the many references to "blue dog," "blue pup" and "white dog" indicate the wide use of this peculiar canine scrip. Banking continued in a more or less haphazard fashion until 1853, when statutory provisions based upon the new Constitution provided a solid basis for conservative banking.

THE BROOKVILLE BANK, 1853-63.

The new Constitution adopted in 1851 made a radical change in the banking business in Indiana, and Brookville was not slow to take advantage of the provisions governing the establishing of banks. Early in 1853 a number of the wealthy citizens of Brookville began to agitate the question of establishing a bank. By the middle of March their capital stock of \$100,000 had all been subscribed, the stock being taken by the following citizens of the county: Richard Tyner, N. W. Haile, George Holland, N. D. Gallion, John W. Hitt, James H. Speer, William M. McCarty, Abner McCarty, Enoch McCarty and Benjamin H. Burton.

The articles of incorporation which were filed designated it as a bank of deposit as well as discount. While they began with the capital stock of \$100,000, their articles of incorporation allowed them to increase it to \$500,000 should the business of the town and county demand it.

BROOKVILLE NATIONAL BANK, 1865-79.

The career of the Brookville Bank covered twelve years and was succeeded on October 9, 1865, by the Brookville National Bank, which was organized with a capital stock of \$100,000, in accordance with the national banking act. Its first officers were as follows: John H. Farquhar, president; John G. Adair, vice-president; John W. Hitt, cashier. On March 5,

1879, Dr. John R. Goodwin and Charles F. Goodwin became the sole owners of the bank. The directors of the bank at the time of its voluntary liquidation were as follow: William W. Butler, John G. Adair, John Herron, William Dare, Jacob H. Masters, John R. Goodwin and Charles F. Goodwin. The officers of the bank were as follow: John G. Adair, president; W. W. Butler, vice-president; John R. Goodwin, cashier; Charles F. Goodwin, assistant cashier. These officers and directors were elected January 17, 1879, and at the same time a resolution was adopted to reduce the capital stock to \$50,000. However, by the first of March financial conditions were such that it was impossible for it to make satisfactory dividends on \$100,000 capital stock and it was decided to go into voluntary liquidation. The *Franklin Democrat* of March 6, 1879, says that "It is understood that the closing up of the Brookville National Bank will open the way for a private banking company among our solid men." A notice in the same paper the following week says that the bank is closing up its affairs and that the banking business will be continued in the same room "by John R. Goodwin & Son, under the name of The Brookville Bank." The new bank assumed all the obligations of its predecessor and opened for business sometime between March 13 and 20, since on the latter date the *Franklin Democrat* says, "Doctor Goodwin is as well known as any man in the county: he is perfectly responsible and will conduct the business of the bank honestly. Charles F. Goodwin is popular as a bank officer and will give satisfaction in the line of his duties."

THE BROOKVILLE BANK, 1879-1905.

As has been stated the Brookville National Bank could not survive the hard times of the latter seventies and in 1879 went into voluntary liquidation. The former owners, Dr. John R. Goodwin and his son, Charles F., closed up the business of the defunct National Bank in March and organized what was called the Brookville Bank, taking the name which had been applied to the banking institution here that had existed during the decade following 1853. Doctor Goodwin and his son had been connected with the bank for some years previous to its dissolution in 1879, but the death of the Doctor the following year brought about a change in the management of the bank. Upon the death of Doctor Goodwin, Isaac Carter and Dora Wagoner were employed in the bank. Mr. Carter later became one of the leading lawyers of Shelbyville, while Mr. Wagoner became a successful druggist of Terre Haute. In 1881 John C. Shirk, who had just graduated from Indiana University, became identified with the bank and on January 1, 1884, became a partner in the bank.

For the next twelve years Charles F. Goodwin and John C. Shirk were the owners of the bank and conducted its business in such a way as to make it a financial institution of undoubted integrity. Upon the death of Mr. Goodwin, January 12, 1896, Mr. Shirk and his sister, Mrs. Charles F. Goodwin, formed a partnership and this continued until June 20, 1905, when the bank was chartered as The National Brookville Bank.

THE NATIONAL BROOKVILLE BANK, 1905-1915.

The National Brookville Bank, as has been previously stated, is a successor of the Brookville Bank and began its career Saturday, July 1, 1905, under a charter granted June 20, 1905. The first officers were as follow: John C. Shirk, president; John P. Goodwin, vice-president; George E. Dennett, cashier. These officers, with the addition of M. S. Goodwin and W. D. Moore, constitute the board of directors. During the ten years of the bank's existence there has been no change in the officers or board of directors.

The bank began business with a capital stock of \$50,000 and continued with this amount of working capital until March 25, 1915. At that time the bank was granted permission by the comptroller of the currency to increase the capital stock to \$100,000. During the spring of 1915 the bank decided to apply for permission to do a general trust and loan business in connection with their regular banking. The last Legislature of Indiana passed an act which empowers national banks to add the so-called trust companies' business to their present activities. Since the passage of this act the federal reserve board has received a large number of requests from national banks in Indiana that they be permitted to act as trustee, administrator, registrar of stocks and bonds, and, in general, to do such business as has heretofore been done only by trust companies. It was to be expected that the trust companies would register a vigorous objection to this encroachment on their business, but the federal board replies to their protest by saying that the trust companies have no right to complain, since within the past few years they have been doing what amounts to a regular banking business.

The National Brookville Bank applied for and has been granted permission to do a general trust business in connection with their regular banking and are now looking forward to an increased business as result of the change. This bank is housed in its own stone and pressed-brick building which was erected in 1890-91 at a cost of \$21,500. The stability of the bank is shown by the fact that its deposits now amount to more than \$530,000, with a surplus and undivided profits of \$73,000.

FRANKLIN COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

The Franklin County National Bank was organized in 1900 with the following officers: Joseph A. Fries, president; Louis Federman, vice-president; Richard S. Taylor, cashier; Frank Geis, Jr., assistant cashier. The original capital stock of \$25,000 has been doubled in order to take care of the constantly increasing business of the bank. With deposits of \$510,000 and a surplus and undivided profits of \$35,000, the bank stands today as a good example of safe and conservative business methods.

The Franklin County National Bank has taken advantage of the act of the late Legislature which permits national banks to engage in loan and trust business. In order to add this phase of banking to its business it was necessary to obtain permission from the federal reserve board. This has been granted and the bank is now in a position to engage in a general loan and trust business. In general terms this means that the bank can now loan money on mortgage security, a privilege which has heretofore been denied to national banks.

In 1912 the bank moved into its own beautiful three-story-building which was erected at a cost of \$35,000. The Knights of Pythias built and now occupy the third story. The present officers of the bank are as follow: W. H. Senour, president; Louis Federman, vice-president; Richard S. Taylor, cashier; Frank Geis, Jr., assistant cashier. The officials, with the addition of John W. Brockman, constitute the board of directors.

PEOPLE'S TRUST COMPANY.

The People's Trust Company was incorporated under the laws of Indiana, January 22, 1915, with the capital stock of \$50,000. There was such a demand for the stock on March 25, 1915, that it was soon oversubscribed and it was increased to \$75,000. Within a short time this whole amount of stock was subscribed, there being one hundred seventy-four stockholders.

The officers of the bank are as follow: Caspar Ritzi, president; James B. Kidney, vice-president; George E. Mullin, secretary-cashier. The directors are Caspar Ritzi, James B. Kidney, Herman Walther, M. P. Hubbard, Frank A. Wright, Frank J. Geis, Charles A. Stinger, J. M. Hamilton and Harry M. Stoops. The bank opened for business May 1, 1915, in the room formerly occupied by the Franklin County National Bank.

THE FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK.

The Farmers and Merchants Bank of Oldenburg was organized as a private bank March 9, 1909, with a capital stock of \$12,000. The first officers have been in active charge of the bank since its organization, namely: B. J. Kessing, president; F. B. Moorman, vice-president; A. J. Hackman, cashier. The directors include the officers and A. A. Hackman, F. J. Raver and C. L. Johnson. The bank rents the room in which it carries on its business. Its last report shows a surplus and undivided profits of \$3,076.50, on its capital of \$12,000.

THE LAUREL BANK.

The Laurel Bank is the oldest bank in continuous operation in Franklin county. It was organized as a private bank by W. L. Day, J. J. Reiboldt and W. O. Bowman on July 1, 1893, with a capital stock of \$5,000. Two years later Bowman disposed of his interests to the other two members of the company, who, in turn, continued the business in partnership until 1904. In that year Reiboldt acquired the sole interest in the bank and has continued as owner of the bank since that date. On July 1, 1905, Mr. Reiboldt secured a state charter for his bank and during the ten years which have elapsed since it was made a state bank it has increased in usefulness in the community which it seeks to serve. As the bank has prospered it has been found necessary to double the original capital and, according to the last statement, has a surplus and undivided profits of \$6,000 on a capital stock of \$10,000.

FARMERS BANK OF METAMORA.

The Farmers Bank of Metamora was chartered July 10, 1910, as a private bank with the following officers: W. N. Gordon, president; J. E. Jackson, vice-president; H. R. Lennard, cashier. The bank has a capital of \$10,000 and deposits of \$80,000. The surplus and undivided profits of the bank for the past year were \$3,000. The bank does general banking and under the efficient management of its directors it has won the confidence of the community in which it plays such a prominent part.



NATIONAL BROOKVILLE BANK (Shirk & Goodwin.)

CHAPTER XIV.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

The care of the poor and unfortunate is a matter which has concerned the people of the county from the beginning of its history. It is one of the striking evidences of our Christian civilization to note the care and protection which is extended to those who are unable to provide for themselves. The history of the benevolent institutions of Franklin county falls into five periods, which, for the sake of treatment, will be grouped into as many different headings.

1811-1816.

This marks a period from the organization of the county up to the time when Indiana was admitted to the Union. During this period, the care of the poor devolved upon officers in each township, who were designated as overseers of the poor. From the commissioners' records it appears that these officers were appointed and held their office for one year. The early records bear witness to the fact that an effort was made to alleviate such cases of destitution as were called to the attention of the authorities. The first record of this nature noticed is dated May 15, 1813, at which time George Cain was allowed eighteen dollars for boarding and clothing Abel Perry, a pauper, from January 1 to May 1, 1813. At this time the following citizens were appointed by the commissioners as overseers of the poor: Allen Ramsey, Lewis Dewese, George Hollingsworth, John Templeton, William Helm and Basil Roberts. There appears to have been no change in the management of poor relief during the territorial period.

1816-1824.

Upon the adoption of a constitution in 1816, and the subsequent admission of the state to the Union on December 11 of the same year, the old system was continued. No statutory provisions were provided by the legislature, and, consequently, the same method of poor relief prevailed. Each quarterly session of the commissioners contains specific appropriations for individual cases of relief. The allowances made by the commissioners for the

caring for the poor varied considerably. At the November session, 1817, Benjamin Nichols was allowed forty-three dollars and eighty-one and one-fourth cents for keeping John Lovell, a pauper, from August 13, 1817, to the 21st of the following month, a period of about five weeks. In February, 1818, the commissioners allowed Robert Dickerson twenty-three dollars and ninety-three and three-fourths cents for keeping Abel Perry for the six months previous to December 4, 1817. These two allowances indicate the extremes of compensation, and, as will be noted, vary from nearly nine dollars to one dollar per week.

1824-1834.

The Legislature of 1824 made provision for a more uniform management of the poor and by the act of January 30, of that year, set forth the following provisions:

"Section 1. That the commissioners of the several counties shall, at their first or second session in each and every year, nominate and appoint two substantial inhabitants of every township within their respective counties to be overseers of the poor of such township.

"Section 2. It shall be the duty of the overseer of the poor every year, to cause all poor persons who have or shall hereafter become a public charge to be farmed out, on contracts to be made on the first Monday in May annually in such manner as the said overseers of the poor shall deem best calculated to promote the general good."

Pursuant to this legislative act, the commissioners of Franklin county, on February 9, 1824, appointed two men as "poor masters" in each of the eight townships into which the county was then divided, as follows: Brookville, David Moore and R. A. Templeton; Springfield, Richard Keen and William McDonnald; Blooming Grove, Benjamin Nowell and William McCoombs; Posey, John Maple and Edward Toner; Highland, Samuel Price and John H. Rockafellar; White Water, Samuel Rockafellar and Ralph Wildridge; Fairfield, Jacob Duboise and Jacob Barrackman; Bath, Thomas Reed and Michael Cline. The records show that the overseers of Brookville township each received seven dollars for the first six months of their appointment. The compensation of the various overseers was in proportion to the time spent in the performance of their duties. For ten years the act of 1824 governed the management of the poor in all the counties of the state, but by 1834 it became apparent that conditions demanded a change and the legislative act of that year ushered in a new era along benevolent lines.

1834-1856.

The legislative act of January 23, 1834, authorized "An Asylum for the Poor of the Counties of Franklin, Fayette and Union." In accordance with the provisions of this act the commissioners of Franklin county appointed James Webb to represent the county and meet with the representatives from Fayette and Union. This joint commission met at Fairfield, Franklin county, on December 26, 1834, and made the preliminary arrangements for the establishment of the asylum to be used by the three counties. It was agreed that the expense of maintenance should be pro rated between the counties in proportion to the voting population. At this time Franklin county had 1,800 voters, Fayette had 1,555, and Union had 1,279.

On January 27, 1835, the commissioners of the three counties concluded a contract for the farm of Thomas Clark. This was in Fayette county and consisted of two hundred eight acres, located in township 13, range 13. The farm had no buildings, but, according to the commissioners, had "two good orchards, two good springs, two good wells, is under good fence and has one hundred acres cleared." The contract price was \$2,053, of which \$1,003 was to be paid March 9, 1835, and the remainder January 13, 1836. The above report was made to the commissioners of Franklin county March 3, 1835.

Since there were no buildings on the farm, the first action of the commissioners from the three counties was to provide for the erection of a suitable building to accommodate the inmates. A brick structure, eighteen by forty-eight feet, was built, the same being ordered August 10, 1835. The bids for the proposed building were opened on the 12th of the following month, at which time it appeared that Thomas Lyons, Thomas Waters and Jesse Clements secured the contract for the sum of five hundred dollars, the same to be completed by the first Monday of May, 1836. The building was completed during the summer of 1836, and at the May meeting of that year the commissioners appointed Isaac Gardner, of Union county, as superintendent of the asylum. The superintendent was allowed an annual salary of five hundred dollars, and was given general charge of the asylum, being authorized "to purchase furniture, bedding, provisions, etc., for the institution." His first annual report shows an expenditure of \$180.80 $\frac{3}{4}$. From year to year up to 1856, a total of twenty years, the three counties maintained this joint asylum, but by the latter year it was felt that better results could be obtained, at least on the part of Franklin county, by the establishment of a separate asylum. During this period from 1834 to 1856 Franklin county continued

to furnish relief to the poor in the various townships, as well as contributing its share towards the maintenance of the joint asylum.

The appended table shows the expenditures for both county and township relief during this period, although there were only nine years when a separate expenditure appears for township relief:

1834	-----\$ 429.87	1847	-----\$ 850.20
1835	----- 901.26	1848	----- 1,014.05
1836	----- 571.00	1849	----- 1,105.24
1837	----- 1,230.71	1850	----- 1,160.07
1838	----- 811.74	1851	----- 1,257.89
1840	----- 586.76	1852	----- 1,062.20
1841	----- 466.87	1853	----- 1,701.79
1842	----- 80.43	1854	----- 1,479.23
1845	----- 821.33	1855	----- 1,506.92
1846	----- 989.67	1856	----- 2,065.07

There were separate expenditures for the poor of the county in three years: 1836, \$798.64; 1838, \$112.21; 1841, \$75.18. For three years there was no separate return made to the commissioners, the total amounts for these three years being as follows: 1839, \$1,318.39; 1843, \$1,230.71; 1844, \$1,338.61.

The report of the board of directors of the asylum to the commissioners of Franklin county on March 3, 1856, discloses the following interesting facts:

Number admitted during past year	-----	47
Number dismissed	-----	24
Number of deaths	-----	8
Number in asylum February 26, 1856	-----	64
Number from Franklin county	-----	35
Number from Fayette county	-----	17
Number from Union county	-----	12

1856-1915.

During the winter and spring of 1855-56, the commissioners of Franklin, Fayette and Union, having charge of the joint asylum of the three counties, came to the conclusion that the property held jointly by the three counties should be sold. On April 15, 1856, they made a proposition to the commissioners of Franklin county, "to sell the farm used now for an asylum

of the poor for the sum of fifty dollars per acre, one-half to be paid March 10, 1857, and the residue on March 10, 1858, with interest on deferred payments from day of sale." The Franklin county commissioners accepted a proposition of the asylum commissioners on June 12, 1856, and agreed at that time to the sale of the property jointly owned by Franklin, Fayette and Union counties. The final agreement provided that Union county should pay to Franklin one-half of forty-six dollars per acre of the undivided interest of Franklin county, this amount being one thousand eight hundred fifty-eight dollars and twenty-six cents. The three counties were to retain their possession in the land until March 10, 1857, at which time the agreement between them was to go into effect.

On June 19, 1856, the commissioners of Franklin county met at the court house for the purpose of locating and purchasing a site for a poor asylum, and four days later they met in the court house and reported that they had selected a site. It was in Brookville township, about one mile southwest of the county seat, and contained a fraction over one hundred and six acres. This tract of land was owned by William and Anna Stringer and they executed a deed to the county commissioners for this land on August 13, 1856, for a consideration of five thousand five hundred dollars. On August 5, of the same year, the commissioners bought part of a kiln of brick from David Price for the purpose of erecting a suitable building on the new farm. The plans for the building were drawn by Edwin May, who was allowed ten dollars for his services. On August 14, 1856, a contract was let to Edwin May for the construction of the asylum building, the contract calling for five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. This building was so well constructed that it is still standing (1915) and bids fair to render good service for many years to come.

The last official report of the state board of charities on the Franklin county poor asylum is dated September 16, 1914. From this excellent report which, by the way, is compiled by Amos W. Butler, a former resident of Franklin county, the historian has taken the following facts regarding the institution at that time:

The present superintendent is George W. Gloschen, whose wife acts as matron. The farm comprises two hundred acres of land, which is now valued at one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. Some of the land is good, but much of it is unfit for tillage. A four-acre orchard is in poor condition. The stock on the farm included ten head of cattle, three head of horses and fifty-seven swine. The buildings are three in number. One contains the superintendent's quarters, women's department, dining room and kitchen.

The men's quarters are in a separate building. The buildings are old and poorly planned and are only in fair repair. There is a cellhouse which is used for the most incorrigible cases. The buildings are heated with steam, lighted with kerosene and under the present management are kept in as good condition as possible. They are handicapped by an old plant which is difficult to keep in good condition. The county pays for the help of one man and one woman and also allows the county physician seventy-five dollars annually for his services.

At the time the report was made there were thirty-six inmates twenty-eight men and eight women. One man is epileptic. The sexes occupy separate buildings, but eat together. Religious services are not regularly held.

The superintendent is paid \$650 a year, while his wife is not on a salary. Repairs for the current year totaled \$1.40; salaries, \$1,224.75; supplies and maintenance, \$1,175.94; total, \$2,402.09.

POOR FARM SUPERINTENDENTS.

From 1834 down to 1856, Franklin county was coupled with Union and Fayette counties in the caring for the unfortunate poor. The records of the commissioners show that Isaac Gardner, of Union county, was superintendent from 1837 to 1840; at that date there were fifteen inmates. William Rigsbee was superintendent from 1840 to 1844; Thomas Curry, in 1855 and a part of 1856, and was succeeded by Samuel Henderson, who was the last to hold the position before the county commenced caring for its paupers. The list of Franklin county superintendents is as follows: Jacob Bly, October, 1857-1859; John H. Farrott, 1859-60; Daniel Kyger, 1860-64; Elmer Hiatt, 1864-65; Joseph R. Clark, 1865-68; Alfred Deter, 1868-72; Abial Shaw, 1872-1883; Adam Sottong, 1884; Smith B. Scott, 1885-92; Joseph Marxer, 1892-1901; Atwell J. Shriner, 1901-07; Jacob Young, 1907-10; William Peterson filled out the latter's term of office; George W. Gloschen, 1914, and still serving.

CHILDREN'S HOME.

It was not until the year 1882 that Franklin county had a children's home, although there had been much agitation toward providing a suitable home for the children of the poor asylum. An act of the Legislature (April 7, 1881) furnished the basis for definite action along this line, and on March 11, 1882, Rev. David R. Moore and some other interested parties appeared before the county commissioners—(Levi W. Buckingham, Thomas Ap-

pleton and Edward Waechter)—and urged upon them the necessity for immediate action in providing a suitable home for the pauper children of the county. The commissioners were convinced that something ought to be done and appointed a committee, composed of Rev. D. R. Moore, Rev. Meinrad Fleischman, J. F. McKee, M. A. Mess and Abail Shaw, "to take some action as provided by the legislative act of April 7, 1881, concerning the care of the pauper children in the poor asylum." They were further instructed to find a suitable person to take charge of the children and report to the commissioners at their next meeting. On April 12, 1882, the commissioners of the proposed children's home reported that they had decided upon Mrs. William Hughes as matron, and made the further recommendation that the old Speer homestead be bought for this use. The county commissioners decided to defer action until their next meeting, and at that time, June 8, 1882, appointed Missouri Hanna as matron. She was to receive thirty cents per day for each child under her care, and was to furnish a home for the children on her own farm in Fairfield township. At this same time the commissioners directed Superintendent Shaw, of the poor asylum, to deliver to Miss Hanna all of the children under his charge between the ages of one and sixteen and on July 10 of the same year he turned over to her eleven children. A visiting committee was appointed by the commissioners, consisting of Rev. D. R. Moore, Mrs. A. J. King and Mrs. Joseph M. Vawter.

The visiting committee made their first report to the county commissioners on December 5, 1882. At that time sixteen children were in charge of Miss Hanna and eight of them were attending school at Fairfield. The committee reported that the children were being given the best of attention and to the best of their knowledge were being cared for in a very satisfactory manner.

For seven years Missouri Hanna, assisted by her sister, Sarah A., gave the pauper children of Franklin county a good home. Each quarterly report of the visiting committee to the children's home indicated that the children were given every possible attention. The following extract from their report of June 6, 1884, is illustrative of the good opinion which the visiting committee entertained toward the home: "The home is unquestionably an honor to the county and the Misses Hanna have certainly shown a capability for the work which challenges all comparison." The Misses Hanna had charge of the pauper children until June 6, 1889, when they were transferred to the new children's home. The visiting committee were at the home in Fairfield township for the last time on June 4, 1889, and their report to the county commissioners speaks in glowing terms of the excellent management

of the children during the seven years while Missouri Hanna was the matron. Their last words on this occasion were: "Well done, good and faithful servants."

The question of purchasing a home for the pauper children had been agitated for some years before 1889. On April 5, 1889, the commissioners (Alfred Deeter, Abraham Bossert and J. M. Vawter) took definite steps towards the establishment of a new children's home for the county. From the record it seems that there were two considerations which led to the change. It was maintained by many people that it would be more economical for the county to own its own home for the pauper children instead of paying a per diem of thirty cents for the care of each child. Under the new arrangement which was entered into with Mrs. Eudora Hamlin on April 5, 1889, she was to receive an annual salary of six hundred dollars. On February 13, 1889, the commissioners bought thirty-two acres adjoining the poor asylum on the south. This was purchased from Mrs. Cecilia Wright, William Wright, Frank Wright, Rachel Lewis and Leander L. Lewis for a consideration of five thousand dollars. There were other heirs who had an interest in this farm and it was necessary to get quit-claim deeds from them before the county had a clear title to the land. The interest of William and Mary A. Robeson was satisfied by the payment of eighteen hundred dollars on March 6, 1889. The interest of Frank Wright was purchased on December 3, 1890, for the sum of eleven hundred eleven dollars and ninety cents. These three separate payments made the children's home cost the county \$7,911.90. The farm was well improved with a large two-story brick house, which had been built by Thomas Robeson, one of the best constructed barns in the county at that time, as well as other outbuildings.

This same building has been the home of the unfortunate poor since it was purchased in 1889. Mrs. Hamlin continued as matron until October 1, 1905, when Mrs. Belle Koerner was appointed. Mrs. Koerner has given excellent satisfaction, as did her predecessor. There are now (April, 1915) several children in the home. It is the intent of the state board of charities that dependent children shall be placed in permanent homes as soon as possible. Something of this work in Franklin county may be seen when it is known that in 1910 four children were placed in good homes, one in 1911, five in 1912, sixteen in 1913 and seven in 1914. According to the statistical report of the state board of charities for December, 1914, Franklin county paid \$1,483.85 for the support of fourteen children for the year previous to September 14, 1914.



FRANKLIN COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.



FRANKLIN COUNTY INFIRMARY

The general management of the institution is in the hands of a board of children's guardians, which is now composed of the following: Mrs. S. S. Harrell (president), Mrs. J. C. Shirk, Frank J. Baker, Mrs. J. F. Burdick, William D. Moore and Mrs. Josephine Fries. It should be mentioned that Mrs. Harrell has been on the board continuously since her first appointment on June 9, 1884. She has always taken a very active interest in the welfare of the institution and no little credit for the success of the children's home is due to her.

CHAPTER XV.

SECRET SOCIETIES OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.

The Masons established the first secret society in Franklin county, and at Brookville was opened the fourth Masonic lodge in Indiana. As other fraternities came into existence, they established lodges at various places in the county, and at the present time there are many different fraternal and benevolent organizations in the county. In addition, the Catholic population have a number of societies whose membership is restricted to those of the Catholic faith.

Harmony Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, is really the fourth Masonic lodge to be organized within the state of Indiana, although it is now numbered eleven. The first three lodges were Vincennes (March 1, 1809), Madison (August 30, 1815) and Charlestown (April, 1816). In the spring of 1817, sometime prior to May, the resident Masons of Brookville met in private council and decided to petition for dispensation to form a lodge in the town. At one of their meetings—probably in April—Stephen C. Stephens, afterward a member of the supreme court of Indiana, was selected to procure a dispensation from the grand lodge of Ohio. At that time a grand lodge had not yet been organized in Indiana, the first three lodges of the state receiving their dispensations from the grand lodge of Kentucky. The grand lodge of Indiana dates from January 12, 1818.

On May 9, 1817, Henry Brush, grand master of Ohio, issued a dispensation in response to the petitioners from Brookville and on the 4th of the following August the grand lodge of Ohio approved the action of the grand master. The lodge at Brookville was called Harmony Lodge No. 41.

Shortly after high twelve, June 4, 1817, the gavel sounded for the first time in a Masonic hall in eastern Indiana. Thomas Kelsey, of Hamilton, Ohio, acted as worshipful master and appointed the following officers pro tem.: John Sheets, senior warden; Alexander R. Meek, junior warden; Jeremiah Sullivan, secretary-treasurer; W. S. Rose, junior deacon; Thomas Blair, tyler. The charter members were S. C. Stephens, Luther Hinman, C. Dart,

Enoch McCarty, Thomas Terrell, Hervey Bates, John Noble, George L. Murdock, John Jacobs, John Test, W. D. Gallion, J. B. Rose and John Winchel. A lodge of entered apprentices was opened and closed and then a lodge of past masters was opened. Stephen C. Stephens was installed as a first worshipful master of Harmony Lodge. The other officers were as follow: John Jacob, senior warden; George L. Murdock, junior warden. On June 17, petitions were received from Martin M. Ray, Noah Noble, Henry A. Reed, Enoch D. John and Joseph D. Clements, and these men became the first initiates of Harmony Lodge No. 41.

The Bible, which cost the lodge six dollars on September 13, 1817, is still in the lodge room, although it shows that it has been in use for nearly a century. It is interesting to note some of the other expenses of the lodge in its early days. During the first six months of its career forty-one dollars was appropriated for expenses, and of this amount twenty-three dollars was expended for refreshments.

As has been stated, Harmony lodge was organized under a dispensation from the grand lodge of Ohio. At a meeting held in Corydon, to consider the advisability of establishing a grand lodge for Indiana, this lodge was represented by S. C. Stephens, who voted against the proposition. Andrew Wallace represented the local lodge at the session of the Ohio grand lodge, December 14, 1818, when Harmony was granted its charter. In 1819, John B. Rose represented the lodge at Columbus, Ohio, and presented a petition asking for permission to withdraw from the grand lodge of Ohio for the purpose of affiliating with the grand lodge of Indiana, and the petition was granted. Although the grand lodge of Indiana was organized January 12, 1818, it was not until 1820 that Hervey Bates presented a petition from the members of Harmony lodge to the grand lodge of Indiana praying for a charter to work under the jurisdiction of the grand lodge of Indiana. The petition was granted, the lodge was permitted to retain its name, but its number was changed from 41 to 11 on the Indiana register. Thus, although it was really the fourth lodge organized within the state, it is numbered 11 because it was organized under the grand lodge of Ohio.

The lodge did not always live up to its name, and by 1847 the harmony which is supposed to reign in Masonic lodges seems to have disappeared. From the minutes of the lodge it appears that on December 4, 1847, a number of members presented a petition, asking Harmony lodge to recommend to the grand master the organization of a new lodge in Brookville to be known as Elliott lodge, and the officers to be as follow: George W. Kimble, worshipful master; O. M. Bartlow, senior warden; Jacob Laforge, junior

warden; R. M. McCleery, secretary; J. O. St. John, treasurer; Fred Laforge, senior deacon; J. E. Clark, junior deacon; John Campbell, tyler. Kimble was charged with trying to run the lodge according to his own ideas, and evidently had enough followers to bring about a division in the lodge. This petition of the seceders was unanimously granted, and the grand lodge of Indiana, on December 31, 1847, issued a dispensation for the establishment, in Brookville, of Elliott Lodge No. 52. Brookville, however, was not large enough to support two Masonic lodges, and as soon as the members of the two rival lodges regained their better judgment they began to gradually get together. The minutes of Elliott Lodge show that its first meeting was held January 18, 1848, and its last meeting March 19, 1851. At this last regular meeting it was unanimously moved that Elliott Lodge surrender its charter and unite with Harmony Lodge. The latter lodge agreed to assume all the assets and liabilities of Elliott Lodge, and, after the union, met in the hall of Elliott Lodge. Since that time Harmony Lodge has allowed no rift to appear in its ranks and year after year it has gone forward, dispensing that loving charity which forms the cornerstone of the fraternity.

No other lodge in Indiana can boast of having three governors on its roll, and James B. Ray, Noah Noble and David Wallace were all made master Masons in Harmony Lodge. No less than three members of the supreme court of Indiana were members at Brookville, namely: Stephen C. Stephens, John T. McKinney and Isaac Blackford. James Noble, United States senator for many years, was also a member of Harmony Lodge. This includes only a few of the more noted men who have belonged to the local lodge, and does not make mention of the scores of excellent citizens who took their first steps in Masonry in Harmony Lodge.

During its career of nearly a century five hundred and fifty-eight men have been members of Harmony Lodge, with a present active membership of one hundred and twenty-three. The lodge owns the third story of the Franklin Furniture Company building, the same being dedicated June 1, 1904.

The elective officers are as follow: Arthur Glenn Siebert, worshipful master; G. Wallace Hyde, senior warden; Clarence K. Moore, junior warden; George E. Dennett, treasurer; John E. Morton, secretary; Charles B. Williams, senior deacon; Frank Dennett, junior deacon; Frank A. West, senior steward; Archie Dugan, junior steward; Frank Winans, tyler.

The following is a list of the worshipful masters of Harmony Lodge No. 11 from the date of its organization: S. C. Stephens, 1817-18; David Oliver, 1819; John Jacobs, 1820-22; David Oliver, 1823; John Foster, 1825; John Jacobs, 1826; John Foster, 1827; William R. Morris, 1828; Nath

Hammond, 1829; George L. Hogan, 1830; Nath Hammond, 1831; George W. Kimble, 1833-34; John Allen, 1835-36; George W. Kimble, 1837; John Allen, 1838; M. V. Simonson, 1839-40; John Allen, 1841; James E. Wheat, 1842-3-4; James D. Moody, 1844; J. B. Sleeth, 1845; O. W. Bartlow, 1846; George W. Kimble, 1847; J. B. Sleeth, 1848; H. Hutchinson, 1849; Casper Fogel, 1850; M. Hutchinson, 1851; J. W. Maxwell, 1852; Thomas J. Tyner, 1853; M. Hutchinson, 1854; William R. La Rue, 1855; Thomas J. Tyner, 1856-57; J. F. Rodman, 1858; M. Hutchinson, 1859; William R. La Rue, 1860; J. W. Maxwell, 1861; 1862, no election; Fielding Berry, 1863; M. Hutchinson, 1864-65; Fielding Berry, 1866; William R. La Rue, 1867; J. V. Bemusdoffer, 1868-69; Fielding Berry, 1870-71; Casper Fogel, 1872; A. H. Kaiser, 1873-74; Casper Fogel, 1875; Fielding Berry, 1876; J. R. McMahan, 1877-78; William H. Bracken, 1879; A. H. Kaiser, 1880; John F. McKee, 1881-82; John Dennett, 1883-84; Isaac Carter, 1885-86; John A. Colescott, 1887-88; John F. McKee, 1889-90-91; John Dennett, 1892; Charles F. Jones, 1893-94; Benjamin F. Winans, 1895-96; John C. Shirk, 1897-98; George E. Dennett, 1899-1900; E. W. Showalter, 1901-02; John H. Kimble, 1903-04; A. Hermansdorfer, 1905-06; Harry B. Smith, 1907; Frank A. West, 1908; Carl T. Anderson, 1909; Frank L. Hornung, 1910; George E. Mullin, 1911; Frank Dennett, 1912; Guy H. Hamilton, 1913; Emmet Ferris, 1914; Arthur G. Seibert, 1915.

Brookville Chapter No. 16, Royal Arch Masons, at Brookville, was organized by dispensation under date of May 26, 1850, when the officers were: M. V. Simonson, high priest; M. Hutchinson, king; J. Hinkley, scribe; A. Caldwell, principal sojourner; F. R. A. Jeter, captain of the host; A. Carter, royal arch captain; Levi Ayers, grand master of the third veil; Thomas Cooper, grand master of the second veil; James H. Spear, grand master of the first veil; J. E. Hawser, secretary. The chapter continued in its good work until 1878, and then "rested" until the reorganization in December, 1881, since which date it has prospered. It now enjoys a membership of forty-one. It is the only chapter in Franklin county. Its officers (elective) in 1915 are: Frank L. Hornung, high priest; Frank A. West, king; Harry B. Smith, scribe; John C. Shirk, treasurer; John E. Morton, secretary; August Hennansdorfer, captain of the host; Frank Dennett, principal sojourner; William R. Osborn, royal arch captain; Jacob Sottong, grand master of the third veil; Clarence K. Moore, grand master of the second veil; Atwell J. Shriner, grand master of the first veil; Casper Fogel, guard.

Chapter No. 40, Order of the Eastern Star, at Brookville, was instituted May 30, 1878. The first officers were: Rev. Thomas B. McClain, worthy

patron; Jennie D. Speer, worthy matron; Josephine Kaiser, treasurer; Fannie Morton, secretary; Louisa McClain, conductor; Clara King, assistant conductor; Alsie B. Dole, warder; John Dennett, sentinel. For a number of years this chapter flourished, and in 1882 had a membership of twenty-two, but subsequently it disbanded.

Metamora Lodge No. 156, Free and Accepted Masons, located at the town of Metamora, was organized June 6, 1853, and received its charter May 23, 1854. It was formed by S. B. Trembly, Jerome Wiley, J. J. Rhubottom, William A. Richard, Spencer Wiley, Adonijah Wiley, A. J. Whipple, G. W. Walker, William Mewhinney and Daniel Dawson. The charter officers were: Simon Macy, worshipful master; S. B. Trembly, senior warden; James Dawson, junior warden; J. J. Rubottom, secretary; A. J. Whipple, treasurer; Adonijah Wiley, senior deacon; Archibald Hahn, junior deacon; Francis Leish. tyler.

The present membership is thirty-eight. The lodge first met at Odd Fellows hall; the present meeting place is Masonic hall, second floor of a stone structure known as Allison store building. Its cost was one thousand five hundred dollars. The society is aided materially by a ladies' auxiliary, Order of the Eastern Star. The officers (elective) in 1915 are: Jerry T. Gordon, worshipful master; George M. Lennard, senior warden; Noah Foster, junior warden; Mack P. Monroe, secretary; Donald M. Gordon, treasurer; Clarence Maguire, senior deacon; Milton Curry, junior deacon; Lewis Parvis, tyler.

Andersonville Lodge No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons, at the village of Andersonville, was organized May 15, 1850. Its charter membership can not be given at this time, for lack of records. The lodge now enjoys a membership of sixty-eight, and has for its elective officers in 1915: Prof. John S. Moore, worshipful master; Dr. H. C. Metcalf, senior warden; Ed Moore, junior warden; F. Wilson Kaler, secretary; Ed L. Scott, treasurer; Thomas Day, tyler. A good chapter of the Eastern Star is in connection with this Masonic lodge. A good hall was built by a stock company formed of the members immediately after the lodge was instituted. The building is still used and is valued at eight hundred dollars.

Laurel Lodge No. 447, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized in 1872, with first officers as follows: Samuel Cooper, worshipful master; John S. Rice, senior warden; Isaac Lockwood, Jr., junior warden; C. H. Scofield, secretary; J. C. Burgoyne, tyler. The lodge now has a membership of fifty-five and owns its own hall, on the third floor of the public school building,

erected in 1852. Conwell Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, is the ladies' auxiliary. The blue lodge degrees only are conferred at Laurel.

The elective officers of Lodge No. 447 in 1915 are: C. E. Burgoyne, worshipful master; John E. Fritz, senior warden; H. A. Dawdy, junior warden; J. P. Rockafellar, treasurer; William Hooper, secretary; William C. Hayes, tyler.

Prior to the organization of this Masonic lodge at Laurel there was another, Lodge No. 29, instituted at a very early day in the history of that town. The lodge, however, was deprived of its charter for violating some well-known rule of the grand lodge of Indiana.

Fairfield Lodge No. 98, Free and Accepted Masons, at Fairfield, was instituted September 28, 1849, by petitioners for dispensation, James Davis, H. R. Coleman, Augustus Miller, James A. Garver, W. S. Rose, John Liggett, William Hayes, James Hilliard, Rev. W. C. Brooks, William J. Townsend. James A. Garver was first worshipful master; Silas Ward, senior warden; William Johnston, junior warden. The date of the charter is May 27, 1850. The present membership is thirty-nine. There have been one hundred and ninety-three Masons raised in this lodge since its organization. The first hall, charter and all records were burned in 1849 or early in 1850.

The present (1915) elective officers are: Jasper Younts, worshipful master; H. O. Ward, senior warden; A. F. Glidewell, junior warden; Darlie Hanna, secretary; H. C. Hanna, treasurer.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

This strong fraternal society has long been represented in Franklin county. The earliest lodge of which the author has been able to obtain any data is that at Laurel, known as Spartan Lodge No. 24, organized October 20, 1845, with charter members as follows: George R. Warren, Thomas S. Wright, Adam Shafer, James A. Derbyshire, Henry I. Kerr and John Kirk.

The present membership is seventy-three. The 1915 elective officers are: Fred A. Hermann, noble grand; Mart Wormer, vice-grand; C. C. Carder, secretary; T. P. Rockafellow, treasurer; Lon Masters, James Jinks and F. M. Russell, trustees.

At Laurel is a fine working lodge of Rebekahs, doing their full share in the upholding of the lodge. When the lodge was first formed it met in a one-story frame building, at the northeast corner of Washington and Pearl streets. Later the members removed to their present lodge rooms, on the northwest corner of Washington and Pearl streets, a three-story brick structure, in which they meet each Saturday evening.

Sherlock Encampment No. 4, at Laurel, was organized June 3, 1846, with a charter membership as follows: J. D. Johnson, G. R. Warner, John Kirk, J. M. Hiatt, W. A. Patterson, John W. Sullivan and Thomas White. The encampment now has a membership of thirty-five. They occupy Odd Fellows hall. The 1915 officers are: High priest, Fred A. Hermann; senior warden, Mart Warner; junior warden, Willard Chance; treasurer, C. W. Tague; scribe, F. M. Russell.

Protection Lodge No. 63, at Metamora, was organized March 24, 1849, with charter members as follows: J. C. Barnes, Peter D. Pelsor, William Bell, Adam Davis and Cornelius Cam. This lodge was instituted by Special Deputy Pleasant A. Hackleman. It now has a membership of one hundred and six and owns its own hall, a brick building. The lodge first met in the second story of a frame building, immediately east of the present hall.

The 1915 elective officers in the subordinate lodge are: Charles A. Riley, noble grand; Everet Murray, vice-grand; J. W. Jackson, treasurer; Roy Alley, secretary; E. Martindale, George Murray and J. C. Gordon, trustees.

The instituting officer of this Odd Fellows lodge was Gen. P. A. Hackleman, who was killed during the Civil War, at the battle of Corinth, May 28, 1862, while commanding a division of Union soldiers, and was the only general killed from Indiana during that conflict. A memorial for him stands in the courthouse grounds at Brookville. The oldest living member of this lodge is Alfred Blacklidge.

Peter D. Pelsor was first to represent the order at the grand lodge at Indianapolis. He walked to and from that city to attend the session of that grand body. Going or coming, he stopped at a farm house to stay over night, and when he told them he was an Odd Fellow the family looked upon him with great suspicion. He also walked to Centerville, Indiana, to procure the charter of this lodge from the hand of the grand secretary, Lazarus Noble. It was issued July 11, 1849, and he received it in the office of Governor Morton on December 22, 1850. Other representatives to grand lodge from this lodge went on horseback.

Grace Rebekah Lodge, No. 296, the ladies' auxiliary, is in a flourishing condition.

Purity Lodge No. 194, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at the village of Mixersville, was organized November 18, 1857, with charter members as follows: John Samuels, Jesse Montgomery, Sylvester Browne, Freeman P. Kimball, Lewis Whiteman and Joseph Retsay.

The lodge now has a membership of forty-seven and owns a frame hall.

A good working ladies' auxiliary is in connection with the men's subordinate lodge. The 1915 elective officers are: Seymour Vanness, noble grand; Rolla Wood, vice-grand; J. T. Rowe, recording secretary; J. E. Abbott, treasurer; C. B. Moore, corresponding secretary.

Scipio Lodge No. 509, at Mt. Carmel, was organized in 1875, with charter members as follows: T. W. Oliver, A. B. Hodson, W. R. Jenkins, P. H. Applegate, J. W. Wynn, M. T. Davis and J. M. Smith. The lodge now has a membership of sixty, with officers as follows: Michael Keen, noble grand; Chalmer Lowe, vice-grand; Harry West, secretary; A. W. Lewis, treasurer.

This lodge was first instituted at the village of Scipio, but was removed to Mt. Carmel in 1882 or 1883. On February 25, 1895, their building was burned, and they lost their effects, including the charter and lodge records. Until the following autumn they met in the Masonic lodge room, but in September of that year they were again housed in a building of their own. Their present building, a wooden structure, was erected in 1905, at a cost of two thousand dollars.

Cistus Rebekah Lodge No. 209 works in connection with the above lodge.

Penn Lodge No. 30, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Brookville, was organized February 18, 1846, by Past Grand George R. Warren, assisted by several Odd Fellows from the lodge at Laurel. The following were the charter members: Hadley D. Johnson, Moses J. Kelly, Benjamin H. Burton, John H. Shirk and Hiram Carmichael. Five new members were in waiting to be initiated after the organization had been perfected. H. D. Johnson, who withdrew his card from Laurel in order to aid in forming this lodge, was elected noble grand; M. J. Kelly, vice-grand; J. H. Shirk, secretary; Hiram Carmichael, treasurer; B. H. Burton, warden; R. P. C. Barwick, inside guard; J. D. Howland, conductor.

On the night of March 16, 1848, the lodge room, together with the records and other property, excepting a few effects, were totally destroyed by fire. The owner of the burned building was induced to rebuild and add a third story, which was done at an expense of seven hundred and fifty dollars. This room served as the Odd Fellows hall until December 14, 1884, when fire again visited the hall, burning all save the lodge's seal, etc. After this fire the present hall was erected. The order now owns two good hall properties, one over the K. C. Myers drug store on Main street, which is leased to the Red Men, and the third story of the Trichler block, corner of Main and Seventh streets. The present value of the two halls is nine thou-

sand two hundred dollars. The Red Men's hall was erected in 1885, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows hall, proper, was erected by the Brookville Encampment, No. 32, in 1891, and in 1898 sold to Penn Lodge No. 30, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The elective officers of the subordinate lodge in the spring of 1915 are as follows: William R. Osborn, noble grand; Walter G. Wilson, vice-grand; Philander T. McCammon, secretary; Albert N. Logan, treasurer. The trustees are Charles N. Rockwell, Ophir W. Klipple, Willard N. Lacy. Ford H. Allen, representative to grand lodge. The statistical report of Penn Lodge from February 18, 1846, to date of January 1, 1915, is as follows: Initiations, 378; reinstated, 23; admitted by card, 62; withdrawn by card, 87; expelled, 6; dropped for nonpayment of dues, 118; deaths, 75; brothers relieved, 791; widowed families relieved, 84; weeks' benefits paid, 3,617; receipts of lodge, \$65,591.28; expenses of lodge, \$25,333.22; dues to grand lodge, \$2,501.78; home tax, \$784.43; paid for relief of brothers, \$15,869.70; paid for widowed families, \$1,099.77; paid for burying dead, \$4,161.60; paid for special relief, \$3,622.51; total relief, \$24,753.58; present membership, 193.

Brookville Encampment No. 32, at Brookville, was instituted December 2, 1852. The first officers chosen were: F. A. R. Jeter, chief patriarch; J. D. Howland, high priest; B. H. Burton, senior warden; W. H. McCleery, junior warden; C. B. Bentley, scribe; J. C. Burton, treasurer. The above, together with George Berry, John F. Hazzard and B. H. Burton, were the charter members. It is the only encampment in Franklin county, hence has much territory from which to draw recruits. It is in a flourishing condition at this date. Its membership was, in March, 1915, one hundred and twenty-seven. It now meets each first and third Monday of the month, in Odd Fellows hall. The officers are: Karl Wise, chief patriarch; Albert B. Clark, high priest; Edward Clark, senior warden; Chester C. Starkel, junior warden; P. T. McCammon, scribe; A. N. Logan, treasurer; John Dennett, Joseph L. Seibert and W. H. Martin, trustees.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Knights of Pythias have a strong lodge at Brookville, known as Brookville Lodge No. 76, which was instituted July 16, 1877, with the following charter members and officers: George Ritzi, Scott Hutchinson, George R. Sheppard, Robert M. West, Jackson Stivers, John Rothermal, John Cullins, Gustavus Hartman, Charles N. Davis, William McCleery, William H. Bracken, past chancellor; N. V. Johnson, chancellor commander; T. J.

McCarty, prelate; Thomas C. Sheppard, keeper of records and seal; William M. McCleery, master of finance; A. H. King, master of exchequer; Jacob Smith, master at arms; George Ritzi, inner guard; Scott Hutchinson, outer guard.

The lodge now has a membership of one hundred and sixty-nine, and owns its own castle hall, on the third floor of the Franklin County National Bank building, which was erected in 1912 at a cost of six thousand dollars. The trustees of this lodge are H. J. Schneider, H. M. Stoops and R. S. Taylor. A strong, harmonious working auxiliary to the lodge is found in the Pythian Sisters.

Laurel Lodge No. 74, Knights of Pythias, at Laurel, was organized April 11, 1877, with charter members as follows: B. A. Smith, A. H. Knott, C. A. Guyer, S. A. Deweese, S. A. Gifford, H. V. Reese, D. L. Secrest, Hugh McCullum, C. C. Ross, N. V. Johnson, D. S. Alzeno, Michael Herrmann, George Woessner, J. T. Anthony, B. F. Lefter, Mason Anthony. Its present total membership is seventy. There are no Pythian Sisters, but a lodge will soon be formed.

The present elective officers of Laurel Lodge are: Roll Wiggins, chancellor commander; D. L. Reese, master of work; Harry Manley, keeper of records and seals; George F. Herrmann, master of finance; Gilbert Tague, master of exchequer; George F. Herrmann, master at arms; Ed Burgdorfer, inner guard; Thomas W. Reese, outer guard; trustees, August Goehner, Jesse Reese and John Oglesby.

Metamora Lodge No. 445, Knights of Pythias, located at the town of Metamora, was organized December 9, 1896, by charter members as follows: Judson C. Gordon, Francis R. Harder, Herbert A. Dawdy, Ross Clark, George J. Myers, Henry Koerner, Henry Smith, James A. Fisher, A. J. Miller, C. E. Jackson, James M. Thorpe, Alexander Davidson, Thaddeus Murray, Henry Becht, Joseph Davison, T. J. Holmes, Alvin E. Stotts, Christian H. Thorp, George H. Brown, James Curry, David Swartz, George Swartz, John Roemer, Henry W. Hannebaum.

The lodge now has a membership of thirty-five, with elective officers in 1915 as follows: M. P. Moore, chancellor commander; Dewitt Curry, vice-chancellor; John L. Stewart, prelate; George R. Foster, keeper of records and seals; John Alley, inner guard; T. J. Holmes, outer guard; Clyde Anness, master at arms.

The lodge owns a comfortable hall, thus being independent of other orders of the town.

Blooming Grove Lodge No. 134, Knights of Pythias, was organized at

Blooming Grove, January 29, 1886, with twenty-nine charter members, as follows: M. M. Moore, P. J. Starr, T. R. Moore, W. D. Moore, W. G. Starr, T. J. Swift, C. F. Hays, Jacob Metzgar, J. E. Ellis, L. G. Scheisz, J. F. Webb, J. T. Ferris, J. S. Killen, Perry Miesner, L. H. Hays, J. W. Griffith, Monroe Miller, J. K. Whitney, Peter Stolz, P. D. Harvey, James Sherwood, Henry Apsley, Ben O. Griffith, J. E. Quick, S. C. Sheppard, J. E. Sheppard, W. E. Jerman, Dan O. Moore and Charles B. Johnson. Of this number, eight still hold their membership in this lodge. There are now seventy-six members in the lodge, twenty being deceased. The lodge owns a hall of its own—a frame building erected over a general storeroom in 1885, and the hall is valued at five hundred dollars.

The 1915 officers of this lodge are: Charles Pearson, chancellor commander; Herman Kingery, vice-chancellor; Clyde Kelley, prelate; S. T. McWhortor, master of work; F. H. Moore, keeper of records and seal; Frank V. Whitney, master of finance; Henry Ferris, master of exchequer; Emerson White, master at arms; Harry Anspach, inner guard; Charles Stewart, outer guard; J. F. Swift, L. H. Hays, W. L. White, trustees.

The Pythian Sisters have a good lodge in conjunction with this lodge of Knights of Pythias, established in June, 1897, with twenty-one charter members, which now has a membership of ninety-three.

Fairfield Lodge No. 110, Knights of Pythias, was organized August 30, 1883, and now has a membership of fifty. It meets in its own hall, a two-story brick building, thirty by sixty feet, erected in 1902, costing four thousand dollars. It is an up-to-date structure in all of its appointments. The present elective officers are as follows: O. H. Logan, chancellor commander; C. R. Dare, vice-chancellor; George W. Groce, prelate; Charles Gerren, master of work; J. T. Buckley, keeper of records and seals; Darlie Hanna, master of finance; H. H. Rose, master of exchequer; Fred Loper, master at arms; Emmett Smalley, inner guard; Clyde Newkirk, outer guard; William T. Logan, C. R. Dare and George W. Groce, trustees.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Hovannah Tribe No. 208, Improved Order of Red Men, at Andersonville, Posey township, this county, was organized August 1, 1895. The original officers were: M. A. Kendall, sachem; William M. Moore (deceased), senior sagamore; E. O. George, junior sagamore; J. S. Cramer, prophet; R. D. Mitchell, chief of records; M. J. James, keeper of wampum.

The present membership of the tribe is ninety. Adoption, warrior and

chief are the degrees worked on in the tribe. The ladies' auxiliary at this place went down some years ago. The order first met in the old Grand Army hall, then in Cartmel's hall. About 1900 they bought the old Universalist church building, added thereto and now have a comfortable home, valued at about one thousand two hundred dollars.

The 1915 chiefs are: Ben Abercrombie, sachem; Silver Reeve, senior sagamore; Ben F. Stuttle, junior sagamore; Aaron Hildreth, prophet; F. Wilson Kaler, chief of records; M. G. James, keeper of wampum.

Miantonomah Tribe No. 162, Improved Order of Red Men, at Metamora, was organized July 6, 1893, with charter members as follows: Albert Pierce, Richard Jinks, W. H. Swift, F. S. Swan, C. L. Thorp, Frank Harder, Samuel Smith, E. F. Allison, Edgar Duggins, Roscoe Tracy, James M. Rothrock, S. O. Jinks, David J. Vail, W. J. Smith, Wilson Morford, Henry Senour, Thaddeus Murray, J. P. Gordon, Charles H. Blackledge, Edward Miller, William Curtis, George J. Meyers, W. J. Holman, J. H. Miller.

The elective officers of the tribe in 1915 are: Sachem, Everett O. Murray; prophet, Roscoe Gordon; senior sagamore, James Stephenson; junior sagamore, John Stephenson; chief of records, W. M., Smith; collector of wampum, De Witt Curry; keeper of wampum, A. Pierce.

The tribe is a very strong one and work is very interesting and instructive. The order meets in a leased hall. Council No. 166, Daughters of Pochontas, a ladies' auxiliary, is worked in connection with the men's lodge, to the mutual benefit of both organizations.

AN INTERESTING EPISODE.

To the above should be added a good historic item: It was here in Metamora that the first tribe of Improved Order of Red Men, known as Seneca No. 1, was instituted in 1854. And here the first great council fire was kindled in 1855, with five tribes represented, as follows: Seneca No. 1, of Metamora; Chippewa No. 2, of Laurel; Blackhawk No. 3, of Terre Haute; Cherokee No. 4, of Edinburg, and Miami No. 5, of Franklin. Hence it will be seen that Red Men were early in this field.

Winemah Tribe No. 249, Improved Order of Red Men, at Laurel, was organized about 1899, with between twenty-five and thirty members. It now enjoys a membership of seventy-three, with elective officers as follows: H. C. Ward, sachem; Frank Tucker, senior sagamore; Earl Hoffman, junior sagamore; H. C. Jones, chief of records; George Goehringer, keeper of wampum; Charles Bloom, prophet. They have their own hall and are now in a

flourishing condition. The degrees now being worked by this trade are adoption, warrior and chief.

At Brookville this order is very strong. Oshawnee Tribe No. 220 was organized April 23, 1896, with charter members as follows: Dr. George E. Squier, Dr. M. C. Armstrong, George M. Fowler, William A. Gagle, George A. Moormann, Dr. E. L. Patterson, George A. Metzger, Joseph H. Adams, Charles V. Bradburn, Maynard H. Irwin, Henry Cameron, Charles E. Winans, Samuel F. Fogel, Charles D. Gregg, Edward C. Burkhart, William E. McKee, Edward Z. Fogel, W. S. Hutchinson, William Buck, John W. Young, Edward P. Metzger, Jehu Butler, J. E. Farquear, James A. Clayton, Elbert H. Woodworth, Charles W. Warne, Henry H. Dunsmore, Frank C. Becker, Frank Winans, Charles T. Meyncke, Henry E. Updike, William Keeler, Jacob Scherer, Frank W. Bruns, Leslie Kingery, Louis Bcuttel, William T. Wright, William M. McCarty, William Smeister, Ira Wilson, Clinton K. Roberts, Robert L. Hanna. Eight of these charter members are now deceased and fourteen are not members of the order at this date. The tribe meet in a leased hall, that of the Odd Fellows order. The ladies have a good auxiliary—a Pocahontas lodge. The Red Men have a membership of one hundred and twelve and are doing a thorough, good work in the community. The elective officers in the spring of 1915 are as follows: Adam Geis, sachem; Valentine Niedenthal, senior sagamore; Ona Clymer, junior sagamore; Edward Brown, prophet; Gus Baither, chief of records; W. J. Schoonover, keeper of wampum; Adam Geis, degree master; Charles Horn, Harry Fogel and Charles Lapish, trustees.

Owosso Tribe No. 214, Improved Order of Red Men, at Whitcomb, Brookville township, was organized December 27, 1894, by Lewis Hahn, with charter members as follows: Thomas Lingar, Charles H. Myers, N. H. Duncan, John R. Gouldie, Edward H. Morin, A. T. Updike, Wayne Smolley, James Goudie, George T. Coates, Charles Linderman, Henry Myers, J. R. Bright, J. C. Morin, Bert Logan, James Lingar, Joe Murch, Henry Geiling, Frank Phenis, W. T. Prifogle, John Flack, S. M. Seal, Nathan Proctor, Frank Moorman, Charles F. Holliday, P. M. Elwell Sol Hammer, David Hammer, Charles M. Elliott, I. A. Popper, Charles Saunders, Frank E. Myers, Lew Linderman, Sherman Miller, Wilbert Rogers, William H. Cates, Matt Steele, M. B. Shocket, William G. Myers, William Gregg, George A. Prifogle, John E. Rogers, Asa Saunders, James Boyce, Bert Quick, Thomas J. Robinson, Albert M. Rogers, Charles Harrop.

The tribe now has a membership of fifty nine. They have owned a build-

ing for about fifteen years, its cost being about four hundred and fifty dollars. It was purchased from the old Grange of the township.

The 1915 elective officers of the tribe are: Henry Geiling, sachem; Nathan Proctor, senior sagamore; Alfred Clark, junior sagamore; Allen Lanning, prophet; Leo Hill, chief of records; M. J. Updike, keeper of wampum; M. P. Elwell, Freeman Stuart and Charles M. Elliott, trustees.

Lodge No. 90, Daughters of Pocahontas, is a live, active body and a great aid to the tribe.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

The only lodge of this fraternity in Franklin county, White Water Valley Aerie No. 1129, is at Brookville. It was instituted June 29, 1905, with about one hundred and twenty-five charter members. It now has a membership of one hundred and two. In the United States this fraternity has a following of over four hundred thousand, and is only about nineteen years old. The first officers of the Brookville Aerie were: President, Ona Climer; secretary, Dora F. Gagle; treasurer, A. O. Cates. The order owns its own building, the first floor being occupied by the National Theater. They meet the first and third Mondays in each month. The officers in the spring of 1915 are as follows: President, Paul H. Killen; vice-president, Charles Senefeld; secretary, Frank Deutsch; treasurer, John A. Schum; chaplain, John E. Williams; trustees, R. H. Cook, W. A. Fries, William H. West; inside guard, Herman Metzger; outside guard, Albert A. Williams.

BROOKVILLE CAMP NO. 14672, MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Brookville Camp No. 14672, Modern Woodmen of America was organized December 12, 1910, with the following charter members: Charles H. Blacklidge, Arthur O. Cates, Abraham Davis, Harry Rusterholz and Lewis Schreiner. The officers for the current year are as follows: Charles Blacklidge, venerable consul; Frank Brake, worthy advisor; Lewis Schreiner, banker; Joe Siebert, clerk; O. L. DeBeck, escort; Harry Rusterholz, watchman; Charles Cooksey, sentry; I. D. Garrigues, physician. The present membership is fourteen.

CHAPTER XVI

LITERARY CLUBS AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

It is an axiom of human nature that people are gregarious and prefer to mingle together rather than to isolate themselves from the world. There have been organizations of people from the earliest times and at the present time there are literally thousands of different active organizations in the United States. These include all kinds of clubs, labor unions, benevolent and protective societies; organizations for men, for women and for children; organizations for social purposes, for the working classes, for the rich and poor; for Jew and gentile, for all nationalities; in short, there is a club for every purpose, and for every kind of people.

There have been organizations of one kind or another in Franklin county for three-quarters of a century. In the days before the Civil War there were debating societies and literary clubs scattered over the county. In fact, most of the organizations up until the past score of years were literary in character. Brookville College supported two literary societies whose programs, as shown in the local papers of the day, were of a high literary character. Where there was one club fifty years ago for the women of Brookville, there are now nearly a dozen, each doing its own particular work and yet all working toward the same general end. There are some clubs which admit both men and women to membership, namely, the Saturday Club and the Historical Society.

JULIA DUMONT SOCIETY.

It was a group of bright girls who were attending Brookville College in 1853 who established an organization which antedated Sorosis by fifteen years. On December 16, 1853, a group of Brookville girls, whose names were well known in the history of the town, organized the Julia Dumont Society, naming it thus in honor of one of the leading women educators of the day. These girls were the Misses Clarkson, Hitt, Holland, Haymond and Price. Georgiana Holland, now Mrs. C. C. Binckley, of No. 402 North Delaware street, Indianapolis, was president of the society during a part of its early career. Among its members who are still living are Mrs. C. C. Binckley:

Mrs. Rowena Price Hamer, of Denver; Mrs. Lee Yaryan, of Richmond; Mrs. W. H. Bracken and Mrs. S. S. Harrell, of Brookville.

The members of the society studied literature and did not a little original work themselves. They had a furnished room in the college building in Brookville equipped with all the furnishings of a modest library, and it was open to the members at all hours. Young women attending the college from other points were admitted to membership and in that way the society carried upon its roll women who became prominent educators and writers. Among the latter, the name of Mrs. Forcythe Willson became well known as a poetess even before she married her poet-husband; the name of Mrs. Mary Bassett Hussey, a Brookville girl, is also one of the well-remembered members of the society.

This society did good work for about twenty years and then, as has been and always will be the case, the girls married and moved away, and the Julia Dumont Society, one of the first women's literary clubs of the United States, ceased to exist.

MARRIED WOMEN'S SOCIAL CLUB.

The oldest active women's organization of Brookville is the Married Women's Social Club, which was organized November 12, 1900, with thirty-nine ladies present. The original purpose of the club was "to promote sociability and have a good time generally," and during the fifteen years of its existence it has fairly lived up to its motto. Although the social side was the principal object during the earlier career of the club, it has also done some interesting work along the lines of music, art and civic improvement. It is federated with the county, district and state federations.

The first officers of the club were as follows: President, Mrs. A. H. Rockafellar; vice-president, Mrs. F. W. Hathaway; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. K. C. Meyers. The present officers are as follows: President, Mrs. S. S. Harrell; first vice-president, Mrs. I. M. Bridgeman; second vice-president, Mrs. J. E. Morton; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. R. J. Cain.

The original thirty-nine members were Mesdames J. O. Adams, Charles Bishop, John Bishop, Cliff Bruns, Fred Bruns, Lillie Burkhart, R. J. Cain, Douglas Case, Ora Case, W. D. Bradt, Ada Dennett, Nora Feicht, Martha Goodwin, Rose Goudie, S. S. Harrell, Will Heasom, F. W. Hathaway, M. P. Hubbard, Alice Haymond, Charles Hutchinson, M. H. Irwin, John Kimble, G. Ray King, Frank Masters, Charles Masters, O. M. Meyncke, K. C. Meyers, Charles Miller, E. L. Patterson, Frank Moorman, L. A. Rockafellar, W. H.

Senour, J. C. Shirk, Dudley Templeton, Herman Trichler, H. S. Voorhees, Ada Holmes, H. P. Smith and Harry Smith.

The membership in 1915 included forty-two women, which is the limit now provided by the constitution. Twenty-three of the charter members still belong to the club. The full roster of members for 1915 is here given: Mesdames J. O. Adams, I. M. Bridgeman, John Bishop, W. H. Bracken, W. D. Bradt, Lillie Burkhart, G. B. Buckingham, Clara Charni, Clinton Case, R. J. Cain, O. M. Cowing, Elmer Dennett, George Dickson, Martha Goodwin, N. E. Holmes, M. P. Hubbard, S. S. Harrell, F. W. Hathaway, M. H. Irwin, John Kimble, A. N. Logan, Frank S. Masters, Charles Masters, J. E. Morton, Charles Miller, Rose Miller, George Mullin, Frank McClure, George O'Byrne, E. L. Patterson, A. H. Rockafellar, A. J. Reifel, J. C. Shirk, Harry Smith, W. H. Senour, John Scanlon, Herman Trichler and R. S. Taylor.

THE N Y CLUB.

The N Y Club dates its beginning from 1900, at which time the following young ladies banded themselves together for social purposes: Nelle Cooley, Nelle Swayne, Laura Swayne, Mable Ryan, Nelle Kimble, May Berry, Ethel Berry, Edna Harrell, Hallie Harrell, Zella Hutchinson, Edith Balsley, Winnie Morton, Anna Morton, Bertha Morton, Mary Goodwin and Katherine Winscott.

The first officers of the club included Winnie Morton as President and Nelle Kimble as secretary-treasurer. The present officers are Katherine Winscott, president, and Aubra Ferris, secretary-treasurer. The other active members in 1915 include Winnie Morton, Laura Swayne, Gertrude Buckley, Cora Smith, Bertha Hermansdorfer, Nelle Swayne, Zella Winscott, Glenna Miller, Adah Masters and Maude Scanlon.

THE ART CLUB.

The Art Club was organized November 23, 1905, with seven charter members, namely: Miss H. S. McCready, Mrs. Minnie McCarty, Miss Jennie Miller, Mrs. Sophia Buckingham, Mrs. Blanche Smith, Mrs. Ethel Crist and Mrs. Lillie Winans. At the second meeting Miss Nora Cameron and Mrs. Bertha Dietz were added. The club was organized with the idea of mutual improvement and helpfulness among its members. It has given particular attention to all kinds of fancy work.

The first officers were Miss Salina McCready, president, and Mrs. Minnie McCarty, vice-president. The presidents from the time of organization

down to the present have been as follows: Miss Salina McCready, Mrs. Kate Smiester, Mrs. Sophia Buckingham, Mrs. Bertha Dietz, Mrs. Minnie McCarty, Mrs. Ethel Crist, Mrs. Cora Taylor, and Mrs. Ella Lacy, the present incumbent. The vice-president for 1915 is Mrs. Mary Harwood; the secretary-treasurer is Miss Mary Moore. The program committee is made up of Mrs. McCarty, Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Kissel. The list of twenty-five active members for 1915 follow: Mrs. Jennie Allen, Miss Nora Cameron, Mrs. Flo Clymer, Mrs. Ethel Crist, Mrs. Mae Croninger, Mrs. Bertha Dietz, Mrs. Mary Harwood, Mrs. Rose Hornung, Mrs. Sophia Kissel, Mrs. Ella Lacy, Mrs. Minnie McCarty, Miss Winnie Morton, Miss Mary Moore, Miss Jennie Miller, Mrs. Lelia Roberts, Mrs. Bena Ritze, Mrs. Kate Smiester, Mrs. Blanche Smith, Mrs. Cora Taylor, Mrs. Myrtle Trichler, Mrs. Lou E. VanNess, Mrs. Lilly Winans, Mrs. Alpha White, Mrs. Lou Wise and Mrs. Clara Younts. The five honorary members are Mrs. Grace Moorman, Miss Adah Masters, Mrs. Elitha Swartzel, Mrs. Belle Remy and Mrs. Marie Ritze. Since its organization, ten years ago, only four members have died, Miss Salina McCready, Mrs. Kate Moore, Mrs. Sophia Buckingham and Mrs. Anna Stalcup.

BROOKVILLE STUDY CLUB.

The Brookville Study Club was the outgrowth of the desire on the part of four women to organize a club for purely literary purposes. These women, Mrs. Dora Seal, Mrs. George O'Byrne, Miss Margaret Dickson and Mrs. S. S. Harrell,—worked out the plans for the proposed club and on October 18, 1909, invited a small number of women to meet with them and assist in the organization of the club. The officers elected on this date were as follows: President, Mrs. S. S. Harrell; vice-president, Mrs. I. M. Bridgeman; secretary-treasurer, Miss Margaret Dickson.

This club is truly what its name indicates and devotes itself exclusively to literary and general cultural studies. It meets every two weeks from September to June and holds a two-hour afternoon session. The first hour is given to the presentation of some subject of general interest; the second hour is devoted to current events and leading questions of the day are discussed both formally and informally. It is federated with the county and district federations.

The present officers of the club are as follows: President, Miss Margaret Dickson; vice-president, Mrs. Mattie Meyers; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Amanda Patterson. The members for 1915 include Mrs. Winifred Adams, Mrs. Alice Bridgeman, Mrs. Jennie Buckingham, Mrs. Mary Cain, Mrs. Clara

Charni, Mrs. Mae Charni, Miss Margaret Dickson, Mrs. Annella Ferris, Mrs. Sarah Harrell, Mrs. Kathryn Kimble, Mrs. Rose Logan, Mrs. Ola Masters, Mrs. Mattie Meyers, Mrs. Mary O'Byrne, Mrs. Amanda Patterson, Mrs. Ella Rockafellar, Mrs. Nora Senour, Mrs. Hallie Showalter and Mrs. Bertha Hermansdorfer. The club has lost three members by death since its organization, Mrs. Kate Moore (1910), Miss Margaret McClure (1911) and Mrs. Dora Seal (1914).

MOTHERS' CLUB.

The Mothers' Club was formally organized October 28, 1909, by fourteen women of Brookville. The first officers were as follows: President, Mrs. George Mullen; vice-president, Mrs. Charles Masters; secretary, Mrs. August Hermansdorfer. The charter members were Mrs. Ottis Adams, Mrs. August J. Reifel, Mrs. Alexander Cory, Mrs. M. P. Hubbard, Mrs. Charles Dobyns, Mrs. Claire Buckley, Mrs. Will Baker, Mrs. August Brown, Mrs. John Scanlon, Mrs. Charles Masters, Mrs. George Mullen, Mrs. Ernest Showalter, Mrs. Leroy Templeton, and Mrs. August Hermansdorfer.

The Mothers' Club, as its name indicates, seeks to bring into closer relationship the mothers and the children. It takes a deep interest in the public schools of the town and has been instrumental in forwarding a better spirit between the teachers and parents. The present officers are Mrs. August J. Reifel, president; Mrs. Albert Clark, vice-president; Mrs. G. W. Hyde, secretary. The membership now includes seventeen, as follows: Mrs. Harley Castle, Mrs. Albert Clark, Mrs. Claire Buckley, Mrs. Alexander Cory, Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, Mrs. M. P. Hubbard, Mrs. G. W. Hyde, Mrs. Roy Kackley, Mrs. John Kissel, Mrs. J. W. Lucas, Mrs. Charles Masters, Mrs. Frank Moster, Mrs. August J. Reifel, Mrs. John Scanlon, Mrs. Ernest Showalter, Mrs. John Weber and Mrs. Charles Whiteman,

NEEDLECRAFT CLUB.

The Needlecraft Club came into existence March 12, 1912, at which time sixteen married women of Brookville organized themselves into a club with the following officers: President, Mrs. J. H. Briggs, vice-president, Mrs. H. B. Smith; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. C. E. Case. The charter members were Mrs. J. H. Briggs, Mrs. Richard Brockman, Mrs. C. E. Case, Mrs. C. R. Crane, Mrs. Charles Dobyns, Mrs. Arthur Ferris, Mrs. W. R. Hubbard, Mrs. M. P. Hubbard, Mrs. C. W. Hitchcock, Mrs. Frank Moster, Mrs. H. B. Smith, Mrs. J. V. Scanlon, Mrs. Fred Sheppard, Mrs. Samuel Swift, Mrs. Charles Winscott and Mrs. C. B. Williams.

This club combines its regular work with various social diversions. The name of the club is sufficiently indicative of the character of its work and during its career of three years the members have done some very creditable work. The officers for 1915 are Mrs. M. P. Hubbard, president; Mrs. Arthur Ferris, vice-president; Mrs. C. B. Williams, secretary-treasurer. The present members are Mrs. J. H. Briggs, Mrs. C. E. Case, Mrs. Arthur Ferris, Mrs. M. P. Hubbard, Mrs. J. H. Kimble, Mrs. Frank Moster, Mrs. Charles Smith, Mrs. H. B. Smith, Mrs. Samuel Swift, Mrs. J. V. Scanlon, Mrs. C. B. Williams, Mrs. Charles Winscott, Mrs. F. H. Miller and Mrs. Glen Siebert.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLUB.

The devotees of the culinary arts in Brookville organized themselves into the Brookville Domestic Science Club, March 15, 1913. There were twenty charter members and the constitution limits the membership to that number. It was organized for mutual helpfulness, intellectual improvement and with the idea of co-operating with the public schools of Brookville in helping to introduce the study of domestic science in the public schools. By giving an entertainment in 1914 the club netted about eighty-five dollars and this sum was used to help start the domestic science work in the public schools and also to provide books along domestic science lines for the public library. This club is a progressive organization and has already demonstrated its usefulness in the community. The work consists of demonstrated lessons in cooking and sewing and the preparation of papers covering various phases of domestic science. It meets on alternate Wednesday afternoons at the homes of the members.

The first officers were Mrs. Frank S. Masters, president; Mrs. G. E. Dennett, vice-president; Mrs. J. K. White, secretary-treasurer. The officers for 1915 are Mrs. Ella Lacy, president; Mrs. Will Baker, vice-president; Mrs. Arthur Ferris, secretary-treasurer. The members are as follows: Mesdames Jennie Allen, Ada Baker, Maude Briggs, Mary Cain, Mae Charni, Ada Dennett, Ethel Crist, Aubra Ferris, Maymie Hubbard, Ella Lacy, Ola Masters, Minnie McCarty, Gladys Moster, Cora Pippin, Maude Scanlon, Mabel Shirk, Blanche Smith, Alpha White, Zella Winscott, and Miss Margaret Dickson.

PHYSICAL CULTURE CLASS.

The Physical Culture Class is not a club in the ordinary sense of the word, but rather a group of ladies who seek to provide its members with physical recreation suitable to their several needs. It was organized in the fall of 1907

as result of the work which had been done in a physical culture class conducted by Mrs. Florence Bacon in 1906-07. The first woman in Brookville to give scientific lessons in callisthenics was Mrs. Mary Williams, who conducted a class in Brookville during 1896-97.

The members of the first class (1896-1897) were Mattie Adair, Mrs. John Bishop, Mrs. Charles Bishop, Mrs. George E. Dennett, Mrs. Martha S. Goodwin, Mrs. C. A. Haman, Mrs. F. W. Hathaway, Anna Muller, Cora Colescott, Margaret McClure and Jennie McClure. The present members are as follows: Mattie Adair, Mrs. John Bishop, Mrs. W. D. Bradt, Mrs. George B. Buckingham, Mrs. Mason Crist, Mary D. Cain, Mrs. George E. Dennett, Mrs. M. S. Goodwin, Mrs. John Goodwin, Mrs. F. W. Hathaway, Mrs. C. A. Haman, Mrs. M. H. Irwin, Mrs. F. L. Priest, Grace Priest, Mrs. J. C. Shirk, Mrs. Charles Shirk, Ellen Shirk and Cornelia Shirk. The honorary members include Mrs. J. O. Adams, Mrs. Allen Buchanan and Mrs. J. E. Fisher.

The class has no officers, but a director is appointed for each meeting who has general charge of the work for that meeting. The membership is confined to those who have had work under a trained physical instructor and now includes eighteen women of Brookville.

The nine clubs which have been discussed thus far restrict their membership to women. There are only two organizations in Brookville which admit both men and women to membership, namely, the Saturday Club and the Historical Society.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

The Franklin County Women's Franchise League was organized November 2, 1912, with the following officers: Mrs. S. S. Harrell, county chairman; Mrs. George E. Mullin, president; Mrs. W. H. Bracken, vice-president; Mrs. George E. Dennett, secretary; Mrs. Martha Goodwin, treasurer. The charter members of the League were Mesdames S. S. Harrell, George E. Mullin, William H. Bracken, George E. Dennett, Martha Goodwin, William Banes, Belle Koerner, M. P. Hubbard, J. M. Vawter, J. Ottis Adams, Fred Miller, C. R. Crane, Frank Masters, Frank Meyers, Rose Loper Miller and R. J. Cain. To this list of charter members have been added the following: Mrs. I. N. McCarty, Emma James, Mrs. Frank Bonwell, Mrs. Albert Clark, Mrs. Clair Buckley, Mrs. Louis Federman, Mrs. John Goodwin, Mrs. Bradley Hudson, Mrs. M. H. Irwin, Mrs. Charles Masters, Mrs. Fred Miller, Mrs. William Templeton, Mrs. William Pippin, Jennie Miller, Ida Seal, Mrs. Augustus Baither, Mrs. J. W. Fye and Mrs. Louise Schneider.

This organization is less than three years old and yet it has already done a wonderful work in creating a feminine sentiment towards woman's suffrage in the county. Its work from the first has been characterized by dignity and convincing argument and the appeal has been to reason rather than to sentiment. There is no disposition on the part of the league to resort to militant methods such as characterized the franchise movement in England, for this reason the league has been able to do effective work in the county. Not only does it advocate enfranchisement of women but it is also taking an active part in advancing humanitarian measures of all kinds. Its interest in civic affairs, its advocacy of all general welfare measures and its ready willingness to lend its support in behalf of all movements which tend to make this county a better one in which to live, make the Franchise League a potent force in the life of the county.

The local league was organized by Belle O'Hair, a former resident of this county and now a teacher in the public schools of Indianapolis. Soon after the organization was effected a banquet was given to a large number of invited guests. The county chairman, Mrs. Harrell, acted as toastmistress. Rev. F. L. Priest, of the Methodist church, responded to a toast, "Women in the Church"; Superintendent A. J. Reifel responded to a toast, "Women in the Home," and E. W. Showalter, a young business man, to "Women in Business." An opening meeting was held at the home of Mrs. W. H. Bracken and the guests were taken to and from the meeting in automobiles furnished by friends of the cause. Mrs. F. E. Badgley, who recently died at Metamora, was a valued member of the league and gave a talk on this particular occasion.

The officers of the league for 1915 are as follows: Mrs. George E. Mullin, president; Mrs. I. N. McCarty, vice-president; Emma James, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. S. S. Harrell, county chairman. The last meeting of the league before this volume went to press was held in Brookville, Friday, April 16, 1915, in the Library hall. An interesting program was rendered, with Mrs. W. E. Ochiltree, of Connersville, as the main speaker.

THE SATURDAY CLUB.

The Saturday Club of Brookville, like many important organizations, was a development. Back in the sixties, when Brookville College was flourishing, a few young men and women of literary tastes got together and organized the Brookville Reading Club. Its chief ambition was to read dramatic plays and occasionally give a public entertainment in the town hall.

In the fall of 1884 Dr. John G. Chafee was sent to Brookville as pastor

of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was deeply interested in the Chautauqua educational movement, and in 1886 he organized the Brookville Chautauqua Circle, most of the members of the Brookville Reading Club joining and forming the Chautauqua Club. So in reality the Brookville Reading Club became the Brookville Chautauqua Club.

When the four years' Chautauqua course had been read a number of its members, not caring to continue reading the Chautauqua course, began to consider some other line of work, and the following persons met at the home of John C. Shirk to talk the matter over: C. W. McClure, R. M. King, C. F. Goodwin and J. C. Shirk. It was decided to form a new club and to work out its own program. The question of a name for the club was discussed and incidentally the night for meetings. It was thought by those present that Saturday night would suit best. Whereupon R. M. King proposed the name of Saturday Club, which was adopted.

A second meeting was arranged for one week later, on Tuesday evening, September 29, 1890, at the home of J. C. Shirk, to which a number of persons were invited. This meeting was called to order by J. C. Shirk, and Rev. W. A. Echols was asked to preside. John C. Shirk and C. W. McClure were appointed a committee to prepare and present a constitution for the government of the club. The committee presented a constitution, which was read article by article and, with a number of modifications and changes, was adopted. C. F. Goodwin and C. W. McClure were appointed a committee to place in nomination the names of persons for president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer for the coming year. Rev. W. A. Echols was chosen president, Mrs. C. F. Jones, vice-president, and J. E. Morton, secretary and treasurer. C. W. McClure and J. E. Morton were appointed a committee on membership. J. C. Shirk, R. M. King and Miss Hattie Jones were appointed a committee to arrange for a program and select the time of meeting.

The committee recommended Saturday evening for meetings, but it did not suit a majority of the members and Tuesday evening was chosen. The constitution was as follows:

Article 1—The circle shall be called the Saturday Club.

Article 2—The officers of this club shall be: one president, one vice-president, one secretary and treasurer, all to be elected annually at the first regular meeting.

Article 3—The membership of this club is limited to twenty persons.

Article 4—Any name proposed for membership shall be held over for one week before being voted upon.

Article 5—The election of members shall be by ballot.

Article 6—Two negative votes shall reject any application for membership in this club.

Article 7—Absence from four regular meetings in succession, without sufficient excuse, shall work forfeiture of membership in the club.

Article 8—New members can be elected to fill any vacancies occasioned by forfeiture of membership.

Article 9—All members shall sign this constitution.

Article 10—Officers of this club shall perform the duties belonging to said officers as recognized in general literary societies.

The charter members of the Saturday Club were Mrs. Mary Cain, Minnie Cohu, Rev. W. A. Echols, C. F. Goodwin and wife, C. F. Jones and wife, Hattie Jones, R. M. King, C. W. McClure and wife, Dr. J. E. Morton, Ida Meyers, John Shirk and wife, Minnie Winscott, Henrietta R. West.

The committee on program recommended the study of Green's "Short History of the English People," American authors (six months), using Beer's "American Literature" as a text book, while the remainder of the year was to be given to English authors and current events. The meetings were held weekly and genuine hard work was done. This form of program was followed in the succeeding year, after which the club decided to hold its meetings every two weeks, and to have a miscellaneous range of subjects. Sometimes the club took one particular line of work as a major subject, with a varied line of supplementary subjects, including almost every subject in which the people of a small town are interested.

It was the first organization in Brookville to make a movement toward establishing a public library, and four years before a library was established it had raised a small fund to be used for the library when one should be established. Besides the solid literary work which the club has done, it has been a social center for its members, and has given several elaborate banquets.

The club has always been prosperous and had a live membership. The members of 1915 are as follows. I. M. Bridgeman, Mrs. I. M. Bridgeman, Mrs. Mary D. Cain, Dean Charni, Mrs. Dean Charni, Miss Margaret Dickson, Mrs. Martha Goodwin, Mrs. F. W. Hathaway, C. W. Hitchcock, Mrs. C. W. Hitchcock, Mrs. N. E. Holmes, Miss Clara Holmes, Miss Bessie Kidney, A. N. Logan, Mrs. A. N. Logan, Miss Carrie Logan, K. C. Meyers, Mrs. K. C. Meyers, Mrs. Geo. E. Mullin, Mrs. G. F. O'Byrne, Dr. E. L. Patterson, Mrs. E. L. Patterson, Rev. F. S. Priest, Mrs. F. L. Priest, A. J. Reifel, Mrs. A. J. Reifel, John C. Shirk, Mrs. J. C. Shirk, H. M. Stoops and Miss Katherine Winscott.

BROOKVILLE INDIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Brookville Indiana Historical Society came into existence as the result of a desire on the part of many people of Brookville and vicinity to preserve the Little Cedar Baptist church. This little brick building, located three miles down the river, was erected in 1812 and is the oldest house of worship now standing in Indiana. It had not been used for regular services for many years and as a result was fast falling into ruin. The Baptist congregation, which owned it, had long ago ceased to exist and the property was retained in the name of two trustees, John C. Ellis and George W. Childers. These two trustees in 1908 offered to turn it over to any organization in the county which would take care of it and it was for the purpose of securing possession of this interesting old building that the Brookville Indiana Historical Society was organized on June 5, 1908. It was incorporated under the laws of the state, thereby allowing it to hold and convey real estate. On July 17, 1908, the Historical Society, through its trustees, H. M. Stoops, James B. Kidney and Elmer Dennett, accepted the building and the two acres and sixty-six square yards on which it is located. The deed for the property was recorded in the name of the society on April 20, 1910.

Immediately upon acquiring the property, the society put a new roof on the building, replaced the old windows and doors and made some improvements upon the interior of the building. It is the intention of the society to utilize the building ultimately as a museum wherein may be kept those things which will preserve for future generations something of the manner in which the early settlers of this county lived. Thus far the building stands empty and is used only once a year, one day in summer being given to a celebration in the historic building, at which time the annual election is held.

The only other property owned by the society is the old college bell, which is kept in the library building. When the old college building was torn down in 1912 the bell was sold for old iron. On the day that it was being hauled through town to the freight house, A. N. Logan chanced to be passing along the street and immediately decided that he was going to preserve the bell. Mr. Logan found that the bell would bring fifty dollars as old iron and at once told the junk dealer that he believed he could take a subscription paper and raise the money. Within a short time the necessary amount had been raised and sixty-seven donors to the bell fund deserve suitable recognition for their service in helping to save the old bell to Brookville.

The first officers of the Historical Society were as follows: President,

John C. Shirk; vice-presidents, J. O. Adams, A. H. Rockafellar, Harry Stoops and Mrs. W. H. Bracken; secretary, Mrs. S. S. Harrell; treasurer, Mrs. F. W. Hathaway. These officers were elected July 17, 1908, at the little brick church which had that day become the property of the society. The annual elections have always been held at the church. The present officers are: J. C. Shirk, president; Harry M. Stoops, vice-president; Amelia Hornung, secretary; Mrs. F. W. Hathaway, treasurer; A. J. Reifel, Mrs. John Kissel and George Dickson, program committee. The charter members were Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Shirk, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cain, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rockafellar, Harry M. Stoops, J. O. Adams, Mrs. Emma Hathaway, Miss Julia Sharpe, Mrs. Martha Goodwin, Mrs. S. S. Harrell and Mrs. J. G. Chafee.

PRESENT MEMBERSHIP AND OBJECTS.

The society in 1915 enrolled one hundred and five members: Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Shirk, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Showalter, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Bridgeman, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Crist, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hathaway, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Case, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. King, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. George Mullin, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rockafellar, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Bradt, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Buckingham, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ross Petty, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. George Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Logan, James B. Kidney, Harry Stoops, Mrs. Mollie Cain, Mrs. S. S. Harrell, Miss Sallie Hanna, Mrs. J. G. Chafee, Mrs. W. H. Bracken, Mrs. J. W. Vawter, Mrs. John Kissel, Mrs. Pamela Cooley, Vina St. John, Miss Amelia Hornung, Charles F. Jones, Amos W. Butler, Mrs. Martha Goodwin, Julia Sharpe, George E. Dennett, Frank West, Mrs. Walter Baker, William N. Banes, Mrs. William N. Banes, Jethro Hamilton, Mrs. Caroline Herron, Jennie Miller, Mary Butler, Mrs. Belle Koerner, Viola Appleton, William M. Baker, Mrs. William M. Baker, Paul Applegate, Lewis Hornung, Will R. Hubbard, C. F. Robinson, Mrs. Margaret Carter, A. J. Suhre, J. O. Allen, W. W. Jackson, E. C. Smith, George Personett, Mrs. George Personett, Mrs. John Johns, J. P. Goodwin, Mrs. J. P. Goodwin, Dr. R. L. Hanna, Mrs. R. L. Hanna, Mrs. Samuel Thomas, J. M. Thorpe, R. L. Head, C. W. Hawkins, A. J. Ailes, A. J. Reifel, J. T. Gordon, Herman Trichler, Dr. E. M. Glasser, Mrs. E. M. Glasser, Frank L. Hornung, I. A. Popper, A. Bossert, Mrs. Nannie Shirk, Mrs. Jennie Yaryan, William N. Biere, Mrs. William N. Biere, Wilbur Rogers, Mrs. Wilbur Rogers, George

S. Cottman, Mrs. Robert Cook and Laura Swayne. In addition to the one hundred and five members above listed, there have been twenty-two dropped for non-payment of dues and eleven members lost by death. Most of those who have been dropped have moved away from the county.

The society meets once a month in the basement of the library building at Brookville, and during the eight years of its existence has collected no small amount of material bearing upon the early history of Franklin county. The constitution provides that the society shall be divided into literary, historical or biographical, educational, old settlers and natural history sections.

It can be said that the local historical society is the most active of any county historical society in Indiana. Those who have visited other societies always speak of the interest and enthusiasm manifested by the local organization. The purpose for which it was organized is clearly set forth in the constitution, which says that "it shall be devoted to literature and to the collection and preservation of all matters of valuable county history from the earliest white settlement; personal history of the pioneers and all prominent men and women of the county; all matters of interesting experience, anecdote, adventure and reminiscences of all kinds; morality, religion and educational interest; agriculture, horticulture, machinery, manufacturers, industries and industrial progress and other arts, and also to gather and preserve information as to the natural resources of the county and its aboriginal and prehistoric life, its animal and vegetable remains, its native woods, grains, grasses, fruits, vegetables, vegetation, animals, birds, reptiles, fishes and other forms of animal life and any and all matters of interest to the present, or that may be of interest and value to the future generations of our beloved town and county."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL CLUB.

The Anthropological Club of Brookville had a flourishing career for six years, 1892-98. Organized in September, 1892, for the study of the history and development of the races and people of antiquity, it carried forth a program for several years which demanded hard work on the part of its members. The charter members were A. W. Butler, Dr. J. E. Morton, Dr. S. P. Stoddard, Rev. Meinard Fleischmann, Harry M. Stoops, Miss Gertrude Quick, Miss H. R. West and Mrs. A. W. Butler. The first officers were as follow: Dr. J. E. Morton, president; A. W. Butler, secretary; Rev. M. Fleischmann, director. During the six years that the club existed several other members were added, including Mrs. W. H. Bracken, George Haman, A. N. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McKee, Miss Elizabeth Berry, Mrs. R. J.

Cain, Rev. D. L. Chapin, A. V. Deitz, Mrs. O. M. Meyncke, Dr. E. L. Patterson, W. H. Senour, E. M. Teeple, H. S. Voorhees, Kate Winscott, Minnie Cohu, Ida B. Meyers, Ernest W. Showalter, Minnie Chambers and Carrie Logan.

Some idea of the nature of the work of this club may be gathered from the books which it studied. They read and really studied such books as Brinton's "Races and Peoples," Maspero's "Life in Ancient Egypt and Assyria," Mason's "Woman's Share in Primitive Culture," Keane's "Ethnology," Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico" and Tyler's "Anthropology." The club closed its career in the spring of 1898 with the following officers: President, A. W. Butler; secretary-treasurer, Minnie Cohu. The immediate causes leading to the dissolution of the club were the time and study required by its constitution and the death and removal of some of its leading members.

LADIES' SOCIAL CLUB OF WHITCOMB.

This club was organized December 2, 1909, with the following charter members: Mrs. Viola Seal, Mrs. Orpha Logan, Cozette Golden, Mrs. Louise Watler, Mrs. Ora Updike, Edna Golden, Mrs. Arta Miles, Mary Wallace, Ida Witt, Mrs. Effie Stout and Mrs. Nancy Miles. The first officers were as follows: Mrs. Laura Seal, president; Mrs. Louis Watler, vice-president; Edna Golden, treasurer; Mary Wallace, secretary.

This club was organized with the idea of giving its members not only the advantages of social intercourse, but at the same time allowing them to engage in general literary and musical work. The club also takes an intelligent interest in the general welfare of the community and gives its hearty support to such measures as it believes will raise the standard of living. In other words, it is not only cultural, but also seeks to be utilitarian as well. Since the organization of the club the following members have been added: Mrs. Mattie Lanning, Mrs. Prudence Wallace, Mrs. Susan Meyer and Lydia Jaques. The present officers are as follows: Mrs. Effie Stout, president; Mary Wallace, vice-president; Cozette Golden, secretary-treasurer.

SCOTUS GAUL PICTI.

In the year 1892 there occurred in Brookville two incidents of great importance. One was the completion of the water works system and the other was the establishment of a society with the formidable name, Scotus Gaul Picti. It was the completion of the water works which suggested to some of the citizens of the town the organization of the society. In the early part of

April it was evident that the water works would be completed by the Fourth of July and it was proposed to get the society started and celebrate the national holiday, the completion of the water works and the organization of the society on the same day.

With this idea in view a meeting was held on April 10, by M. C. Armstrong, Herman Trichler, G. R. King, Louis Federmann and G. Henri Bogart, at which time it was definitely decided to organize some kind of a society in Brookville. Mr. Trichler, who had been one of the prime movers in the Order of Cincinnatus, suggested the formation of a similar society, but taking its framework from Pictish history. Two days later the same men, with A. L. Baughman and W. H. Fogel, met, each being loaded down with books on Pictish and Scottish history. Mr. Bogart was selected to write the ritual, and as soon as it was written and accepted it was decided to formally institute the first clan of the new fraternity. Clan Ben Grampis No. 1, Scotus Gaul Picti, was instituted in the city hall of Brookville in May, 1892, with the following officers: Herman Trichler, lord of firth and forth; G. Ray King, thane of the donjon keep; M. C. Armstrong, earl of lochs and heather; H. B. Sauers, merlin churl of the pibroch; A. L. Baughman, wizard of the northern lights; Louis Federman, warden of the Grampian marshes; G. Henri Bogart, lord of mounts and valleys; Ben F. Winans, seer of the sacred fire; William H. Fogel, monarch of the mystic mists; William E. Schoonover, knight of the castle gate; John Koeber, keeper of portcullis.

John Koeber had the honor of being the first initiate, followed by thirty-seven other candidates. The original object of the society was to help celebrate the Fourth and the completion of the water works in a fitting manner, and this was kept in view throughout while the clan was being recruited. July 4, 1892, was a red letter day in the history of Brookville. The chief address was made by W. O. Thompson, president of Miami University. On that day one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven tickets were sold on the White Water Valley railroad for Brookville, and other thousands drove to the town. It was the biggest celebration Brookville ever had up to that time, and the new society was responsible in a large measure for its success. The membership increased, and during the following winter a dramatic entertainment, "The Confederate Spy," was given to reimburse the treasury.

The society continued its organization, and in April, 1894, decided to organize permanently. On the 26th of the month the clan was ordered incorporated and at the same time it was decided to move into a permanent castle tower, the new home being occupied for the first time on May 15, 1894. At this time a committee was appointed, consisting of G. H. Bogart, Herman

Trichler, C. F. Goodwin, G. Ray King and J. E. Morton, to revise the first degree and prepare a ritual for the second degree. This was done, and the Picti appeared in all of their historical regalia on July 4, 1894. On that day the streets of Brookville were crowded with more than ten thousand people.

Upon the reorganization of this fraternity in 1894 the following officers were elected: Ben. F. Winans, Kenneth McAlpin; G. R. King, Bede of Buchan; A. L. Baughman, Columba of Iona; Daniel Bower, Ecgred of Lindisfarne; John W. Baker, Ewald of Jedburgh; M. C. Armstrong, Douglas of the Guard; J. S. M. Baker, bearer of the hazel rod; William H. Fogel, monarch of the mystic mists; H. M. McFee, watchman of the outer hall; Louis Hornung, keeper of the tower. The second degree was given for the first time September 11, 1894.

“THE GREATEST TOWN ON EARTH.”

Despite the auspicious beginning of the fraternity, it was not destined to immortality. Organized for the purpose of boosting Brookville, it soon enrolled every business and professional man in the town and at the height of its career had at least two hundred and fifty members. Probably no organization ever had such a requirement for eligibility to membership. The constitution says: “Any male citizen of eighteen years of age or over, of good character, who believes that *Brookville is the greatest town on earth*, shall be eligible to membership.” The dues were only fifty cents a year, and this was spent in a riotous, gustatory celebration annually. With an initiation fee of only fifty cents and annual dues of a similar amount, it may be seen that the high cost of living was not responsible for the decline of the organization. According to the testimony of the last Kenneth McAlpin (Ben F. Winans), it died not from financial inanition, but from lack of constitutional quorums to transact business. During its brief but brilliant career the Picti received no little newspaper notoriety, and no less a paper than the *New York Sun* printed the entire constitution of the order and made some very flattering remarks concerning the advisability of towns throughout the United States copying the example of Brookville. On the theory that the good die young, the Scotus Gaul Picti was formally interred on July 4, 1898, with all the honors due its honorable life. Its race had been run, its life had brought happiness to those who gave it birth, and now, like the old canal, it remains as a sweet memory in the minds of those who loved it.

BROOKVILLE SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

There have been an unusual number of Brookville citizens in the past who have been interested in the sciences and more than one organization of a scientific nature has been started in the town. Probably, the most pretentious of these was the Society of Natural History, which was organized in February, 1881, with the following officers: Rev. D. R. Moore, president; Charles F. Goodwin, vice-president; Amos W. Butler, recording secretary; Edgar R. Quick, corresponding secretary; John E. Rehme, treasurer. This society was organized, as the name indicates, as the outgrowth of a desire on the part of its members to foster the study of nature in its various forms. Many of the members of the society had already made considerable collections and within a short time the town had a museum of which it might well be proud. Franklin county, with its mounds, its hills, valleys and water courses, with its wonderful display of fossils, with its varied flora and fauna, presents an attractive field for the naturalist.

The local society was organized for real work and only those were members who had a scientific turn of mind. As evidence of the earnestness of their work, they divided their membership into groups and made each group the head of the department. These heads of departments were as follows: O. M. Meyncke, curator of botany; Rev. D. R. Moore, curator of conchology; William Federman, curator of entomology; John Shirk, curator of herpathology; Edgar R. Quick, curator of mammalogy; Amos W. Butler, curator of ornithology; Prof. M. E. Smith, curator of geology; Dr. L. D. Dillman, curator of comparative anatomy; Clifford Case, curator of mineralogy.

For several years the society did excellent work along the lines which were planned in the beginning. For two or three winters a free lecture course was maintained for the town and county, including such men as Jordan, Eigenman, Drury, Everman, Jenkins, Gilbert, Wiley, Ridpath, Loyd, John M. and Stanley Coulter and many others of national reputation. A hall was fitted up over the room now occupied by the Crystal theater and in this was kept the museum of the society as well. A large amount of material was collected during the career of the society and when it disbanded most of it was returned to the donors. The removal of some of the members and the increase of membership from the ranks of the non-scientific caused interest in the society to decline. The last meetings were held in 1890 or 1891, although several efforts were made to revive the organization.

Eventually the Anthropological Society was finally organized out of the remnant of the once thrifty Natural History Society.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Academy of Music was organized in May, 1895, by Charles F. Goodwin for the purpose of creating a greater interest in music in Brookville. It was at that time decided to give twelve recitals each year. Ten of these had been given before the death of Mr. Goodwin, on January 12, 1896. The first recital was held April 12, 1895, at which time eighty persons gathered in the parlors of the Goodwin home and the tenth recital was held on the last day of that same year.

This society represented twelve different families of Brookville and vicinity in the beginning, although others were later admitted to membership. Mr. Goodwin became the first director and after the reorganization of the society, in the fall of 1896, Oscar J. Ehr Gott, a professional musician of Cincinnati, was chosen director. In the fall of 1896, a chorus of sixty-five voices was organized, which contained not only all of Brookville's best talent, but also members from Laurel, Fairfield and Mt. Carmel. The society continued to give recitals at intervals for two or three years and then gradually dwindled away. While it lasted it gave some of the best concerts which the town has ever had and its passing was sincerely regretted by the true lovers of music.

CHAPTER XVII.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The first schools of Franklin county were either voluntary schools taught by some public spirited pioneer or else what was known as a subscription school. Public schools supported by a state fund did not come into existence until after the adoption of the constitution of 1852. The educational history of Franklin county before that time was not dissimilar to that of other counties in the state. As early as 1818 the Legislature of the state made provision for a seminary fund in the various counties of the state. This was made necessary because the first constitution of the state, which was, in a measure, based upon the ordinance of 1787, provided that every sixteenth section of land in the state should be set aside for school purposes. This land was to be sold or, if a purchaser was not found, it was to be rented and the proceeds from the sale or the rent were to be used for the maintenance of schools. Unfortunately, much of the school land of Franklin county was poor land, and the result was that there was not a large amount derived from this source for school purposes. In addition to the proceeds of the school sections, the money from fines, forfeitures and money collected from winners in gambling, when the loser was not on hand to claim it, was placed in the school fund. In the early days of the history of the state lotteries were a very common thing, and, strange as it may seem, the first university in Indiana—the university at Vincennes—was put on a sound financial basis by a lottery scheme, which was authorized by the territorial Legislature.

Since there was but little public money for school purposes, it was not possible to get teachers without offering them additional compensation. Hence, for a period of about thirty-five years, Franklin county had what were known as subscription schools. Usually the patrons of a school district would build a rude log schoolhouse and some itinerant pedagogue would be selected to "conduct school" for periods varying from two to six months, averaging about three months. The rates of tuition were very low, and the average compensation of the early teachers of Franklin county very seldom amounted to more than twenty dollars a month. It is true that the teacher "boarded around" for his room and board, so that he was put to very little, if any, expense.

The teachers were nearly always men, for the reason that in those days physical prowess was as essential to success in a schoolroom as a well disciplined brain. No truer picture of early school days in Indiana has ever been drawn than may be found in Eggleston's "Hoosier School Master." The qualifications of the early teachers were very limited, and as late as 1831 the legislature of Indiana said that "The English language, writing and arithmetic" should constitute the qualifications for a teacher in the schools of the state. These are the three R's of our forefathers and they passed their examination in "readin,' 'ritin' and 'rithmetic" before a trustee who very frequently was unable to read or write. There were many cases where no examination at all was given, this being especially the case with those teachers who derived all of their compensation from subscriptions.

THE EARLY SCHOOLHOUSE DESCRIBED.

This article would not be complete without a description of one of those early log schoolhouses. The building might be as large as the patrons wanted to make it, but, interesting to note, the legislature provided that the floor had to be a foot off of the ground and the ceiling at least eight feet high. As a matter of fact, however, the roof was frequently used as a ceiling. The interior arrangement was designed with the view of taking advantage of the one window on either side of the building. This window was made by removing a log from the side of the building and covering the opening with sheets of well-greased linen paper. The paper furnished another purpose as well. On it were written the letters of the alphabet by some one who was a good penman, and also the Arabic and Roman notation, as well as various geometrical figures. Before this window was placed a long, hewn log, made as smooth as possible, and this was the table at which the boys and girls sat during their writing lessons. The rude bench before this equally rude table was without a back, and, as far as that was concerned, there were no benches in the school with backs. The pupils sitting at the long table had their copy before them on the window, and many stories are told of the letters of Jonathan Jennings, the first governor of Indiana, which served as copies for the boys and girls of early Indiana. The two ends of the schoolhouse were occupied by a door and fireplace, respectively. The fireplace was from five to ten feet wide, and enough wood was consumed during a long winter to heat a modern school building of several rooms. As to the equipment of the rooms and the supplies of the children, there was a great variance. There was no paper for use for any purpose, except in the copy-

book, and oftentimes the writing exercise had to be done on a slate. If paper was used, then the writing was done with a goosequill pen and with ink made out of pokeberries, walnut juice or soft maple bark. In order to make this ink have the proper consistency and permanency, copperas was used, while the modern blotter was simulated by fine sand sprinkled over the paper. The paper at that time was all made out of rags and was expensive in comparison to its cost today. Consequently, it was used as sparingly as possible, while the slate was considered as indispensable as the spelling book. There were no dictionaries, no globes, no maps, and in many of the first schoolhouses there was no blackboard. However, this last deficiency was soon remedied, since it was necessary to have a blackboard for ciphering.

The course of study and the method of recitation should be briefly noticed. As has been stated, the "three R's" furnished the basis of the education which was given in the early schools. There were no classes in school, as we understand them now. Grading the pupils according to their age or advancement was unheard of. For many years the pupils held up their hands when they thought they had their lesson ready to recite, and the teacher would call them one by one to his seat, and have them repeat their lesson—and, what is interesting, they had to memorize their lesson word for word. There were really as many classes in school as there were pupils.

These schools, supported in part by public funds, but mostly by private subscriptions, continued to flourish until after the adoption of the new constitution in 1852. Then there was ushered in a new era in education throughout the state, although there were many counties which were slow to take advantage of the provisions of the new law.

JOHN COLLINS, A TEACHER OF FRANKLIN COUNTY IN 1816.

An interesting relic of the old subscription schools of Franklin county is owned by James Collins, an ex-commissioner of Johnson county, in the shape of an old document setting forth an agreement between his grandfather, John Collins, and the patrons of a school district near New Trenton, in Franklin county. This century-old document is reproduced here with its bad spelling, quaint language and ambiguous grammar:

"AGREEMENT

"Articles of agreement between John Collins & his Employers, witnesseth that sd. Collins doth agree to teach an English school for the term of six months in reading, writing and arithmetick at his own house and at the rate of four dollars per scholar, the one-half in money,

the balance in merchantable corn, wheat, pork, beef, or baken, Dilivered at sd. Collins' own house, payment to be made quarterly. The school is to commence on the first day of April 1816, Saturdays excepted; and for the purposes within mentioned we the subscribers have jointly set our names etc etc.

Patrons	No. scholars	Tuition
Samuel Rockafellar -----	2	\$ 8.00
John H. Rockafellar -----	1	4.00
James Jones -----	1	4.00
Moses Barber -----	2	8.00
Noah J. Smith -----	$\frac{1}{4}$	1.00
Enoch Smith -----	3	12.00
John M. Conner -----	$1\frac{1}{2}$	6.00
Jonathan J. Smith -----	$\frac{1}{4}$	1.00
William S. Smith -----	1	4.00
William Raider -----	2	8.00
John Hinhgon -----	2	8.00
Basil Gaither -----	1	4.00
William Smith -----	1	4.00
Nathan Aitcheson -----	2	8.00
Abner Conner -----	$\frac{1}{4}$	2.00
Joseph Adair -----	1	4.00
John Adair -----	$\frac{1}{4}$	2.00
Samuel Thorrington -----	1	4.00
James Coll -----	1	4.00
Richard Manwaring -----	$\frac{1}{2}$	2.00
Thomas J. Larimore -----	$\frac{1}{2}$	2.00
Joshua Parvis -----	1	4.00
James Jones -----	1	4.00
Thomas Manwaring -----	1	4.00
Henry Lynes -----	1	4.00

If every one of these patrons paid what they subscribed, the lucky pedagogue would have received the staggering amount of \$116 for his six months' work. It is needless to state, however, that he "boarded around," as was the fashion those days, and hence all he made was clear money. It is not known how long the "sd." Collins taught in the county.

NIMROD KERRICK, AN EARLY TEACHER OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

One of the most prominent and at the same time one of the most successful of the early teachers of the northern part of the county was Nimrod Kerrick, the father of Mrs. W. H. Bracken, now living in Brookville.

Mr. Kerrick was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, in 1808, came to Franklin county, Indiana, in 1824, and settled with his parents on a farm three miles east of Fairfield. His father, Thomas Kerrick, had been a teacher in Virginia, and, after coming to Indiana, taught for some years in Decatur county.

Nimrod Kerrick received part of his education in the schools in Virginia and completed it under the instruction of a Quaker teacher at Dunlapsville, Union county, Indiana. When a young man he began teaching at Fairfield, and later taught near Blooming Grove. His ability as an instructor so impressed the people of Blooming Grove township that a number of men co-operated in building a brick building for him a quarter of a mile east of Blooming Grove, and in this building he taught subscription schools for ten years. While teaching in this county he was ordained as a local minister in the Methodist Episcopal church at Blooming Grove. About 1848 he began teaching in Clarksburg, Decatur county, Indiana, and after teaching there a few years he joined the Methodist conference. For the next eight years he preached at Milford, Arlington, Manilla, Milroy and Liberty. From Liberty he moved to a farm in Woodford county, Illinois, and six years later located in Marshall county, in that state, where he lived for eleven years. He then moved to Bloomington, Illinois, where two of his sons had previously graduated in the law school of that city. He died there, December 13, 1897, in his ninetieth year.

Mrs. Bracken has in her possession the papers of her father and among them is one of the subscription lists which her father drew up and circulated for his school at Fairfield in the fall of 1837. In order that future generations of Franklin county may know something of the early subscription schools of the county, this paper is here reproduced from his original copy. The names of his patrons for the year 1837-38 are also given. It will be interesting to many of the descendants of these sturdy pioneers.

"Nimrod Kerrick proposes to teach (for five months beginning in November, 1837) in the town of Fairfield, School District No. 3, Township No. 10 of Range 2 West, for the term of five months. Branches to be taught: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetick, English, Grammar and Geography. Price of tuition, \$3.33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per scholar per session of five months. Proper hours and strick attention will be observed by said Kerrick.



NIMROD KERRICK.

“And we, the undersigned in consideration of the above named performance by the said N. Kerrick do agree to pay unto him at the expiration of the term \$1.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ for each scholar according to the number annexed to our several names.”

The patrons who subscribed to the above agreement were as follows: Nathaniel Basset, Daniel Landon, Cleiment Cory, Jonathan Garton, Benjamin Snowden, Hezekiah Ogden, Jacob Cheney, William Claypool, Jesse Bennet, William Smith, John C. Cunningham, Thomas Adams, Hudson Gentry, James Graham, John Hughes, John Sims, James Hart, James Beans, William Hays, Mr. Bryson, John McFealy, William Dodd, John Eckman, Aaron Masters, Mary Garrison, Joseph Alyea, Levi Munson, L. Casterline, M. H. Wilder, William Galbreth, Mr. Hatcher, Jeremiah Oakes, John Williams, Gregg Thompson, James Bailey, David Logan, William Moore, Ruth Bennet, William Logan, Readin Osborn, Elisha Hill, C. R. Cory, Lukin Osborn, Mr. Galbreath, C. Hall and Joseph Dailey. These forty-six patrons sent fifty-one pupils to Mr. Kerrick.

FRANKLIN COUNTY ACADEMIES.

During the period from 1816 to 1852 there were several excellent schools in the county, which achieved more than a local reputation. The best known school of the county was the county seminary at Brookville, although its educational supremacy was not admitted by those who had charge of the academy at Laurel. In addition to these two academies there were academies established at Springfield, Mt. Carmel and Peoria. It has not been possible to secure access to the school records of any of these institutions, with the exception of the county seminary at Brookville.

THE FRANKLIN COUNTY SEMINARY.

An interesting chapter in the history of education in Franklin county is contained in a volume which holds the minutes of the meetings of the trustees of the seminary from their first meeting, December 11, 1830, until their last meeting, August 6, 1851. During this period of twenty years there was maintained in the town of Brookville an institution of learning which attained high rank among the seminaries of Indiana. From its doors there went forth men who were destined to make a reputation which was to extend not only throughout the state, but throughout the nation.

The historian may read between the pages of this interesting old volume the desires of the people of Franklin county to give their children the ad-

vantages of a good school. During this score of years the seminary trustees made every effort to maintain the school at a high state of efficiency, and, if it is true that an institution is judged by the men and women which it sends forth into the world, then it can truly be said that the old seminary at Brookville was an institution whose record for usefulness should be a source of pride to the descendants of the worthy people who there received such excellent educational advantages.

The authority for the establishment of the county seminary was based upon the legislative act of 1827, which provided that the circuit court of such counties as desired to establish a seminary should appoint three men who were to be known as the "county seminary trustees." Pursuant to this legislative act the court of Franklin county, in the spring of 1828, appointed Thomas W. Colescott, Abraham Lee and Lemuel Snow as trustees. This board was authorized to select a site for a seminary building, superintend the erection of the same, have general management of all school funds and select the teachers. On May 6, 1828, an order for one hundred and twenty-five dollars was ordered drawn by the county commissioners in favor of the seminary trustees to pay for lots 87 and 88 in Brookville. The school fund at this time amounted to six hundred dollars, and the trustees at once contracted with Jacob Irwin for the erection of the seminary building. The trustees bought lots 87 and 88 in John Allen's plat, from John John, Jr., the purchase being concluded and the deed executed June 14, 1829. According to the records in the recorder's office, these two lots remained in the hands of the seminary trustees until September 6, 1862, at which time they were purchased by the town of Brookville for school purposes. By a deed executed May 8, 1888, the two lots, with the buildings thereon, were transferred by the town of Brookville to John Burkhart, and since that time the building and lots have been held by private owners.

The record of the meetings of the seminary trustees shows that their first meeting was held on Saturday, December 11, 1830, with the following members present: Joseph Meeks, Thomas W. Colescott, David Mount, Abram Lee, John Wynn, John Davis and William McCleery. The board organized by electing Joseph Meeks, president; Thomas Colescott, treasurer, and William McCleery, secretary. It appears that two members of the board, William Sims, Jr., and William R. Morris, had been removed, and the board elected Richard Tyner and John T. McKinney to fill these vacancies. A committee composed of John Wynn, August Jocelyn and John T. McKinney was appointed to select "some suitable person as a teacher to take charge of the Franklin County Seminary." On April 2, 1831, it was reported at a

meeting of the trustees that Rev. Isaac A. Ogden had been examined and found qualified to act as principal of the seminary. At this time the board ordered the principal to take charge of the seminary as soon as the lower rooms were prepared, although it is interesting to note that the compensation which the principal was to receive was left for future arrangement. The records do not disclose the salary received by the first principal, Rev. Ogden, who remained only one year. At the June, 1832, meeting of the trustees a committee was again appointed to select a principal, and nine days later, June 25, one prospective applicant, James Powers, appeared before the committee. However, he was not considered sufficiently qualified to hold the position, and the board refused to appoint him as principal. There must have been considerable doubt on the part of the board concerning the question of selecting a principal, since at this juncture it was ordered "that the secretary cause an advertisement to be inserted in the *Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette*, advertising for a teacher in the Franklin County Seminary." Evidently the advertisement was productive of results, for on July 11 of the same year, James B. Haile appeared and qualified for the position.

Haile continued in charge until the summer of 1834, at which time he either resigned or was dismissed by the trustees. On April 5, 1834, the trustees allowed Margaret White "to occupy the eastern room in the seminary as a schoolroom for the term of three months," and it is presumable that she taught a subscription school for that length of time during the spring and summer of 1834. At the August meeting of the board, it appears that Haile had terminated his contract as principal, and the board immediately proceeded to the selection of a new principal. On September 9 of the same year they appointed Rev. David M. Stewart, a Presbyterian minister, as principal, and at the May, 1835, meeting the trustees gave Stewart permission "to reside with his family in the upper story of the seminary." Mr. Stewart reported to the board, on March 2, 1836, that he could no longer continue as principal, and on March 25 the trustees announced the appointment of Mason W. Haile as principal of the seminary, the new principal to take charge of the school within six weeks from that time. It appears from the records that the attendance thus far had been less than fifty-five, since a resolution, adopted November 25, 1835, required that whenever the number of scholars shall amount to fifty-five the principal shall employ an assistant.

During the time Mason W. Haile was principal of the seminary he was ordered to secure an assistant, the trustees feeling that he could not do good work with as many pupils as were then in attendance. Although the record does not state whom he hired, there is still living in Brookville at least one

person, Lucinda Meeks, who was a student in the seminary at the time when Mr. Haile selected his sister Jane as his assistant. It is interesting to know that the father of Miss Meeks was the first president of the seminary trustees.

The trustees ordered supplies and repairs for the seminary building at various times. In 1835 appears an allowance of three dollars and twenty-five cents for an ax, bucket, broom and tin cup. In 1837 the trustees appropriated one dollar for a pair of tongs and shovel, and at the same time authorized the erection of a cupola upon the seminary, the same to be furnished with a suitable bell. This bell is still doing duty in the belfry of the Brookville town hall. In the fall of 1829 the seminary building was "neatly painted and surrounded with substantial board fence, painted in like manner."

By the year 1842 there appears to have been a demand for instruction in what was then termed natural philosophy. In that year the trustees bought the following physical apparatus: Electrical machine, air pump, retorts, two kinds of thermometers, Florence flask, horseshoe magnet, prism, a set of lenses, lamp and furnace, dropping tube, blow pipe, evaporating dish and two gas receivers. This apparatus cost eighty-one dollars and sixty-eight cents. In 1847 the board of trustees appropriated fifty dollars "for the purchase of mathematical, astronomical, philosophical and chemical instruments, and for the repairs of apparatus now on hand."

The position of principal does not appear to have been very remunerative, and this fact may account for the difficulty which confronted the trustees in getting good teachers. From the beginning of the seminary, the principals derived their salaries from two sources, a fixed sum paid by the trustees and a certain percentage of the tuition fees. Unfortunately, the records of the trustees do not state the compensation of any one of the teachers, although one principal received as much as fifty-four dollars for a term of twelve weeks. This appears to have been the maximum received from the trustees, while the tuition fees varied considerably from year to year. It would be interesting to know how many students attended the old seminary, but in the minute records of twenty years the attendance is given in only one instance. The trustees made an investigation as to the attendance during two terms of twelve weeks each in the school year of 1838-39, and found that the attendance varied from thirty-two to sixty-nine, with a weekly average of about fifty. It is fair to presume that the attendance during this year was as large as at any time during the whole history of the seminary. The trustees had ordered in 1836 that the principal should hire an assistant whenever the attendance reached fifty-five, and yet there are only two in-

stances noted in the seminary records where an extra teacher was required, and in both cases it was for a term of twelve weeks.

The length of the school year seems to have been ten months, the first term beginning in September and the last term ending in the latter part of July. The only specific reference to the length of the school year is found in the minutes of May 17, 1845, at which time the board of trustees ordered that the "academic year shall hereafter be divided into three sessions, as follow: The first session will commence on the first Monday of September and end on the 20th of the following December. The second session will begin on the first Monday of January and end the 20th of the following April. The third session will commence on the first Monday of May and end the last of July."

The names of the first four principals—Isaac A. Ogden, James B. Haile, David M. Stewart and Mason W. Haile—have already been given. The latter named held the position longer than any other man, being the head of the seminary for six years. He resigned in March, 1842, and entered the mercantile business in Brookville. The principals from 1842 to 1851, when the seminary was closed, were as follows: William I. Patterson, 1842-44; Cyrus L. Blanchard, 1844-45; John R. Goodwin, 1845-47; George A. Chase, 1847-48: ————— Harwood, 1848-49; Oscar F. Fitch, 1849; George Bent, 1849-50: ————— Ingalls, 1850; F. R. A. Jeter, 1850-51.

In order that future generations may know the official record concerning the closing of the famous old seminary, the historian here inserts in its entirety the minutes of the last meeting of the seminary trustees.

"August 6, 1851.

"The board of seminary trustees met: present, Messrs. Line, Robeson, Clark and Abbott.

"It appearing to the satisfaction of the board that a school could not be maintained in the seminary building without draining more of the seminary funds than the board felt justified in giving, it was resolved to rent the building and apparatus to the trustees of the Indiana High School, commencing on the ——— day of September, 1851, at such rates as may be agreed upon. The said trustees of the Indiana High School to give up possession of the building at any time demanded by this board.

"And the Board adjourned.

"MASON ABBOTT, *Secretary.*"

The new constitution of Indiana adopted in 1852 provided for a general

system of free public schools and consequently all the county seminaries scattered throughout the state were doomed to a speedy dissolution. Some of them attempted to continue their career as subscription schools, but within five years the county seminary was a thing of the past. Brookville looked upon the passing of the old seminary as being a direct blow at the educational interests of the town and county. Before the old seminary had fairly breathed its last there was a project on foot to start another educational institution in Brookville to take the place of the old seminary. At that time there were two denominations in Brookville, the Methodists and Presbyterians, both of whom were desirous of being sponsor for an academy or college of some kind. The Presbyterians were fortunate in having a well educated ministry, and Rev. R. B. Abbott maintained an excellent high school in the basement of the Presbyterian church from 1857 to 1865.

This was known as Brookville high school, and for eight years was maintained by the local Presbyterian church. An interesting advertisement of this Brookville high school is seen in the *Franklin Democrat* of February 17, 1860:

BROOKVILLE HIGH SCHOOL.

Teachers' Academic Department:

Rev. R. B. Abbott, A. M.	Arthur Harlow, A. B.
Mrs. Mary Lynch	Middle Department.
Lorinda Kilgore	Primary Department.
Ada Haymond, M. E. I.	Music Teacher.

Students received at any time and charged with tuition only for the time of attendance, but no deduction will be made for absence of less than an entire week.

Tuition Per Week:

Spelling, 1st Reader, 2nd Reader, 1st Part Mental Arithmetic.....	25 cents
3rd Reader, 4th Reader, 2nd Part Mental Arithmetic, 3rd Arithmetic to Fractions, Primary Grammar, Primary Geography..	30 cents
Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Ancient History, Rhetoric...	40 cents
Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Rhetoric, Physiology, Astronomy..	50 cents
Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Mental and Moral Science,	
Latin, Greek, Bookkeeping.....	60 cents
Music, including use of Piano.....	90 cents

The Presbyterians had an academy at Dunlapville in Union county which started in the early fifties and which became a strong competitor of Brookville College later on. The Methodist church of Brookville succeeded in inducing the conference to establish a higher institution of learning in Brookville by assuring the conference that sufficient money could be raised locally to erect a suitable college building. The year following the closing of the seminary (1851) Brookville College was formally established in Brookville under the control of the Methodist church. This institution flourished for a score of years and attracted students from many of the neighboring counties. The following article on the college is written by one of its earliest students and not only gives the facts concerned with its history, but many interesting side lights on school life in the fifties:

BROOKVILLE COLLEGE.

By Mrs. W. H. Bracken.

For a considerable part of this paper I am indebted to Jennie Miller, who so kindly loaned me a number of old catalogues of Brookville College and several letters written to her brother, James Miller, by persons of whom he had inquired for information concerning teachers and pupils of the early days of the college's existence, all of which Mr. Miller and his sister collected and carefully preserved. Mr. Miller and his sister were both pupils in the college and knew much of its history personally. Also I owe Mrs. Goodwin thanks for the loan of one of the first catalogues ever sent out by Brookville College. From that catalogue I obtained some of the very earliest history of the college after it was fairly launched on its educational career.

The early residents of Brookville and Franklin county led in everything that was elevating and ennobling. Of course, they took great interest in education and, as fast as their limited means would permit, established schools. They hastened to avail themselves of the benefits of the seminary laws of 1818, and by 1833 they had the Franklin County Seminary in operation, and by 1837 the Laurel Academy, the other schools of the county keeping in touch with the other county schools of the state. The seminary, under able instructors, for a time gave satisfaction, but soon the need of better and higher institutions of learning became apparent, their necessity becoming more and more evident daily. For years the friends of education insisted upon better educational facilities, but nothing was done until 1849, when Rev. E. U. Sabin was appointed to the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal church in Brookville. Rev. Sabin was soon impressed with the glaring deficiencies in local educational facilities and became a zealous

advocate and untiring worker in behalf of a higher institution than the seminary, which was then doing its best under the circumstances, but failing to meet the demand. The friends of education, the Goodwins, Witts, Wellands, Johns, Johnsons, Speers, Prices, Tyners, Lynns, Carmichaels, Haymonds, Williams, McCartys, Remys and many others whose names I do not now recall, joined Rev. Sabin in advocating the founding of a more advanced institution that would meet the demands. As usual, difficulties arose. What should it be called? An academy or a college? Should it be denominational or undenominational? Should it be in the northern or southern part of town? The name "Brookville College" was finally decided upon. It was established under the auspices of the Methodist church, and was under the control of that denomination during its whole career. The contentions as to where it should be located grew very warm and spirited, and at times assumed a serious aspect for the new institution.

The contentions were settled by James W. Speer returning from a visit to his old home in New Jersey and bringing with him a draft of a college built on an elevation. This, with the financial support of Mr. Speer, decided the matter of location. The plan first made of the building was shown to Walter Baker, who, with the eye of a practical mechanic, pointed out several defects and suggested several changes. Mr. Baker took the plans to Cincinnati and submitted them to the examination of a Mr. Bayless, a leading architect, who heartily approved of the changes suggested by Mr. Baker and they were adopted. Previous to this, it had been determined to raise the money to erect the building by subscription, and papers were soon circulated soliciting donations of any amount. The largest donation received was one hundred dollars. However, the money was raised somehow, or at least enough of it to begin the erection of a college building in the spring of 1851 or 1852.

The enterprise was undertaken by men of energy and resolution and showed healthful progress, even in the first and second years of its existence, a sufficient pledge of its ultimate success.

It was designed to furnish every facility for obtaining as thorough a collegiate education, for both young men and young women, as could be furnished at that time at any college in the West. The first catalogue, published for 1851 and 1852, spoke of the beautiful spot on which the college building was being erected, and also stated that when completed it would be surpassed by very few college buildings in the West for convenience and academic purposes.

As soon as the college building was completed, it was the intention to

build a large domicile on the campus for the residence of the president and for the accommodation of the boarders in the institution, but that building was never even begun, though later on a part of the college building was fitted up and used by the president as a home. For two years, 1851-53, the county seminary was used for collegiate purposes. It was capable of accommodating about one hundred fifty pupils.

There were three departments in the college work, the primary, the academic and the collegiate. The English course required three years and the classical course four years. Rev. Gilbert M. Dunn, A. M., was the first president of Brookville College and held the chair of languages and English literature. Rev. T. A. Goodwin, A. M., was the professor of mathematics and of mental and moral science; later he became the third president of the institution. Charles Lochner was professor of vocal and instrumental music; James Shera was preceptor in primary department. Tuition in the primary department was two dollars per quarter; in the academic department, three dollars, and in the collegiate department, five dollars per quarter. Boarding could be had in good families in Brookville at from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per week.

In the first and second years of the existence of the college, I find but two students from outside of Franklin county. These were from Ripley county, Emily S. Alden and Amos D. Cunningham. It is interesting to note the course of study and the books used in the college. In the primary department the following books were used: Eclectic primer, spelling book, first, second and third readers, Smith's primary geography, first book of history, Pasley's Bible stories of biography, Ray's first and second arithmetic and second book of history.

In the academic department the course of study included: English grammar, geography, arithmetic, analysis, aids to composition, history of the United States and philisophy. In the collegiate department, algebra, ancient history, bookkeeping, parsing, Latin grammar and botany were studied during the first term; in the second term, modern history, parsing and false syntax, algebra, botany, natural history, Latin and Greek grammar. The third term included logic, chemistry, trigonometry, astronomy, Latin and Greek. In the senior year mental philosophy, geology, astronomy, Greek and political economy were carried the first term, while the latter part of the senior year covered moral philosophy, evidences of Christianity, physiology and elements of criticism.

My first acquaintance with Brookville College was in October, 1853. The walls of the building then were finished to almost the third story. In

November of the same year, two rooms were finished on the first floor, and the school was moved from the seminary to the college building. The first class was graduated in 1855. The following were the members of that class: Kate Barbour, of Springfield; Ada Haymond, of Brookville; Georgia Holland, of Brookville, and Sue Keely, of Brookville. The class of 1856 had but one member, Rouena Price, of Brookville. The class of 1857 had two members, Laura V. Hitt and Sallie F. H. Keely. In the class of 1858 were two members, M. Ella O'Byrne, of Springfield, Indiana, and E. M. Berwick, of Greencastle, Indiana. On November 18, 1857, I was enrolled as a scholar in Brookville College, and at the end of that year was informed by the president, George H. Chase, that if I would return the next year and study hard, I might graduate with the class which was one year and one term ahead of me in the college work. I was very much surprised at the information, but I came back and went through with the class, though taking only the English course. The graduating class of 1859, the one to which I belong, contained ten members, as follows: Hattie N. Binkley, Sarlton, Ohio; Emma M. Chafee, Brookville; R. Jennie Dole, Brookville; Amelia H. John, Brookville; P. Anna Kerrick, Liberty; Nancie V. Lockwood, Fayette county; Margaret L. McLean, Springfield; Mary A. Rous, Vevay, Indiana; Margaret Shaw, Vevay, and Lon M. Williams, Brookville. This was the largest class ever graduated from the old Brookville College, and larger than any class graduated from the Brookville high school until many years later.

SOME PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS.

I have now reached the point in my paper where I can give you what I knew personally of the Brookville College, its teachers, its students, and the friends of the college generally. When I came to the college, Rev. George A. Chase was president. He was a perfect gentleman, highly educated for that day, an excellent educator and greatly beloved by us all. John P. Rous, A. M., was professor of ancient languages; J. H. Stephenson taught the collegiate department; Rev. John W. Locke, A. M., was lecturer on moral science; Joseph Ryman, teacher of academic department; Mrs. Chase, Henrietta S. Hay, M. Ella O'Byrne, teachers in the preparatory department; Rev. Max Huhans, teacher of German; Adolph Links, teacher of penmanship; Mrs. Annie L. Rous, teacher piano, guitar and melodeon. The assistant teachers were Mollie H. Rous, Emma M. Chafee and R. Jennie Dole.

Strange as it may seem, there were more people living in Brookville

then than now, though probably there were not more than half as many houses in the town. At that time, when the doors of the houses opened several people came out. It was a rare thing to find a home with only two people living in it, and I do not think there was a house in town where one person lived alone. Quite a number of young people boarded here and attended college. The homes of Joseph Meeks, Robert John and Benjamin Remy were full of boarders and many others accommodated from one to three boarders. Board and room cost from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per week, and young men could board themselves for sixty cents a week.

I have lived in Brookville continuously for over forty-six years, and I have never seen together at one time since those days as many young people, congenial and of nearly the same age. We certainly enjoyed ourselves together. We had plenty of work to do to keep our places in the school, but we had what seemed to us amply sufficient fun and entertainment. We were all expected to attend church at least once on Sunday, and the old church in the valley was always well filled. We had a fine Sunday school, too. The residents of the town were all good to the students. Occasionally, on a Friday evening, we had what we call a "drop-in." That is, some good woman would send word to some of the boys that the next Friday evening her house would be open for all the young people who wished to come. Then each one of the boys invited a girl and took her to and from the party. Refreshments were never served. I never saw a playing card or heard the word dance mentioned. Yet, somehow, we had lots of fun and the time for going home came all too soon. At that time, charades, proverbs and other games were in fashion and we spent the evenings playing them. There was a reason why refreshments were not served at our parties. So many of the young people here at that time were non-residents and could not return the compliment in kind, so the rule "No refreshments" was adopted and strictly observed. The Widow Price, Joel Price's mother, then lived just across the river southwest of town, and more than once we were invited to have a "drop-in" there. That home then was full of fine boys and girls, or rather young men and women, as most of them were, and it is needless to say we always had a fine time there.

The Hitts, Hollands, Johns, Remys, Kings, Chafees and other families opened their homes to us in the same way. There were no bridges then, either at the paper mill or at the old Stringer ford below town, so in going to Mrs. Price's we had to cross the river in a skiff just below where Wright's mill is now, and, of course, that added to our enjoyment. There was at that

time a dam across the river just about where the east and west forks of Whitewater came together, and the water being held back by that dam made a beautiful strip of water from the old White bridge south of town, around the bend east to the point north where now is the iron bridge on the Carmel pike. There was no bridge there until several years later. That strip of water was fine for boat riding and I especially recollect taking a ride several times up and down that part of the river one beautiful moonlight night in company with one of the college boys.

The skiffs used then were just large enough for two people to ride in with safety. I cannot now recall the name of the young man, neither do I remember one word of our conversation, but I do distinctly remember the beautiful moonlight shimmering on the rippling water and the lights and shadows between the fine old trees that covered the sides of the everlasting hills. I had a fright that evening that I have never forgotten. We girls sometimes wore little fancy white aprons with very long wide strings of the same material tied in a large bow at the back, as a finishing touch to our make-up. I wore my very prettiest apron that evening with the very longest strings. As we moved peacefully along just east of where Martin Weber's residence now stands, I looked back over my shoulder, and Oh! horrors! I saw what I was sure was a large water snake swimming just behind and trying to reach the boat. I was dreadfully shocked, but displayed remarkable presence of mind, for I neither screamed, fainted nor fell out of the boat. What was the use! The young man's hands were both busy with the oars. I sat there a few seconds almost frozen with horror, expecting every second to feel that big snake crawling up my back and over my shoulder; but it didn't come, so I ventured another look just as the moon emerged from under a little cloud, and I discovered that the said snake was one of my apron strings floating full length just under the water and waving back and forth with the motion of the boat. I quickly pulled up the string, squeezed out the water and, for a wonder, said nothing. Even to this day, although more than a half century has passed, I can shiver a little when I think of the "snake" that was only my apron string.

We had in connection with our college work, a young men's literary society. A similar society for young ladies, called the Julia Dumont Society, organized December 16, 1853. We met in our society room each Friday just after the close of school. We always had interesting papers, discussions, etc.

The people of Brookville took great interest in the school and were proud of the college and its success. We had exercises every Friday afternoon, to which the public was invited and a goodly number of people always

attended. The exercises consisted of essays, dialogues, declamations and music. Each of us had to take our turn in these exercises. Each year, several evening entertainments or exhibitions were given by the pupils and teachers in the college chapel in the third story of the building. In the chapel all the commencement exercises, which continued a whole week, were held. The whole upper story could be thrown into one room, and on every public occasion it was completely filled with people, every window being occupied also. A few times I heard the remark that the building was not entirely safe for such crowds of people, and I was always glad to see the last person safely down the stairs. However, in 1912, when I saw the men taking out the big timbers that supported the third floor, I felt sure that all our ancient fears were entirely groundless.

THE "COLLEGE CUT-UP."

That catalogue of 1957-58 shows that there were just two hundred pupils enrolled in the school. We had fine teachers in all departments. We also had the "college cut-up." He is still living, so I'll not mention his name. He had a few faithful followers who were always ready to help in any plans for fun that he might introduce. All was innocent fun, with nothing bad about it.

At the beginning of one of the terms while I was a pupil, a nice, quiet, innocent young man from the country came to the school. Our "cut-ups" soon discovered that he was a good subject on which to play their jokes, at least until he found them out. I think they played a great many jokes on that young man, but I know the particulars of only one. One day they inquired of him if he had ever gone snipe hunting. He said he never had. Well, they told him it was great fun and some night they would take him with them on a snipe-hunting expedition. They informed him that the way to hunt snipes was to go at night to some island in the river, put one fellow at one end of the island to hold a bag open while the other fellows would go to the other end of the island and drive the snipes right into the bag. They appointed a night for the hunt, took their victim with them and rowed across in a skiff to the island selected, placed him at one end of the island, and left him there. It was a cold night, too. After waiting until he was nearly frozen, he either concluded that he was the victim of a very unpleasant joke or that the boys had forgotten him. He waded to shore and reached his boarding house some time between midnight and morning.

Times change and people change with them, but some people change less than one would think. In those days we had with us the funny fellow

who rocked the boat just to hear the girls scream, and he rocked the boat with the usual result. However, nothing more serious ever happened to any of the girls than a complete ducking and that happened only a few times.

But to return to the history of Brookville College. For the first seven years of its existence, it was called "Brookville Female College," and until the year 1860 only young women were graduated. In 1860 the first young man was graduated in a class of seven, B. Milton Remy. After that year in nearly every graduating class there were young men. The last college class was graduated in 1872. The members of that class were as follow: Sadie Pyke, Kokomo, Indiana; Mattie Adams, T. H. Barton and H. F. Showalter, of Brookville. During its twenty years of existence, Brookville College turned out fifty-nine graduates who have filled or are filling today positions of trust and responsibility. During the twenty years the college had ten presidents, as follow: Rev. Gilbert M. Dunn, A. M., 1851-52; O. E. Fitch, 1852-53; Rev. T. A. Goodwin, D. D., 1853-54; Rev. John W. Locke, D. D., 1855-56; Rev. J. A. Beswick, acting president, half year; Rev. George A. Chase, A. M., 1856; Augustus D. Lynch, A. M., 1859-61; Rev. David H. Sherman, A. M., 1861-62; Rev. William R. Goodwin, D. D., 1862-66; Rev. John H. Martin, D. D., 1860-69; Rev. John P. D. John, D. D., LL. D., 1869-72; Jason L. Rippetoe, A. M., 1872-73. Each president was assisted by an able corps of teachers.

Owing to the many educational institutions started in the territory from which Brookville College derived its support, and the excellent public school system of Indiana, it became evident that the college, without an endowment, must succumb to the inevitable. The quarterly conference of the Methodist Episcopal church met in Connersville in 1872, and the ministers passed resolutions pledging their labor and influence in its behalf. Its friends in Brookville made heroic sacrifices, contributing liberally of their private means, but their efforts were futile. Jason L. Rippetoe did all he could under such adverse circumstances and with becoming dignity officiated during the expiring days of Brookville College.

In 1873 the building was sold to the town for a public school building, and in 1912 it was torn down and replaced by the present public school building. I often think over the happy days I spent in the old college, and frequently ask myself the question, "Where, oh, where are all those dearly-loved friends of my youth?" And echo answers "Where?"

PEORIA ACADEMY.

By Florence S. Gurr.

Peoria-Academy was established in the village of that name, in Springfield township, Franklin county, Indiana, in 1852. The founder of the academy and its main inspiration was William Bell Rust, who was born in Dutchess county, New York, in 1815. He moved from New York to College Hill, Ohio, about 1840, and here he met and married Henrietta Lewis. To this union were born two sons, and while they were small, the wife and mother died. Shortly after her death, Mr. Rust moved with his sons to Peoria, Indiana, and soon began agitating the question of establishing an institution of learning in the village.

William B. Rust was a highly educated man along many different lines. It has been said of him that he was at least fifty years ahead of his time and that his ideas were so advanced he would have been more appreciated at the present time. He appears to have been a man of some means, although he did not have enough money to build a building and establish an academy on his own account. In order to finance his proposed institution a stock company was organized. Thirty-two public-spirited citizens of Peoria and vicinity took shares with the understanding that Rust would buy them up as fast as possible. In fact, his school was so successful that he did buy up most of the shares, while the other stockholders exchanged their financial interest in the academy for tuition and in this way got the value of their investment. Rust himself headed the subscription list with one hundred and fifty dollars, the next largest being only twenty-five dollars less. The remaining stockholders subscribed for varying amounts down to five dollars. Among the names of these stockholders may be mentioned Joseph Smith, John Heard, William Beard, Jacob Beard, I. S. Crane, James Urmston, Joseph B. Horton, Peter Heard, Simeon Conn and James H. Blacker.

The first meeting of the stockholders was held June 19, 1852, and organized by selecting William Beard as chairman and I. S. Crane as secretary. After an organization was effected the articles of agreement between William Rust and the stockholders were read. A motion was made and carried that, in the transfer of the deed, a clause should be inserted securing to the stockholders and community the right and privilege of any orthodox church to use the house for church services forever. While the academy building was in process of construction Mr. Rust taught for two winters in the Asbury (Methodist Episcopal) chapel at Peoria. The academy build-

ing is still standing. It is a two-story brick structure and was built largely by Joseph B. Horton, who was also a stockholder. Joseph Smith, another stockholder, superintended its erection. The upper story was used as a dormitory for the young men who could not obtain rooms in "Stringtown," a name given to a row of twelve or fourteen small rooms built back of the college. Each of these rooms contained a small stove, bed, table and two chairs. The students boarded themselves, bringing their provisions from home every week or buying them in the village. The young women lived in the principal's house, which was immediately south of the academy building. This was later destroyed by fire and with it the township library.

The school year was divided into two terms of three months each, one in the winter and the other in the spring. At the end of each term there were special exercises which sometimes included an "exhibition" at Walker chapel. The late Judge Swift, of Brookville, and his sister, Mrs. Marion Crosley, were students here about 1858. Mr. Swift has often related that it was one of his duties to help train the younger students for this "exhibition." A budget or question box was opened on these occasions and anyone could put in a question and indicate whom they wanted to answer. A typical question was, "What letter of the alphabet should a man think of if he doesn't want to get the mitten?" And the person who was asked to solve the question, having gone through the experience, answered, "Letter B."

And what was taught in this academy? The common school branches, algebra, rhetoric, geometry, Latin, Greek, and, in fact, all of the regular collegiate studies. The classes were often called upon to recite and it is remembered that much time was spent in actual recitations. There was little time for amusements, but undoubtedly the fifty to seventy-five young people who attended this school from 1853 to 1865 did not spend all their time in study. It is known that the head master himself was a teacher of unusual ability and a man of great purity and strength of character. His daughter, Mrs. Halley, of Eldon, Kansas, said of him: "Father's greatest ambition was to create a desire for higher Christian living in the future of his students. That they appreciated his efforts was proven by the beautiful letters he received long after they had left school." Mr. Rust offered prayer each morning and followed it with a talk to the students. His words were always full of good advice and he never neglected to emphasize the need of perseverance in their daily lives. He often said that there was something higher for which to strive than the paltry dollar.

Mr. Rust christened his academy Ingleside, and when he was postmaster of Peoria he succeeded in inducing the United States government to change

the name of the postoffice at Peoria to Ingleside, although it was later again called Peoria. He continued to teach year after year in Peoria until about 1865 or 1866, and then moved to Hamilton, Ohio, where he engaged in the tile business. Shortly after moving to Peoria he had married Mary Enyert Urmston, a daughter of James Urmston. To this second marriage were born three children: James U., a wholesale grocer of Nashville, Tennessee; Alice Gertrude, now Mrs. Halley, of Eldon, Kansas; Ida Bell, deceased.

From Hamilton, Ohio, Mr. Rust moved to Elwood, Indiana, where he established a small school, but it did not prove a success and he soon discontinued it. About 1870 he moved to Nashville, Tennessee, where he lived until his death in 1901. He was eighty-six years of age at the time he passed away, but was in remarkable health up until a short time before his death.

The history of this famous old academy of Franklin county would not be complete without mentioning the bell which hung in the belfry in Ingleside. Tradition says it was a wonderful bell, with a clear, strong tone that could be heard for miles. It has been reported that the clapper was removed from the bell by Mr. Rust some time after he left Peoria. At least, it disappeared and no one knows where it is to be found. The son and daughter of Mr. Rust doubt whether their father ever took it. Of those who were once students there are now only a very few living: Squire Beard, Marion Smith, Mrs. Louise Beard, Mrs. Sarah Dwyer, Martin Sater, Theophilus L. Dickerson, Clem Conn and John DeArmond.

LAUREL ACADEMY.

There had been an academy at Laurel since 1837 and for many years it was in no way inferior to the county seminary at Brookville. The county seminary was forced to charge tuition rates which would bring it within the reach of the great mass of the people. As a result, it did not have the money to hire a sufficient number of teachers and this resulted in the instruction being inferior to that given in Laurel. At the latter place most of the children attended a public school, while only the more advanced attended the academy. In 1852 this was known by the name of the "Laurel Collegiate High School," and was in charge of Rev. H. B. Hibben.

By 1852 the institution at Laurel boasted a faculty second to none in the eastern part of Indiana. There were six teachers, as follows: Rev. H. B. Hibben, principal and professor of mental and moral sciences; L. D. Waterman, Latin, Greek and mathematics; Cornelia Belding, preceptress of the female department; Emily Clements, assistant in the female department;

Mrs. M. M. Conwell, modern languages; Mrs. H. Fingland Hibben, piano and guitar. With this strong faculty, it is no wonder that the school opened in August of that year with an attendance of one hundred pupils. The school was well equipped with chemical and philosophical apparatus, globes, maps and all the necessary apparatus and appliances for successful collegiate instruction. The sessions were twenty-two weeks long and pupils were admitted at any time upon examination.

The trustees of the Laurel Collegiate High School voted on February 19, 1853, "to change its character by adopting the graded school system recommended by the superintendent of public instruction." At this time, the trustees announced that George A. Chase, A. M., had been elected president of the school to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. H. B. Hibben. Chase resigned in the summer of 1853 to accept the superintendency of the Shelbyville schools. It would seem from this notice that this date signifies the end of the old academy at Laurel.

SPRINGFIELD ACADEMY.

An academy by this name was established at Mt. Carmel in the fall of 1851 and opened its doors for the first time on December 22, of that year, with George A. Chase as principal. From all the evidence obtainable, it appears that this academy was called Springfield Academy for the two years of its existence. During the first term there were sixty-one pupils enrolled and of this number there were only six under the age of fourteen. The board of visitors reported at the end of the term that about forty had been pursuing the higher branches, including algebra, geometry, astronomy, natural philosophy, rhetoric, Latin, etc.

In the *Brookville American* of April 9, 1852, is set forth in an interesting manner the history of the academy, its course of study, its prospects and its many advantages to the community in which it is located. Chase was assisted during the first year by W. C. B. Gaston. The board of visitors state in their report at the end of the first term that stock must be sold to provide suitable buildings for the infant institution and that Professor Chase is willing to bear part of the burden in helping to get the academy on its feet. But the fates were against the little academy. The provisions for free education made by the new constitution of 1852 made it impossible to maintain the academies and on June 6, 1853, the Springfield Academy lost its identity and the school was advertised in the Brookville papers simply as the Mt. Carmel school. O. F. Fitch appears as the first principal of the school after the discontinuance of the academy.

In view of the present condition of the town of Mt. Carmel, it is interesting to note what was said of it more than sixty years ago. In the *Brookville Indiana American* of November 12, 1852, the editor takes occasion to remark that Mt. Carmel "is one of the most pleasant places in which to reside in the state, and anyone buying or fitting up property there need have no fear of its ever becoming valueless. The means of education and religious privileges are good." But the editor saw too much of the blue sky and failed to discern the cloud which the new constitution cast over the academies of Indiana. The academy breathed its last within a year, while the town can hardly be said to have fulfilled the prediction of the optimistic editor of three score years ago.

EARLY SCHOOLS OF BROOKVILLE.

It appears that the first school in Brookville was opened in the old log court house by a man named Dennison. The court house served not only as a temple of justice, but also as a school house and a place for religious services and public meetings of all kinds. No less than thirty pupils received instruction at the hands of this pioneer teacher, and it is true that much of his instruction was literally given or rather enforced by his hand. In those days the use of the rod was felt to be as essential in the management of a good school as the spelling book, and the teacher applied the rod regardless of sex. Before the end of the first school year, Dennison got into some sort of trouble and left the town. The next teacher, a Mr. McLaughlin, taught in a log building which stood on Fourth street north of the old German Methodist church. In 1818 Solomon Allen became the wielder of the birch and he seems to have been a mathematical prodigy. He taught surveying and the higher mathematics and for many years was the only teacher of the town. He built a dwelling and a school house on Fourth street, and in his own school house conducted subscription schools with great success. He was followed by a man named Harris, who seems to have been a man of some literary pretensions. At least he advertised the merits of his school in verse in the weekly paper of the town. He seems to have been a better poet than a teacher, since his sojourn in Brookville was very brief. His successor, a man by the name of Haines, taught in the building where the furniture factory is now located. The next teacher, Augustus Jocelyn, was the most famous of the early teachers of the town. He was a man of much ability and a good teacher, although he held strictly to the old Biblical adage, spare the rod and soil the child. He seems to have been a sort of jack-of-all-trades, and could turn his hand with equal facility to teaching, preaching,

doctoring or editing newspapers. He had been a Methodist preacher in New York before coming to Brookville, and filled the pulpit frequently after locating here. He taught more terms of the school from 1818 to 1830 than any other man, and was undoubtedly the best teacher which the town had up until the time the seminary was established.

The only public school house in Brookville until the seminary was built in 1833 was a log school house, which was used irregularly, until the land office was established in Brookville in 1820. This meant a big change in the history of the town in many ways. There were many who began to leave Brookville and the county for the New Purchase, and within a few years the former citizens of Brookville were to be found in Greensburg, Connersville, Rushville and the new capital of the state—Indianapolis. As result of this wholesale migration, there were scores of vacant houses in Brookville, and they were not all log cabins. There were fine two-story frame houses which were left by their owners, and a brick house or two was left empty as result of this migration.

These abandoned houses soon became the sheltering places of sheep, hogs and cattle, which roamed the streets of Brookville at will. In order to secure one of these houses for school purposes, it was only necessary to drive the live stock out, scrub the floors and put in benches. In this way the town had much better school facilities than it had previously enjoyed. The cost of fitting up a house for school purposes was very little. A few benches made of slabs, a wide blackboard fixed to the wall, a chair for the teacher and all of the absolutely necessary equipment was provided.

In one of these abandoned houses Rev. Jocelyn held forth, although he frequently taught in one of the upstairs rooms of his own house. In those days there was no license required for the teacher: anyone who had the required courage could start out with a subscription paper and, if successful in getting enough patrons, start a school. There was more than one girl able only to read and write, probably, who would devote a spare room in her home to school purposes. Here she would gather around her from half to a dozen children and give them such instruction as she could. There were often three or four of these little schools running at the same time in the town. And as the tuition was usually from two to three cents a day, she had no difficulty in getting at least enough pupils to keep her busy.

As has been previously stated, these schools were all supported by private subscriptions and the most popular teacher always had the largest school. The person wishing to teach went from house to house with a subscription paper and secured pupils with the promise to give them instructions

in certain branches for a definite length of time. The old subscription papers show that some economical parents subscribed for one pupil or more, while others put their names down for only half a pupil. This, of course, did not mean that they halved their children, but simply that the child only got to attend school half a day at a time.

These schools turned out better educated boys and girls than might be thought from the above description of their management. It is true that they did not cost much and this made it possible for the poorer people to get a schooling. It is said that, if parents had three children and subscribed for only one, they would rotate the three children in school so that all three learned to read and write, although they paid for the tuition of only one. For instance, when one scholar was subscribed and there were three in the family, John would go for two or three weeks and then Jane would take his place, followed by Susan. In this way the tuition of one child would suffice to give all three children the rudiments of an education.

We have already mentioned six of the early teachers of Brookville: Dennison, McLaughlin, Allen, Harris, Haines and Jocelyn. Among others may be mentioned Wilson Terrel, ——— Barwick, Margaret White and the Misses Huff and Eliza and Rebecca McClure. Miss White, said to have been the first woman teacher in Brookville, afterwards married a Farnsworth and moved to Liberty, where she died in 1888. Other teachers before the fifties were Clarissa St. John, Catherine Josephine Haile, Isaac John, Joseph Ryman, Isaac K. Lee, F. C. Cooley, C. S. Blanchard and A. B. Line.

Brookville built only one school house before 1912 and that was the little brick building which stood on lot 15 of the Amos Butler plat. Jesse Butler transferred this lot to the inhabitants of school district No. 5. May 23, 1844, for a consideration of one hundred dollars. This lot lies immediately west of the old Kimble mill on Eighth street. This was owned by the school district until it was sold November 8, 1865, by the school trustees of Brookville to George Maxwell for five hundred dollars. On this lot was erected a substantial brick building, which was torn down at the time the grade was made through Brookville for the railroad.

From 1852 to 1871, when the college closed its career, the public schools of Brookville were in a rather disorganized condition. The Presbyterians conducted a school in their church for at least half of this period, while the Methodists patronized the college. Other denominations sent their children to one or the other of these two schools until the public school got started in the old seminary building. The town of Brookville bought the seminary building in the fall of 1862, and used it for public school purposes until the college passed out of existence.

When Brookville College closed its doors in 1873, the town purchased the college building, and used it continuously from that time down to 1912 as a public school building. The school trustees selected A. W. Bieghle, of Laurel, as superintendent in the summer of 1873, and he had charge of the schools for the following three years. Mr. Bieghle had taught for many years in the county and was well known as an able and efficient instructor. During this period of three years there was little or no high school work done. The attendance during the three years of Bieghle's incumbency increased from one hundred ninety-eight in 1873 to three hundred sixty his last year. There were five teachers besides the superintendent, the latter being compelled to spend practically all of his time in teaching. The school board charged fifteen dollars tuition annually for those living outside of the incorporation.

In the fall of 1876 the board of education selected as superintendent John E. Morton, who, after being at the head of the schools for five years, resigned to engage in the practice of dentistry, a profession which he has followed for the past twenty-five years in Brookville. He was well educated, a man of wide experience in teaching and had previously had charge of the schools in Frankfort and Hartford City, Indiana. When Mr. Morton came to Brookville to take charge of the school he at once planned to grade all the pupils before the opening of the school year. In order to do this he had the teachers in their rooms for several days before the opening of the term. A notice was placed in the paper asking all those who intended entering school to come to the school house in order to be graded. Superintendent Morton planned a series of questions which would enable him, with the aid of his teachers, to determine the grade to which every pupil belonged. Consequently, when school opened September 11, 1876, the pupils were all graded, the programs were on the blackboard and classes were reciting before noon of the first day. A start was made in the fall of the same year towards the organization of a four-year high school course, and in 1879 a commission was issued to the high school by the state board of education.

Since 1876 may very fittingly be called a new epoch in the history of the schools of Brookville, it may be interesting to give the names of the teachers who had charge of the schools. In addition to Superintendent Morton, there were the following teachers: M. A. Mess, a graduate of Otterbein University, later county superintendent; Henry Showalter, of Kokomo, Indiana; Mrs. Jennie E. Speer, who was a sister of Alsie B. Dole, another one of the teachers; Kate Davis, who remained about three years; Ella Creswell, who taught in the schools here for several years. During the

administration of Superintendent Morton the schools were put on a firm basis and when he retired from the superintendency in 1881, he left the schools in a very satisfactory condition.

Hubert M. Skinner came to Brookville in 1880 to take charge of the high school when he was about thirty years of age. He was the eldest son of Hon. John N. Skinner, of Valparaiso, and his early education had been acquired in his native city in the college which his father was chiefly instrumental in founding. He finished his preparatory and scientific course at the head of his class and then pursued a thorough classical course at DePauw University. His first school work was done in the south as professor of Latin in the Baptist University of Arkansas and subsequently as professor of belles-lettres and history at Little Rock. Returning north, he married Emma Ogden and came to Brookville. His first year's work (1880-81) in Brookville was under the superintendency of Dr. J. E. Morton. When Doctor Morton retired, Mr. Skinner was promoted to the superintendency, a position he filled with satisfaction until the spring of 1884, when he resigned to accept the position of deputy state superintendent of public instruction.

In Mr. Skinner's experience as a public school teacher many plans suggested themselves to him. While practically doing the work of the superintendent he inaugurated many improvements that are still lifting teachers to a higher appreciation of their position. He was the first secretary and manager of the Young People's Reading Circle of Indiana, a state which still leads all others in membership and influence. He was a regular contributor to the *School Journal* and frequently addressed institutes and other bodies on educational topics. In 1886 he represented Indiana at the meetings of the state superintendents at Washington and delivered an address before that body on "The Purpose, Plan and Progress of Reading Circle Work of the Country at Large."

The most notable efforts of Mr. Skinner's useful career have been those given to the preparation of school works to carry forward the spirit of that address. His outlines for institute work; his plans for the common school; the study of literature in the common schools; the systematic use of the dictionary; the influence of narcotics and stimulants; the colonial history of Indiana; the noble part borne by Indiana in the Civil War—all bore the imprint of his thoughtful and systematic arrangement. He published a volume of biographical sketches of the state superintendents of Indiana and a carefully prepared and accurate history of education in the state. In collaboration with John W. Holcombe, he wrote "The Life of

Thomas A. Hendricks." He also prepared a history of Indiana in chart form which was published by Rand, McNally & Company.

In 1886 Mr. Skinner went to Chicago to accept a position with the publishing house of A. S. Barnes & Company. Later he became associated with the American Book Company as head of the reading-circle work of the company. There was no man better fitted for this than he and in a short time the results of his experience brought a heavy increase in business to his company. He also found time to prepare some volumes for the press, namely: "Readings in Folk Lore," "The Schoolmaster in Literature," and many books of like character were prepared by him from time to time—a list too long to enumerate in a sketch of this nature.

Mr. Skinner has retired from the American Book Company and is now engaged in literary work. He still makes contributions to educational journals and other periodicals. While connected with the Brookville schools he made a special study of the educational and historical interests of the place and published several articles on the subject.

Albert Newton Crecraft, who followed H. M. Skinner as superintendent in 1884, was a native of Ohio. Fresh from Princeton College, New Jersey, he taught his first school in this county at Mt. Carmel in 1880. The next year he served as principal of the Fairfield schools. With an attractive personality, affable, industrious and alert to each child's needs, he was soon master of the situation. His work so fired the ambitions of a number of his pupils that they sought a continuation of his services in a subscription term immediately following the short winter term of public school.

The next fall, 1882, although scarcely twenty-three years old, he succeeded to the principalship of the Brookville high school. Before another autumn came, he returned to Fairfield and brought away as his wife one who had probably been a source of much inspiration in his excellent work there, one of his lady assistants of the previous year, Mattie L. Tyner, the talented daughter of Richard Tyner, a Fairfield merchant.

After serving two years as principal, Mr. Crecraft followed H. M. Skinner as superintendent of the Brookville schools in 1884. But he was not to tarry long in that position. Upon the resignation of M. A. Mess as county school superintendent in the spring of 1886 Mr. Crecraft was selected to fill the vacancy. This position he held for five years. In 1890 he purchased the *Franklin County Democrat*, then edited by Edgar R. Quick. With the assistance of Will K. Bracken, he conducted this paper a year until the close of the term for which he had been elected. During this year he installed many improvements in his printing apparatus, and more than

doubled the circulation of the paper. In October of 1891 he sold the *Democrat* to the present editor, M. H. Irwin, and bought the *Franklin Democrat*, Franklin, Indiana, where he now resides. This paper he still owns and edits.

Some misgivings as to his health caused Mr. Crecraft to quit school work, but he has given to the profession a son, Earl, who, inheriting the talents and personal magnetism of both father and mother, bids fair to sustain with due credit the name Crecraft among educators.

The rapid promotion of A. N. Crecraft from a village school to the most important position in the county is proof enough of his ability as an educator. An indefatigable worker himself, he had little patience with shams, sluggards or disturbers. Any such were sure of a stern rebuke with language and means to suit the case. In a commencement essay in 1900 a graduate of the Brookville high school, who had probably talked with former pupils of Mr. Crecraft, said, "He was a brilliant and inspiring teacher and commanded excellent discipline. He did a great deal for the boys and girls in opening their eyes to the significance of life, and in cultivating an appreciation for nature, art and poetry." The tribute would have been complete if the young writer had added that Mr. Crecraft's life preached the gospel of hard work and fidelity to duty.

C. W. McClure was superintendent of the Brookville schools for a period of seven years (1886-93). He was a good, earnest worker and did much for the schools. He established weekly teachers' meetings for the various departments, in which the work was thoroughly discussed, and, later, monthly meetings, where all the teachers met and the work in general was talked over. Cases in discipline were discussed as to best methods for the different pupils. Mr. McClure was always just and sympathetic. He made the pupils feel that they had a part in the main argument of the school. He kept in close touch with all the teachers, the pupils and the work in every department. While he was superintendent, a junior and senior literary society, known as the J. S. L. W., was formed. This society was composed of the members of the junior and senior classes of the high school. It met every Saturday night at the homes of the students. Much good was gotten from these meetings.

Every year Mr. McClure compiled a catalogue of the schools, in which the course of study was mapped out. The names of all teachers, pupils and the alumni appeared therein. Every home represented in school received a catalogue. Mr. McClure established mid-year promotions, which were a great benefit to the school. He was a good citizen, a good school man and a

good man socially. He was one of the founders of the Brookville Saturday Club. He was greatly missed when he took up his work as superintendent of the Oxford (Ohio) schools.

E. M. Teeple followed C. W. McClure as superintendent of the Brookville schools. He came here in ill health and was here about a year and a half before death claimed him. Mr. Teeple followed Mr. McClure's methods of management. He was a cultured man and under favorable conditions would have been capable of doing much good work for the school had his health permitted.

Noble Harter, who came to the head of the Brookville schools in 1895, was splendidly equipped for the position. An indefatigable worker, he spared neither time nor effort in the work of promoting the interest of the school. A graduate from the Indiana State Normal, also from Indiana University, he did not attempt to follow wholly the methods of either in his work. He selected from both institutions the ideas that he could best use in working out the plan for his school and, being a man of rare originality, he adapted these to his purpose and supplemented them with valuable notions of his own. He believed the normal method emphasized the reasoning process too much in the lower grades, and that this was done at the expense of the memory. He frequently said, "To have a child question everything in school tends to make him sharp minded rather than broad minded." He believed the time for conscious analysis came beyond the primary grades. In this view he was heartily supported by Dr. W. L. Bryan.

As an organizer, Mr. Harter had few superiors. His school was so planned that he had every detail clearly in mind. To him his school, as a whole, was a force moving to accomplish a certain, definite result. To attain success, he believed it essential to have complete harmony in all its departments. While not hampering the individuality of the teacher in her work, he insisted that she should try to see her department in its relation to the whole school, and shape her work accordingly. Mr. Harter believed in much drill on the formal side of composition work. One composition a week was required from each pupil. In each grade above the fourth year the pupils were required to read two books and hand in a written review of them sometime within the year. He encouraged debates in the grammar grades and in the high school. He introduced the vertical system of writing into the schools. He had a small bookcase put in each room and into each were put the library books best suited to that particular grade. It was through his influence that a special music teacher was employed. When sickness rendered him unable to go to the school building, he had his teachers'

meetings in his home and from there directed his work. He believed that a superintendent should, to use his own expression, "keep his finger on the public pulse." Through the help of certain reliable citizens he kept himself informed as to how the school work was being received in the community. He invited inspection of the school and met criticism in a fair spirit.

When Herbert S. Voorhees succeeded Mr. Harter as superintendent in 1899, he announced his intention of carrying out the former superintendent's method for a time, and introducing gradually any changes that he desired to make. This plan prevented confusion and friction. Mr. Voorhees, like his predecessor, was an untiring worker. "Thoroughness" was his watchword. He succeeded in inspiring the students with the spirit of investigation and research. In *The High School News* of April 6, 1901, we find the following about his work: "Every book in Mr. Voorhees' library, every fact at his command, was at the service of a seeking student. When the school needed apparatus or material it was always forthcoming. If the fund for the purpose was exhausted, Mr. Voorhees made or bought it." The above expresses his school spirit. He worked with the pupils and made them feel that their work was worth while. In the short time that he was superintendent he did much for the advancement of the school. The changes made in the routine work proved to be wise and helpful. Perhaps no other superintendent of the Brookville schools has been more closely in sympathy with his teachers than was he. By all means at his command he tried to help them, and he never failed to express his appreciation of any good work that they did. The laboratory was frequently open after school hours to the children of the grades. There by the use of the microscope or by simple experiments he gave life and interest to their nature work. He left the school in the spring of 1901.

In the history of the Brookville schools, the administration of Supt. H. Lester Smith deserves strong comments. He came to the position well equipped in scholarship. He graduated from Indiana University. He filled the position of principal under Superintendent Voorhees. He was well acquainted with the policies of the school and the splendid organization of his predecessors. These policies he continued and added to their efficiency.

Mr. Smith worked out a splendid course of institute work with his teachers. He was a man of striking personality and splendid leadership, which made him a potent force in these meetings. His ability as an instructor left its influence upon his students and the school itself. He raised the requirements of the teachers of the school. No person could teach

in the school unless he had a twenty-four months' license and ninety per cent. in success.

The school probably took more interest in athletics after Mr. Smith became superintendent. This interest has never waned. He also aroused a greater interest by the parents in the school. He felt that one of the greatest things he could do was to arouse an interest in a new building. While he never realized his ambitions to have a building built under his administration, he did much in molding public opinion in this direction. He was a strong believer that the teacher's greatest work does not lie in the imparting of knowledge, but in the silent influence of a clean, upright life before the pupil and the community. This he succeeded in drilling into his teachers. It can be said of him, as did Dr. William Lowe Bryan of Dr. Joseph Swain: "I was able to succeed because of the splendid force of teachers selected by my predecessor."

Superintendent Smith became connected with the public schools of Indianapolis after leaving Brookville and later went to the Panama zone to take charge of the schools there. For the past several years he has been superintendent of the Bloomington (Indiana) schools and has made an enviable reputation as one of the leading educators of the state.

J. W. Stott, the successor of H. L. Smith as superintendent, believed thoroughly in effective organization and in natural discipline. Probably no superintendent had a better working machinery. This was not formal. The effects of Superintendent Stott can be seen in the splendid grade and high school library. The board was very free in assisting him to build up the library. He also created a book fund in the school. Thus the community took an active part in the school work. He also, with the aid of the pupils, added the splendid pictures in the various rooms. They were the best that could be secured. He, like his predecessor, continued to agitate sentiment in favor of a new building. Superintendent Stott felt that teachers could not do their most efficient work unless they mingled with their fellow workers in the state. He was successful in establishing the custom of the teachers attending the Indiana State Teachers Association. Superintendent Stott, in common with the splendid list of superintendents, was a man of strong personality and executive ability. The school board recognized his ability by frequent increases in salary.

A. J. Reifel, the present superintendent of the Brookville schools, has held this position since 1909. Previous to that time he had served as superintendent of the Franklin county schools for seven years and during his incumbency made such a record as to attract the attention of the school

trustees of Brookville. He has been no less successful in the administration of all the duties connected with his position as superintendent of the town schools. When he took charge of the schools in 1909 the old college building was still being used for public school purposes. This was replaced in 1912 by the present beautiful and well-arranged building of thirty-three rooms. The building has the most modern equipment of all kinds, including steel furniture, hot air heating and a system whereby the air is changed four times an hour. The original contract for the building called for a brick foundation, but many of the patrons thought that it should be stone. Consequently, a sufficient amount of money was raised by contributions to provide a stone foundation. The building cost the town forty thousand dollars.

Since the building has been erected the school has raised money by means of entertainments and lectures and used it in providing equipment for domestic science and manual training. Some of the money was used for electric fixtures, library purposes, pictures for the various rooms and even trees for the yard. Nearly six hundred dollars had been raised in the last five years for these various purposes, which speaks well for the interest which the community has in its public school system.

Prevocational education was introduced several years before the law demanded it and now a complete system of vocational work is in operation. Cooking and sewing are taught the girls by an experienced teacher, Maidie Schwacke, who is a graduate of Purdue University. Woodworking and allied arts are taught the boys, as well as courses in scientific agriculture. One feature of the domestic work is the fact that classes are maintained for the girls of Brookville who are not in school. During the present year three classes in cooking for the town girls are given by the regular instructor in domestic science. In addition, there are classes in sewing and millinery given for town girls. There has been a total of one hundred and seven town girls taking the courses in cooking, sewing and millinery during the year 1914-15.

The high school now enrolls one hundred and eight and the grades two hundred and ninety-four, making a total enrollment of four hundred and two for the present (1914-15) year. The high school owns a piano and has chorus singing each morning under the leadership of the principal, Mr. Hitchcock. A lecture course is under supervision of the high school and the money obtained from this source is used in adding to the library and for other general purposes. A healthy interest is taken in athletics and basket ball and baseball are given every encouragement. During the present year the high school has had probably the best basket ball team of its career

and although it failed to get in the state meet, yet it made a very creditable showing. The new building has a gymnasium which is amply large enough for basket ball and other indoor sport.

A noticeable feature of the Brookville schools is a splendid school spirit manifested by the pupils. There is no rowdiness and the general demeanor of the high school pupils is such as to attract the favorable comment of every one who visits the school. The school board visits the building at least once a month and thus keeps in close touch with affairs. The town has been fortunate in having splendid school boards, men who have taken a deep interest in the welfare of the school. The present school board is as follows: President, E. L. Patterson; secretary, Philip Hartman; treasurer, E. W. Showalter.

The first class was graduated from high school in 1877 and since that time three hundred and twenty-four young people have received diplomas from the high school. There were no graduates in 1882, 1883 and 1884, due to the fact that Superintendent Skinner readjusted the course of study in such a way that there were no graduates for these three years.

GRADUATES OF BROOKVILLE HIGH SCHOOL 1877-1914.

1877—Mattie Cresswell, Charles Gallion, Clara King.

1878—Dr. Clifford R. Case, Mary Reynolds, Mary Butler.

1879—Dessie Derry, Anna Dennett, John L. Masters, William M. Millis, Nannie Roberson, Charles J. Showalter, Mollie Starkle.

1880—Frank S. Alley, Alice Andress, Mollie Berry, Pet Davis, Charles E. Dubois, Jennie Whipple.

1881—J. George Adair, George Brauchla, Charles Davis.

1885—Adah Butler, John H. Kimble, Cora Likely.

1886—Clara Butler, George E. Dennett, Maggie McClure, Robert M. King.

1887—William K. Bracken, Joseph G. Fieber, Frank McClure, Harry M. Stoops, Rose Starkle.

1888—Adah Colescott, Bert Haile, Minnie F. Winscott, Josephine M. Bracken, Albert V. Gagle, Rose Masters, George L. Wise, Mary V. Stoops.

1890—George Haman, Mary Hornung, Edward LaRue, Anna Likely, Kate Winscott.

1891—William M. Baker, Julius B. Meyer, Vivian Squier, Cora Wise.

1892—Martha E. Bracken, Myrta Hetrick, Herbert S. King, Cora B. Shepperd, Ernest W. Showalter.

1893—Grant W. Baker, August Brown, Will A. Gagle, Lida M. Goble, Hallie Harrell, Edward P. Metzger, Willard N. Lacy, James O. Meyer, Chester C. Starkle, William C. Winans.

1894—Blanche Berry, Robert F. Bruns, Grace V. Johnston, Ora R. Masters, Emma S. Quick, Clara M. Wood.

1895—Charles E. Agnew, Sallie B. Bracken, Arthur J. Calpha, Mary L. Fieber, Thomas W. Masters, Ella S. Wilson.

1896—Edith Dennett, Carrie Starkle, Martha O. Stoops, Callie Urmston, Margaret E. Winans.

1897—Nellie Kimble, Bessie Buckley, Anna Morton, Bertha Morton, Bayard Quick, John Goodwin, Pearl Gagle.

1898—Dora Gagle, Judge Kidney, Edith Balsley, Ethel Berry, Lon Bracken, Florence Gagle, Hattie Goble, George Vawter, Perry Colescott, Mattie Squier.

1899—Bertha Bruns, Nellie Cullins, Charles Dare, Pearl Kimble, Blanche Dungan, May Klipple, Bertha Mode, Stella O'Byrne, Rozella Popper, Aubra Ritze, Maggie Smiester, Edna Bossert, Karl Bogart, Ethel Seal.

1900—May Berry, Sybil Ulrica Bogart, Orthelia F. Busald, Vera A. Cullins, Scott Dawson, Thomas Dennett, Zella M. Masters, Rubie Popper, Jacob Philip Sauter, Wade Kerr Templeton, Mary Rupel Trichler, Carl Wellhausen, Christia H. Wellhausen, Rachel Davenport Winans.

1901—Burton McClure, Karl G. Hornung, Amelia Hornung, Esther Hoover, Scott Monroe, Roscoe Kerr, Delia Bossert.

1902—William Emmet Blackburn, Guy Bogart, Carrie Belle McClure, Maude Squier, Nellie Hortense Starkle, Mae Vawter.

1903—Fanny Ailes, May O'Byrne, Ruth O'Hair, Mary O'Hair, Hannah Popper, Amelia Koeber, Amelia Klipple, Ruth Cochran, Clara Mode, Frank Baker, Edith Cleaver.

1904—Arthur Hoover, Walter Bossert, Harry Senour, Glenna Bruns, Joe Quick, Grace Seal, Lilian Meyncke, Ruth Fowler, Bertha Armstrong.

1905—Leroy Metzger, Howard Gordon Koerner, Idyll Bogart, Katie Ariens, Thomas Hyde, Noah Foster, Henry Gall.

1906—Camp Meyer, Anella Fedderman, Clara Hornung, Nelle Klipple, Merle Updike, Walter Wilson, Adelia Keeler, Lelia Vaness, George Wallace, William Wiley, Clinton Ludwig.

1907—Reno May Mode, Will Waddell, Clara Kimble Holmes, Ruby Gladys Perdiue, Elsie May Farrell, Bessie Leona Colebank, Charles Ray Smith, Carl F. Ludwig.

1908—Edna Anderson, Mary Banes, Maude Berg, Zerley Brady, Edith

Bunz, Clinton Case, Bessie Kidney, Paul H. Killen, Gradon H. Klipple, C. M. Scherer, Winnie Shafer, James Thom, Opal VanKirk, Frank Wise.

1909—Oscar L. Allen, Gertrude Maye Bossert, Hazel D. Charni, Elsie Clark, Harry L. Davis, John W. Elwell, William S. Fedderman, Bertha Carrie Gagle, Grace Holmes, Ida Henrietta Ludwig, Mollie Rymer, Alfred C. Senour, Hazel E. Siebert, Harry E. Taylor, Lorena Blanche West.

1910—Edna Davis, Helen Cloud, Sylvia Stout, Leo Schuck, Mozella Butler, Pauline Bossert, Mary Bunz, Paul Nierstheimer, Catherine Kremp, Arthur Popper, Laura Wolber, Pearl Thon.

1911—Carrie Baker, Charles Fedderman, Hallie Swift, Guy Trickey, Richard Farrell, Fay Hamilton, Jessie Farrell, Ray Copes, Letha Adams, Ethel Younts, Charles Powers, Robert Wilson, Hazel Johns, Walter Jackson, Mabel Gnahn, Roscoe O'Byrne, Lloyd Killen, Anitta Klipple, Kenneth Hudson, Herbert Smith, Norma Walters, Blanche Wiley, Leo Schuck.

1912—Matilda McNichols, Edgar Keeler, Foss Elwyn, Howard Alley, Carl Watler, Cora Seal, Freeman Seal, Mabel Seal, Ethel Goudie, Jewel Frank, Ruth Haman, Edward Wissel, Herbert Lacy, Carl Hofer, Martha Higgs, Albert Bates, Roy Milbourne, Ernest Clark, Edna Cleaver, John Mode, Clae Miller, Fred Charni, Leroy Clark, Merle Ball, Russel Maguire.

1913—Hazel Fye, Tena Fritz, Madge Ferris, Hazel Fieber, Harriet Fletcher, Henrietta Dare, Nellie Baker, Bessie Doty, Charles Davis, Cecil Kendrick, Arthur Sylvester, Alfred Wise, Dorothy Pippin, Clarence Sene-feld, Helen Johns, Alma Snyder, Norma Winscott, Eva Templeton, Mary Senour, Frieda Schneider, Ezra Portteus, Clara Minckler, Jean McKeown, Vivian Glidewell, William Higgs.

1914—Tessie Bierre, Jean Case, Charles Deutch, Rawn English, Teresa Frey, Edna Geis, Clifford Hoffman, Raymond Hoffman, Ethel Holmes, Clifford Jinks, Mary Logan, Albert Lindsay, Raymond McCarthy, Hilda Polhemus, William Rusterholz, Wayne Swartz, Bertha Swift, Elmer Strohmeir, Cornelia Shirk, Algernon Updike, Vera Ball, Albert Bretticher, Mary Black, Clifford Ashley, Mary Adams.

TEACHERS OF BROOKVILLE.

1873—High school: A. W. Biegle, Isaac Carter.

1874—High school: A. W. Biegle, Isaac Carter.

1875—High school: A. W. Biegle, Isaac Carter.

1876—High school: J. E. Morton, Henry Showalter.

1877—High school: J. E. Morton, Emily Hayward.

- 1878—High school: J. E. Morton, Isaac Carter.
- 1879—High school: J. E. Morton, Isaac Carter.
- 1880—High school: J. E. Morton, Hubert M. Skinner.
- 1881—High school: Hubert M. Skinner, Emory Smith.
- 1882—High school: Hubert M. Skinner, A. N. Crecraft.
- 1883—High school: L. B. Griffin, A. N. Crecraft.
- 1884—High school: A. N. Crecraft, L. N. Fouts (one month), H. A. Buerk, W. A. Williams.
- 1885—High school: A. N. Crecraft, E. A. Belda.
- 1886—High school: C. W. McClure, C. W. Lewis.
- 1887—High school: C. W. McClure, C. W. Lewis.
- 1888—High school: C. W. McClure, C. W. Lewis; grade teachers: Will K. Bracken, Minnie Winscott, Mary Carmichael, Nannie Robeson, May Lewis and Minnie Cohu.
- 1889—High school: C. W. McClure, R. M. King; grade teachers: William E. Schoonover, Minnie Winscott, Josie Bracken, Mary Carmichael, Nannie Robeson and Minnie Cohu.
- 1890—High school: C. W. McClure, R. M. King; grade teachers: William E. Schoonover, Joseph Fieber, Josie Bracken, Mary Carmichael, Nannie Robeson, Minnie Cohu and Ida Meyers.
- 1891—High school: C. W. McClure, A. M. King; grade teachers: William E. Schoonover, Nannie Robeson, Ida Meyers, Josie Bracken, Mary Carmichael, Mary Stoops and Minnie Cohu.
- 1892—High school: C. W. McClure, Charles Wilson and H. S. Vorhees; grade teachers: William E. Schoonover, Ida Meyers, Kate Winscott, Rose Starkle, Mary Carmichael, Mary V. Stoops and Minnie Cohu.
- 1893—High school: E. M. Teeple, H. S. Vorhees; grade teachers: Albert Deitz, Kate Winscott, Ida Meyers, Rose Starkle, Mary Carmichael, Mary V. Stoops and Cora Wise.
- 1894—High school: E. M. Teeple, H. S. Vorhees; grade teachers: William Cole, Kate Winscott, Ida B. Meyers, Rose Starkle, Mary Carmichael, Mary V. Stoops, Minnie Cohu, A. V. Dietz and Harry M. Stoops.
- 1895—High school: Noble Harter, H. S. Vorhees, Harry M. Stoops; grade teachers: Sarah A. Cauble, H. S. King, Ida B. Meyers, Minnie Chambers, Kate Winscott, Mary V. Stoops and Minnie Cohu.
- 1896—High school: Noble Harter, H. S. Vorhees; grade teachers: Minnie Chambers, Minnie Cohu, Kate Winscott, Carrie Logan, Ola Hubbard, Montie Anderson, Mary Stoops and Mary Carmichael.
- 1897—High school: Noble Harter, H. S. Vorhees and Walter Dunn:

grade teachers: Minnie Chambers, Kate Winscott, Carrie Logan, Minnie Cohu, Ola Hubbard, Mary Stoops and Mary Carmichael.

1898—High school: Noble Harter, H. S. Vorhees and Annie G. Scott; grade teachers: Charles E. Agnew, Carrie Logan, Kate Winscott, Mary Hornung, Collie Urmston, Tillie E. Deerhake.

1899—High school: H. S. Vorhees, H. Lester Smith and Anna G. Scott; grade teachers: Charles E. Agnew, Carrie Logan, Mary Carmichael, Kate Winscott, Mary Hornung, Leona O'Hair, Mary Fieber and Louisa Vorhees (music).

1900—High school: H. S. Vorhees, H. L. Smith, and Mable Ryan; grade teachers: Carrie Logan, S. G. Lord, Mary Carmichael, Kate Winscott, Mary Hornung, Leona O'Hair, Bertha Morton and Louisa Vorhees (music).

1901—High school: H. L. Smith, F. H. Masters and Mable Ryan; grade teachers: Carrie Logan, S. G. Lord, Kate Winscott, Mary Hornung, Leona O'Hair, Bertha Morton and Louisa Vorhees (music).

1902—High school: H. Lester Smith, N. V. Patterson and Michael Bossert; grade teachers: S. G. Lord, Carrie Logan, Kate Winscott, Bertha E. Morton, Bess A. Buckley, Leona O'Hair and Louisa Vorhees (music).

1903—High school: H. Lester Smith, N. V. Patterson and Michael Bossert; grade teachers: W. N. Lacy, W. A. Younts, Carrie Logan, Kate Winscott, Mary Hornung, Bess A. Buckley, Bertha Mode, and Louisa Vorhees (music).

1904—High school: H. Lester Smith, N. V. Patterson and Michael Bossert; grade teachers: W. N. Lacy, W. A. Younts, Carrie Logan, Bertha Mode, Mary Hornung, Kate Winscott, Bess A. Buckley and Louisa Vorhees.

1905—High school: J. W. Stott, Michael Bossert and Chloe Foster; grade teachers: W. N. Lacy, W. A. Younts, Carrie Logan, Bertha Mode, Mary Hornung, Kate Winscott, Bess A. Buckley and Louisa Vorhees.

1906—High school: J. W. Stott, M. Bossert and Chloe Foster; grade teachers: W. N. Lacy, W. A. Younts, A. N. Logan, Carrie Logan, Mary Hornung, Clara Mode, Bertha Anderson.

1907—High school: J. W. Stott, Michael Bossert and Helen E. Sandison; grade teachers: W. N. Lacy, W. A. Younts, A. N. Logan, Carrie Logan, Bertha M. Anderson, Clara Mode, Bess A. Buckley and Maud Jones.

1908—High school: J. W. Stott, Archie Crawford, Ralph W. Anderson; grade teachers: Willard N. Lacy, W. A. Younts, A. N. Logan, Carrie Logan, Bertha Anderson, Bess Buckley and Maud Jones (music).

1909—High school: A. J. Reifel, Archie Crawford and Earl Glenn;

grade teachers: W. N. Lacy, J. August Brown, W. A. Younts, A. N. Logan, Carrie Logan, Edith Cleaver, Clara Mode and Bertha Anderson.

1910—High school: A. J. Reifel, C. W. Hitchcock and W. N. Lacy; grade teachers: Manson Phillips, Cordelia Keeler, W. A. Younts, W. A. Younts, A. N. Logan, Carrie Logan, Edith Cleaver, Clara Mode, Bertha Anderson and J. T. Reese.

1911—High school: A. J. Reifel, C. W. Hitchcock, and W. N. Lacy; grade teachers: Manson H. Phillips, Cordelia Keeler, W. A. Younts, A. N. Logan, Carrie Logan, Edith Cleaver, Clara Mode, Josephine Rosenmund and J. T. Reese.

1912—High school: A. J. Reifel, C. W. Hitchcock, W. N. Lacy and Clara K. Holmes; grade teachers: Frank Baker, Cordelia Keeler, W. A. Younts, A. N. Logan, Carrie Logan, Edith Cleaver, Kate Winscott and Josephine Rosenmund.

1913—High school: A. J. Reifel, C. W. Hitchcock, W. N. Lacy and Clara K. Holmes; grade teachers: Maidie Schwacke, A. N. Logan, Hazel Siebert, W. A. Younts, Carrie Logan, Edith Cleaver, Kate Winscott, Josephine Rosenmund.

1914—High school: A. J. Reifel, C. W. Hitchcock, W. N. Lacy, Clara K. Holmes; grade teachers: Bess Kidney, A. N. Logan, Maidie Schwacke, Hazel Siebert, W. A. Younts, Ernest Clark, Carrie Logan, Edith Cleaver, Josephine Rosenmund, Kate Winscott and Ellen Shirk.

SCHOOLS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

As has been stated, the Constitution of 1851 made provision for a system of free public schools. It went into effect in November, 1852, and in the spring of the following year Franklin county made an attempt to introduce free schools. In May, 1853, the various townships of Franklin county voted upon the question of levying a tax for free schools and the building of school houses. In Fairfield township, polls were opened in the regular way and a startling result was disclosed. One vote was cast for a school tax and seventy-nine against it. In the same township the public-spirited citizens voted against the building of school houses by a majority of seventy-four out of seventy-eight votes. This would seem to be pretty conclusive evidence that the people of Fairfield township did not want to be taxed for school purposes.

In Brookville township a public meeting was held in the court house and a resolution was passed favoring both a school and a school-house tax.

The *Brookville American* (May 27, 1853), in speaking of the meeting at the court house, said: "Although this was rather a loose and uncertain way of doing business, yet so general is public opinion in favor of good schools and a willingness to pay for them, that we suppose the citizens will heartily co-operate with the trustees to carry out the plans."

In Blooming Grove township the ballot was used and the citizens cast a negative vote for both the school and the school-house tax. There seems to have been considerable dissatisfaction over the result on the part of those who favored the schools and steps were taken shortly afterwards to submit the question again.

If other townships voted on the question at this time, no record has been found of it. The editor of the *American*, in the issue above noted, says, editorially, concerning the movement for free schools: "There is a reluctance in the public mind to vote a tax on themselves. It is too direct a matter. They will vote for representatives, year after year, who will vote for extravagant expenditures, and saddle heavy taxes on them, but put the vote direct and few would vote for a tax to pay it." However, the people of the county soon began to take a more favorable view of the public schools and it was only a few years until there were schools all over the county which had been provided for by taxation.

The general supervision of the schools of the county from 1853 to 1873 was intrusted to a board of examiners appointed by the commissioners. This board of three examined all the teachers and had the power to issue licenses. This arrangement continued until 1873, when the office of county superintendent was established. The first three examiners of Franklin county were Thomas A. Goodwin, R. R. Spencer and J. A. Applegate. The county superintendents from 1873 down to the present time are as follows: C. R. Cory, 1873-75; A. B. Line, 1875-76; C. R. Cory, 1876-81; M. A. Mess, 1881-86; A. N. Crecraft, 1886-1891; W. H. Senour, 1891-1902; A. J. Reifel, 1902-09; T. J. McCarty, 1909 to present time.

Brookville is the only commissioned high school in the county, although there are seven other schools in the county doing high school work. Two years' work is done at New Trenton, Bath, Fairfield and Blooming Grove, while three-year courses are maintained at Mt. Carmel, Metamora and Laurel. Agriculture and domestic science are taught in all the schools of the county. Bath, with two teachers, is the only consolidated school in the county. The only special teacher outside of the Brookville schools is the domestic science teacher at Laurel.

There is now a total of one hundred and one teachers in the county,

thirty-four males and sixty-seven females. Ninety-one teachers are in the grades and ten in high school. There are seventy-three school buildings in the county, seventy in the townships and one each in the towns of Brookville, Laurel and Oldenburg. It is interesting to note that forty years ago there were ninety-six school houses in the county with a total of one hundred and eleven teachers—seventy-eight males and thirty-three females.

The following table shows the enumeration and enrollment for 1914, as well as the number of teachers in each township. For the purposes of comparison, the enumeration of 1885 is also given:

Township.	Enumeration.		Enrollment. Teachers.	
	1885	1914	1914	1914
Bath -----	252	137	129	4
Blooming Grove -----	359	180	122	4
Brookville -----	827	466	279	11
Butler -----	522	296	150	6
Fairfield -----	260	129	87	3
Highland -----	713	400	284	10
Laurel -----	717	258	191	8
Metamora -----	334	152	142	5
Posey -----	361	165	107	4
Kay -----	445	354	218	8
Salt Creek -----	471	205	109	5
Springfield -----	489	234	184	9
White Water -----	533	330	248	10
Incorporated Townships—				
Brookville -----	680	615	370	12
Oldenburg -----	413	162	152	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals -----	7,003	4,283	2,763	101

The first Franklin county teachers' institute was organized on November 20, 1852, and annual sessions have been held from that time. The men chiefly instrumental in effecting the first organization were T. A. Goodwin, H. B. Hibben and George A. Chase. A feature of the educational history of the county is what was known as the county normal. This was started in 1877 by J. E. Morton, superintendent of the Brookville schools, and he had charge of the county normal up until and including the summer of 1880. He was assisted in 1877 and 1878 by Thomas Harrison, of Moores Hill College, and by Professor Murray in 1879 and 1880. In 1881 the county superin-

tendent took charge of the county normal and it continued under his supervision until it was finally discontinued in the summer of 1891. The six weeks' normal was held at Brookville every year except one, when it was held at Laurel. These normals were for the purpose of reviewing the teachers in the common school branches and thus better preparing them for their work in the school room. The attendance varied from year to year, although there were never less than fifty teachers in attendance. Since the closing of the county normal the teachers of the county have been attending the state normal at Terre Haute, the State University or some of the other institutions of the state. Each year the standard for teachers has risen and better teachers are to be found in the county now than ever before. It is safe to say that the standard is as high in Franklin county as in any other county in the state. With the introduction of vocational training, Superintendent McCarty has insisted that the law be lived up to in this county. Agriculture and domestic science are now being taught by all the teachers and, although it is too soon to estimate the value of the work, there can be no doubt that it is a step in the right direction.

Franklin county has prided itself on its record in the Young People's Reading Circle work. Every school in the county has a library and nearly every school buys the books recommended by the reading circle board each year. Since the time of A. N. Crecraft the county has been in the front rank of counties which have placed reading circle books in the public schools. Another distinctive feature of the educational history of the county is the township institute, which, under the guidance of the county superintendent, has been made a great factor for good. The county has an enviable record for the excellence of its township institutes and those who attend them have remarked upon their good work. A county institute is held in August of each year and the teachers of the county take pride in being present every day. Two instructors are always employed and often a third is added. The superintendents of Franklin county maintain a close supervision over their schools and visit every school in the county twice each year. In this way they are able to note the progress of the schools and suggest methods of improvement.

The county schools had an exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago and also at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. Creditable exhibits were prepared for both occasions and at St. Louis Franklin county was awarded a certificate and a handsome bronze medal for the best exhibit of written work in the elementary schools of Indiana. Superintendent Reifel had charge of this exhibit and received many favorable comments on all the work from the county.

CHAPTER XVIII.

CHURCHES OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The first house of worship in Franklin county was completed in 1812 and since that time there have been more than eighty churches erected in the county. They have been built to accommodate the growth of the county and with the shifting of population many of them have ceased to exist. More than a score of once-flourishing congregations have disappeared and there are many churches now in the county which have services only once a month. A study of the religious conditions of the county reveals the fact that the shifting population has had much to do with the decline of most of the churches of the county. Local conditions often enter into the religious life of a community and divisions have arisen in churches in the past which today seem most trivial. More than one church in Franklin county has become divided as the result of some petty differences which today seem very ridiculous. The use of organs, congregational singing, secret societies and even personal encounters have been the means of dividing congregations into two rival camps. No doubt, every church has its liberals and its radicals, but fortunately they do not cause a division in most of the churches.

The Methodists and Baptists entered the field in Franklin county before the county was organized in 1811 and for several years had the only churches of the county. The Presbyterians entered the county in 1822 and were in Brookville by 1840. In the latter part of the thirties the great German migration to this county began and by the end of that decade there were a number of Catholic churches organized in the county. The Catholics settled in Brookville, Ray, Butler and Highland townships, principally. The United Brethren appear in the thirties, as do the German Methodists and Lutherans. The Christians and Universalists date their churches from the forties. The Holiness church, as well as the Nazarenes, are comparatively new in the field, having come into the county since 1900.

For purposes of reference, a table has been prepared which shows the distribution and location of all the churches of the county. In several instances more than one denomination has used the same building, so there have really been more church organizations than there have been church buildings. In order to give this table the most value the exact location of

each church has been given. If there is more than one section of the same number in any township, the town and range are also indicated.

Bath Township—

- Baptist (Bethlehem chapel), section 22.
- Methodist Episcopal (Winchester chapel), section 28.
- Presbyterian (Harmony), section 26.

Blooming Grove Township—

- Holiness, section 8.
- Methodist Episcopal, section 10.
- Methodist Episcopal (Ebenezer), section 23.
- Methodist Protestant (Stone church), section 8.
- Nazarene, section 8.

Brookville Township—

- Baptist (Little Cedar), section 1, township 9, range 3.
- Baptist, section 11, township 11, range 13.
- Catholic (St. Michael), Brookville.
- Catholic (St. Philomena), section 1, township 9, range 3.
- Christian, Brookville.
- Lutheran (St. Thomas), Brookville.
- Holiness, Whitcomb.
- Methodist Episcopal, Brookville.
- Methodist Episcopal (Locke's chapel), section 2, township 9, range 2.
- Methodist Episcopal (Union), section 13, township 9, range 2.
- Methodist Episcopal (West Fork), section 3, township 11, range 13.
- Methodist Episcopal (German), Brookville.
- Methodist Protestant, Brookville.
- Presbyterian, Brookville.
- Presbyterian (Mound), section 3, township 8, range 2.
- United Brethren, section 9, township 11, range 13.
- United Brethren (Center chapel), section 10, township 11, range 13.

Butler Township—

- Catholic (St. Philomena), section 21.
- Catholic (St. Mary), section 5.
- Holiness, section 28.
- Methodist Episcopal (Butler chapel), section 28.
- Methodist Episcopal (Abbott's chapel), section 24.
- Methodist Episcopal (Hickory chapel), section 24.
- Methodist Episcopal (Providence meeting house), section 14.
- United Brethren, section 28.

Fairfield Township—

Baptist, Fairfield.

Methodist Episcopal, Fairfield.

Presbyterian, Fairfield.

United Brethren (Franklin chapel), section 26.

Universalist, Fairfield.

Highland Township—

Catholic (Holy Guardian Angel), Cedar Grove.

Catholic (St. Peter's), St. Peters.

Evangelical Protestant (Trinity), section 16.

Evangelical Protestant, section 27.

Evangelical Lutheran (St. Peters), section 17.

Evangelical Lutheran, section 25.

Methodist Episcopal, section 27.

Union church, Cedar Grove.

Laurel Township—

Catholic (St. Raphael), Laurel.

Christian, Laurel.

Lutheran (German), Laurel.

Methodist Episcopal, Laurel.

Methodist Protestant (Bethel chapel), section 24.

Presbyterian, Laurel.

United Brethren, Laurel.

Metamora Township—

Baptist, section 5.

Christian, Metamora.

Methodist Episcopal (Cupp's chapel), section 2.

Methodist Episcopal (Elm Grove), section 7.

Methodist Episcopal (McKendrie), section 27.

Methodist Episcopal, Metamora.

Presbyterian, Metamora.

Posey Township—

Christian, Andersonville.

Methodist Episcopal (Wesley chapel), section 25.

Union church (Bruit's chapel), Buena Vista.

United Brethren, Andersonville.

Universalist, Andersonville.

Ray Township—

Catholic (St. John the Evangelist), Enochsburg.

- Catholic (Drees chapel), section 9.
 Catholic (Holy Family), Oldenburg.
 Catholic (Immaculate Conception), Oldenburg.
 Lutheran (St. Ann's), Huntersville.
- Salt Creek Township—
 Catholic (St. Anne), Hamburg.
 Christian, Stips' Hill.
 Lutheran (German), Peppertown.
 Methodist Episcopal (Stips' Hill chapel), section 5.
- Springfield Township—
 Baptist (Big Cedar), section 18.
 Methodist Episcopal (Center), section 19.
 Methodist Episcopal (Asbury), section 23.
 Methodist Episcopal, Mt. Carmel.
 Methodist Episcopal, Springfield, section 3.
 Presbyterian, Mt. Carmel.
 Universalist, Mt. Carmel.
- White Water Township—
 Baptist (Johnson's Fork), section 26.
 Methodist Episcopal (Wesley chapel), section 10.
 Methodist Episcopal (Zion), section 16.
 Methodist Episcopal, New Trenton.
 Presbyterian, section 13.
 United Brethren (Otwell chapel), section 25.
 United Brethren, Rockdale.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE FRANKLIN COUNTY CHURCHES.

There have been no less than eighty-eight different congregations which have existed in Franklin county during the century of its existence. The Protestants are represented by at least twelve different denominations, while the Catholics all belong to the Church of Rome. The Catholics have about three thousand members and the Methodists, who are second in numbers, enrolled seventeen hundred in 1914. No other Protestant denomination has over four hundred members. The following table shows the number of active and discontinued churches of the various denominations in the county. The churches will be discussed in the order in which they are given in this table



GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH, BROOKVILLE.

Built in 1821 by the Methodists, sold to the Presbyterians, and later to the Lutherans.



OLD BROOKVILLE SEMINARY.

First Public School Building in Brookville.

Denomination.	Active.	Discontinued.	Membership.
Methodist Episcopal	18	12	1,706
Methodist Protestant	0	4	0
German Methodist	0	1	0
Baptist	0	8	0
Presbyterian	4	3	130
Christian	4	1	340
Lutheran	4	2	--
United Brethren	2	2	125
Universalist	1	2	32
Nazarene	1	0	15
Holiness	1	0	25
Catholic	11	1	3,000

It will be noted in the above table that the denominations with no active churches are not listed as having members, although there undoubtedly are many Baptist and Methodist Protestants, as well as German Methodists in the county. These statistics have been ascertained from church records and inquiry from members of the various denominations. Of course, there are other denominations represented in the county, but they do not have church organizations. About half a century ago there were a number of Christians (New Lights) in Metamora township in the vicinity of Elm Grove. They held services in a log school house at Elm Grove. Jonathan Alley was the best known minister of this church in the county. Another denomination which has sought to obtain a foothold in this county is that of the Reorganized Church of the Latter-Day Saints of Jesus Christ. There were a number of members in the vicinity of New Trenton and in 1906 there was regular preaching by Elder C. E. Harp in that village. In 1888 the local newspapers make mention of the fact that the "Ancient Brethren" (Dunkards) "are holding services two miles and a half east of Brookville, and that they are in charge of Elder Cripe, of Laurel." The Holiness society has come into the county within the past few years and has confined its activities to three centers, Oak Forest, Whitcomb and at the old stone church two miles west of Blooming Grove. In the summer of 1914 they held a series of meetings at Whitcomb, which were attended by thousands of people. They have bought a lot at Whitcomb and intend to erect a house of worship. In Blooming Grove township the Holiness people have become separated into two branches, one being called the Nazarenes and the other retained the old name. They wor-

ship in the little old stone church in section 8 of Blooming Grove township, which was formerly the property of the Methodist Protestants.

METHODISM IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The Methodist church is the strongest Protestant denomination in the county and was one of the first to establish churches. For more than a hundred years Methodism has flourished in Franklin county and during this time at least thirty different churches have been established by this denomination. Eighteen of these churches still maintain an active organization and have regular services. There is only one independent charge in the county and that is at Brookville. The other seventeen churches are divided among five circuits, namely: Brookville, Fairfield, Laurel, Metamora and Mt. Carmel. The following table shows the main facts of these churches as set forth in the conference report of 1914:

ACTIVE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

Societies.	Ministers..	Members.	Value of Property.
Brookville	F. L. Priest.....	335	\$16,000
Brookville circuit	H. M. Elwyn.....	318	7,000
West Fork		70	----
Union		55	----
New Trenton		102	----
Center		43	----
Elm Grove		48	----
Fairfield circuit.....	O. Polhemus.....	321	11,900
Fairfield		181	----
Bath		140	----
Laurel circuit	H. S. Taylor.....	200	----
Laurel		--	----
Wesley Chapel		--	----
Metamora circuit	E. F. Lewis.....	354	8,000
Blooming Grove		135	----
Cupp's Chapel		39	----
Ebenezer		36	----
Metamora		144	----
Mt. Carmel circuit	L. D. Park.....	178	11,500
Mt. Carmel		56	----
Wesley		55	----
Springfield		49	----
Asbury		18	----

Wesley chapel was attached to the Laurel circuit in 1913, but the 1914 conference detached it, although the church is still served by the minister of the Laurel circuit. After the 1914 conference had placed Columbia in the Laurel circuit, it was found that the latter congregation could not support a minister, and Wesley chapel, of Posey township, was again attached to the Laurel circuit.

DISCONTINUED METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

There have been no less than eleven churches of this denomination which have ceased to exist as independent congregations. These churches, with their location, are set forth in the following table:

Locke Chapel—Brookville township, section 2, township 9, range 2 west.

Abbott's Chapel—Butler township, section 24.

Oak Forest—Butler township, section 28.

Hickory Chapel—Butler township, section 24.

Providence Chapel—Butler township, section 14.

Butler Chapel. Butler township, section 28.

McKendrie—Metamora township, section 29.

Cedar Grove—Town of Cedar Grove.

Stipp's Hill—Salt Creek township, section 2.

Zion—White Water township, section 16.

Franklin—Highland township, section 27.

In the discussion of the Methodist Episcopal churches of the county they will be treated in the order in which they appear in the above tables. Every effort has been made to get complete data on all active as well as discontinued churches, but there are some concerning which very little information has been obtained.

METHODISM IN BROOKVILLE.

The first provisions made by the Methodists for worshipping in this vicinity was in 1806, when the White Water circuit of the Mad River district of the Ohio conference was formed, extending from Lawrenceburg, Indiana, to Dayton, Ohio.

In 1809 Rev. Hezekiah Shaw, belonging to the Ohio conference, held services at the house of Eli Adams on the "school section," two miles above town, which resulted in the formation of the first class organized within a radius of twenty or thirty miles of Brookville. It was composed of Jacob and

Hannah Bloyd, Betty and Margaret Briggs, David and Mary Bell, Charity Adams, Rachel Stoops and Joseph Williams. Jacob Bloyd, residing two miles above Fairfield, was chosen leader. Shortly afterward it was moved to the West fork and remained there until 1816. When Samuel Goodwin moved to Brookville the class was moved to his home and he was appointed leader, in which capacity he continued to act till his death, in 1857.

The class on the West fork was greatly reduced by emigration and later classes were formed at Carmichael's, west of the Boundary hill, at Brooks', on the East fork, and at Smith's, now known as Ebenezer, three miles above town. The White Water circuit belonged to the Ohio conference until 1824, except during a short interval, when it was a part of the Indiana district of the Missouri conference. In the same year (1824) the Illinois conference was organized and the White Water circuit transferred to the Madison district of that conference, the district comprising about the same territory later occupied by the Southeast Indiana conference. In 1825 one presiding elder and nine preachers administered to the spiritual wants of the district, while at present (1915) there is one district superintendent and 114 preachers required. In 1832 the Indiana conference was organized and in 1835 we find Brookville circuit mentioned for the first time.

The Methodists of Brookville worshipped in private dwellings and the court house for many years, slowly increasing in numbers.

An interesting history of the first Methodist class-room in Brookville was written several years ago by the late Rev. T. A. Goodwin, a son of Samuel Goodwin, one of the first class leaders.

"The history of the class-rooms runs back to the dark age—the dark age of Brookville. The original class-room, the north one, was built for a dwelling about 1820, a single room about eighteen feet square. An old-fashioned chimney, with a huge fireplace, occupied much of the south end. When the New Purchase opened to settlers about that time, there was a complete hegira from Brookville. Lawyers, doctors, preachers, merchants and mechanics left almost in troops. They settled in Rushville, Connersville, Centerville, Greensburg, Shelbyville and Indianapolis, and, of course, they left their houses behind them. Some of these were the most pretentious and palatial residences then in the state; others were only medium, and some only the one-roomed frame or log dwelling. The to-be class-room was one of the latter. In one respect all these deserted houses fared alike. They could not be sold at any price, and there were few left to rent them; hence in a short time the palace of Governor Ray, as well as the one-storied frame house, became

the shelter for large flocks of sheep and herds of hogs that roamed over the commons.

"My first recollection of the old class-room was being sent to it after some 'sheep-saffron,' an invaluable medicine for measles. For several years my father's single room was used for prayer-meetings and class-meetings—the class on Sunday mornings and the prayer-meetings on Thursday evenings. To this was added, very frequently, preaching services, when the presiding elder, on his way from Madison to Fort Wayne, would stop for the night or some one going from Ohio to the New Purchase did the same. We were prepared for these occasions by keeping in the yard a dozen or more benches made of slabs, with legs driven into one-and-a-half-inch auger-holes, which were carried in when the meeting time came. This was no little tax upon my mother; but she and her sister, Mrs. Robert John, bore it cheerfully, though it always involved the scrubbing of the floor after the meeting, where some pious tobacco-user had defiled it. One evening—it must have been about 1823—after the congregation had retired, it was discovered that some brute had discharged his filth against the whitewashed wall and the clock nearly to the ceiling. They knew the wretch; but it would have done no good to remonstrate, though my father's first impulse was to 'take it out of his hide' after the fashion of the period. I remember how bitterly my mother cried, at the same time begging my father to say nothing about it to anyone, but after the next Sunday's class-meeting to close the house to all meetings forever.

"The following day my father was gone from his shop longer than usual. When he came back he informed us that he had bought a class-room, and that it would be ready for occupancy by Sunday. It was that sheep-cote. He bought only the house and the ground it stood upon—not over twenty feet square. My recollection is that he paid twenty-five dollars in cash for it—a sum of money which implied more labor than ten times that sum would today. It was deeded to him and he held the title until his death. Soon after his death the heirs deeded it to the church.

"This is the early history of the old part of the class-rooms. And now who shall say that that stream of tobacco-filth running down the white wall and besmearing the old clock-case almost its whole length was not providential? It was a very frowning Providence, I remember. The property was immediately repaired and renovated. One or two of my father's apprentices carried the slab seats from our yard to the class-room, where some of them remained and did service for more than twenty years. The sheep were driven out, and the old-fashioned split scrub-broom was vigorously applied. Class

was held on the following Sunday and every Sunday thereafter until it was finally abandoned in 1883. It did not need to be announced in the papers—there was none then, but everyone in town knew all about it before Sunday. Such an enterprise, one involving such an outlay of money and muscle, could not be concealed in what Brookville was then.

“The class having increased in numbers by 1828, one room would not hold them, for every Methodist attended class in those days. Additional ground was bought on the south of this for another room of the same size. The chimney was torn down and the two rooms were separated by folding-doors, usually thrown open for prayer-meetings. This was deeded to the church and built by subscription. The class-rooms were frequently used for school purposes. There was no public school house in Brookville until the seminary was built in the early thirties.”

METHODISTS OF BROOKVILLE.

About 1820 an agitation was begun for the erection of a house of worship and on October 7, 1821, Amos Butler deeded to Samuel Goodwin and William Sims, Jr., trustees of the meeting house in Brookville, and to their successors, for the use of the Methodist society, lots 64 and 65, Amos Butler plat of the town of Brookville, upon which was erected the brick church in which the Lutherans now worship. This, the first church erected in Brookville, was dedicated some time in 1822, and was occupied by the Methodists until 1840, when the church on Mill street, now the Christian church, was built.

For the erection of this second church Samuel Goodwin and James Speer each gave five hundred dollars (the ground the church stands on being part of Mr. Goodwin's subscription); John W. Hitt and Robert John, three hundred dollars each; George Holland, two hundred dollars; Joseph Meeks and R. P. C. Barwick, fifty dollars each. A committee was sent to solicit donations in Blooming Grove, Springfield and Fairfield townships. Laurel contributed some, but it was slow work, the committee often only securing ten or fifteen dollars, and several calls would have to be made on the parties to collect it.

The contract for the erection of the church was let to a Mr. Bacon, and a man by the name of Speer laid the foundation. It was said that the contractor lost money on the church. When completed it cost two thousand one hundred dollars, of which the trustees, Messrs. Barwick, Meeks, Johns, Goodwin and Hitt, paid the greater part. Rev. Allen Wiley was presiding elder and Rev. James Jones, pastor in charge at the time.

We transcribe the following from the old church Bible under date of June 26, 1840, and supposed to have been written by Robert John, father of J. P. D. John, ex-president of DePauw University: "Today services commenced in the new Centenary church (this name being in letters over the door in front) in the following order: Prayer meeting at 9 o'clock a. m., led by Rev. James Jones. Lesson, Kings 8, 22-61. First hymn, No. 174, Methodist hymn book, 'Prayer is Appointed to Convey,' tune, Windham; preaching at 11 o'clock a. m., by Rev. James Jones, from John 9-6; [this was the first sermon preached in the new church]. Preaching at 4 o'clock by Rev. James Conwell from Romans 2:7."

This church was built by the Methodists in 1839-40 and was used in the congregation until 1884, when they moved into their present building. Within a year after moving into the new church the Methodists sold their old church to Joseph Urmston, who used it for a skating rink. In the spring of 1886 a Christian minister (locally known as a Campbellite) held a revival in the town hall at Brookville and as a result of his efforts gained enough converts to establish an independent congregation. The old Methodist church was bought by the Christian church from Mr. Urmston and it has remained the property of that denomination ever since.

The first services in the new Methodist church were held in the chapel March 2, 1884, although the formal dedication did not occur until the 15th of the following June. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Bishop Thomas Bowman, who took for his sermon the text, "It is more blessed to give, than to receive." This text was peculiarly appropriate in view of the fact that there was still four thousand dollars to be raised to clear the church debt. Before the services were closed the money was raised and the church started out in its new building free of debt. It had cost nine thousand dollars, of which sum the women of the church raised about three thousand. The yearly report in 1884 showed that the church had a total of two hundred and thirty members. During the past thirty years various improvements have been made to the church in the way of adding to its convenience and comfort. A pipe organ was installed during the pastorate of John W. Duncan, his wife being the first organist. A parsonage, built while James E. Fisher was pastor of the church, is located immediately east of the church and cost about six thousand dollars.

The present pastor, Rev. F. L. Priest, assumed charge of the church in September, 1911. The Sunday school superintendent is John C. Shirk, under whose administration the membership of the Sunday school has increased to

two hundred and seven. The church membership is three hundred and thirty-five, or an increase of ten per cent. under the present pastor.

The list of pastors of the Brookville Methodist church from 1806 to the present time is as follows: 1806-7, Thomas Hallon and Silas Payne; 1807-8, Joseph Williams; 1808-9, Hector Sanford and Moses Crume; 1809-10, Thomas Nelson and Samuel H. Thompson; 1810-11, Moses Crume; 1811-12, Robert M. Finley; 1812-13, John Strange; 1813-14, David Sharp; 1814-15, William Hunt; 1815-16, Daniel Fraley; 1816-17, Benjamin Lawrence; 1817-18, William Hunt; 1818-19, Allen Wiley and Zachariah Connell; 1819-20, Arthur W. Elliott and Samuel Brown; 1820-21, James Jones; 1821-22, Allen Wiley and James T. Wells; 1822-23, Russel Biglow and George Gatch; 1823-24, John Everhart and Levi White; 1824-25, Peter Stevens and Nehemiah B. Griffiths; 1825-26, James Havens; 1826-27, James Havens and John T. Johnson; 1827-28, Thomas Hitt and James Scott; 1828-29, James L. Thompson; 1829-30, James Havens; 1830-31, Michael Taylor and Isaac Kimble; 1831-32, John W. McReynolds and William Daily; 1832-33, Joseph Tarkington and Hiram Griggs; 1833-34, Charles Bonner and John Robbins; 1834-35, John W. McReynolds and William M. Daily.

In 1835 the Brookville circuit was organized and it continued to be served as such until it was made an independent charge, in 1848. 1835-36, Boyd Phelps and M. L. Reeves; 1836-37, Isaac Kelso. H. S. Dane supplied; 1837-38, J. T. Robe and H. S. Dane; 1838-39, James Jones and Lysander Wiley; 1839-40, James Jones and F. A. Conwell; 1840-41, W. W. Hibben and C. B. Davidson; 1841-42, W. W. Hibben, James Hill and Landy Havens; 1842-43, Miltaiades Miller and O. H. P. Ash; 1843-44, Miltiades Miller and Samuel P. Crawford; 1844-45, R. H. Robinson and G. H. McLaughlin; 1845-56, Joseph Tarkington and H. McLaughlin; 1846-47, Joseph Tarkington and Thomas C. Crawford; 1847-48, Williamson Terrell and J. Whiteman.

In 1848 Brookville was deemed large enough to support a resident minister and has continued as an independent station since that time. 1848-49, Williamson Terrell; 1849-51, E. H. Sabin; 1851-52, William Fraley.

The Southeast Indiana Conference met in September, 1852, at Rushville. This conference had been organized by the general conference of the church in the same year. The following ministers are those who have been stationed at Brookville since that year: 1852-54, Thomas Eddy; 1854-55, E. D. Long; 1855-56, Hiram Gilmore; 1856-57, James E. Lathrop; 1857-58, Samuel Langdon; 1858-59, E. G. Tucker (health failed and he resigned); 1859-60, John W. Mellender; 1860-61, W. W. Snider; 1861-63, James Crawford;



WESLEY CHAPEL, METHODIST EPISCOPAL.
Built in 1835, Remodeled in 1875.



WHITCOMB M. E. CHURCH.



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BROOKVILLE.



HARMONY CHURCH, BATH TOWNSHIP.

1863-64, T. N. Ralston; 1864-65, Giles C. Smith; 1865-67, Charles Tinsley; 1867-70, Thomas H. Lynch; 1870-72, Martin C. Wells; 1872-74, William H. Harrison; 1874-77, A. N. Marlatt; 1877-80, Thomas B. McClain; 1880-81, William H. Harrison; 1881-84, E. H. Campbell; 1884-86, John G. Chafee; 1886-87, Thomas R. McClain; 1887-92, John W. Duncan; 1892-97, Enoch H. Wood; 1897-02, John H. Carnes; 1902-06, George Cochran; 1906-11, James E. Fisher; 1911, Fielding L. Priest, present pastor.

BROOKVILLE CIRCUIT.

This circuit has five churches, West Fork, Union (Whitcomb), New Trenton, Center (Palestine or Wynn) and Elm Grove. The minister in charge of the circuit, Rev. H. M. Elwyn, resides in Brookville and preaches in each church every other Sunday, alternating between morning, afternoon and evening services. Each church has Sunday school the year round with exception of Center and Elm Grove, which have Sunday school only during the summer season. This circuit had a total of three hundred and eighteen members, with property valued at seven thousand dollars, according to the conference report.

West Fork church has a brick building, located on the banks of White Water, about three miles west of Brookville. It was established in the seventies and has always been attached to the Brookville circuit. The Union church, or Whitcomb, as it is locally known, is located in Brookville township, in the village of Whitcomb. In an old moth-eaten Bible, which still lies on the pulpit, is written some interesting facts which have been given the historian by George S. Golden. The old Bible says the church was built in 1861 and dedicated the same year by the Rev. Dr. John W. Keeley, of Brookville, who was assisted by the circuit pastor, Rev. J. W. Winchester. However, meetings had been conducted for three or four years previous to this time in an old log house which served the double purpose of a school building and a house of worship. As soon as the congregation numbered twenty-five souls the courageous little band decided to build the building just mentioned. Fifteen new members were added to the church in the fall of the same year the church was dedicated. The acre of ground on which the church was erected was donated by William Cumins and some of the forest trees which surrounded the little church in 1861 still lend their grateful shade to the worshippers. The first board of trustees was composed of William Tucker, E. S. Adams, John McCoy, John Greenley and John J. Kennedy. The trustees in 1915 are Royal Updike, Oliver Miles and George S. Golden.

The church at New Trenton was born in the tavern of Thomas Manwarring and, strange as it may seem to the present generation, religious services were held in the bar-room of the tavern. It may be literally true that Manwarring sold whiskey and at the same time was active in religious affairs. It must be remembered that in those days the selling of whiskey was not incompatible with membership in the church and that our good old forefathers drank whiskey with as much religious fervor as they sang songs of praise. The tavern of Manwarring served as a house of worship as late as 1835, and it is reported on good authority that Rev. Thomas A. Goodwin preached the last sermon in it to the clinking of the glasses over the bar. In 1835 a Methodist church was erected in the village of New Trenton, due largely to the enterprise of Benjamin Smith. Eighty years have passed since that time, and today this church boasts of more than a hundred members.

The Center church, usually called Palestine, is located in Springfield township, near the Brookville township line, one mile north of the village of Palestine. This church was established in the sixties and has been in continuous existence down to the present time.

The Elm Grove church is located in Metamora township, on Pipe creek, in section 7, about two miles southeast of Metamora. This church was established in the early part of the seventies, immediately after Abbott's chapel, two miles to the south in Butler township was abandoned. A building was completed in 1874 and services have been regularly held from that year down to the present time. For several years the church has been attached to the Brookville circuit. An active membership of nearly fifty insures the church a sufficiently large congregation for effective work in the community.

FAIRFIELD CIRCUIT.

There are only two churches on the Fairfield circuit, one at the town of Fairfield and the other at Colter's Corner, in Bath township. Although the circuit has only two churches, yet it has a total membership second only in numbers to the Metamora circuit. The Fairfield church was organized in the early days and has maintained an organization down to the present time. With one hundred and eighty members, the church has the largest membership of any church in the county with exception of the town of Brookville. The present pastor is Rev. Oscar Polhemus.

The Bath Methodist church at Colter's Corner was organized about 1860 under the leadership of Grover Laird. A building was erected two or three years later and Rev. Montgomery became the first pastor. The church has

also been known as Winchester chapel, in honor of a minister of the church by that name. Rev. Polhemus, the present pastor, has built up the congregation until there are now one hundred and forty members enrolled.

LAUREL CIRCUIT.

The Laurel circuit was changed by the conference of 1914 to include Laurel and Columbia in Fayette county. Before that time Wesley chapel, in Posey township, had been attached to the Laurel circuit. However, the church at Columbia could not pay the pastor and Wesley chapel was again attached to the Laurel circuit. Rev. M. S. Taylor has charge of this circuit.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Laurel dates back to an early class of which James Conwell was the head and leader. At first the society worshiped in a little log church which stood in the cemetery. This was the church built by Benjamin Maple about 1820. In 1831 they built a brick building one and a fourth miles above the village of Laurel, near Mr. Conwell's home. This was known as "Bocum church." They next worshiped in the old Presbyterian church until the completion of their present story-and-a-half brick edifice, which was finished in 1846. It was dedicated, November 1, 1846, by Bishop Hamline. In 1907 the old church, which was evidently a well-built structure, was overhauled and remodeled. A modern heating plant, new circular seats, a fully equipped basement for the work of the Ladies' Aid Society, with all modern kitchen equipments, was made in a substantial manner. The expense was about two thousand seven hundred dollars. The interior was all made new; stained glass memorial windows bearing the following inscriptions were provided at that time: "Elizabeth Hunsinger," "Rev. J. L. Brown and wife," (the then pastor and his wife), "Sunday School," "Epworth League," "John T. Wilson, Julius C. Burgoyne, Isaac Weir, Richard M. Day, Trustees," "Newton Grant," "James Shea and family," "Martha Elizabeth Taylor Brown," "Father and Mother," by Sarah Clements; "Amos M. Council," "Mrs. Catherine Reiboldt" (now living and eighty-eight years of age).

The church at Laurel was a station by itself from 1882 to 1910 and then for two or three years had Columbia added to its work. In 1913 Columbia was cut off and Wesley chapel, Posey township, was added and one pastor serves the two charges now. The present membership is two hundred and the Sunday school has a membership of about one hundred.

The pastor's record having been lost, it is impossible to give the list complete. It is known that Rev. James Havens was the pastor first stationed

at Laurel after the church was dedicated in 1846. He held a revival and added three hundred to his church; in 1851 Rev. John McCollough had a second great revival at which many more were added. Rev. John Sullivan was among the earlier pastors. The present pastor is Rev. M. S. Taylor, who has been pastor at Laurel on two occasions. The present value of the church property is seven thousand eight hundred dollars, including the parsonage that was built many years ago.

Wesley chapel is situated four miles west and one mile south of Laurel, near old Bull Town, in Posey township. It is a small frame building answering well the purposes of the Methodists at that point. The building at Wesley chapel formerly stood at Andersonville, but was moved to its present location many years ago.

METAMORA CIRCUIT.

Metamora circuit includes the churches of Blooming Grove, Cupp's chapel, Ebenezer and Metamora. This circuit has a total membership of three hundred and fifty-four and is now served by Rev. E. F. Lewis.

In the village of Blooming Grove there was formed one of the early Methodist Episcopal churches of the county. A class met at the homes of William and Charles Harvey, William Smith, at David Glenn's and later at a school house. Finally a brick building was erected and services have been held regularly since that time. In 1869 a large, handsome church edifice was erected in the village of Blooming Grove and the old building became the township hall. Just north of the village is the old burying ground where repose the dust of many pioneers. The present membership is one hundred and thirty-five.

Cupp's chapel is located in section 2 of Metamora township, near the Salt Creek township line. It was so named in honor of Joseph and Rebecca Cupp, who deeded (September 19, 1873), to the trustees of the church the lot on which the building now stands. They also gave sufficient land for cemetery purposes. A comfortable frame building was erected at once and from that time forward the church has been a useful factor in the life of the community which it seeks to serve. Services are now held every Sunday and a flourishing Sunday school is maintained the year round.

Ebenezer church formerly stood near the southern line of Blooming Grove township, in section 23. A log church was erected here before 1820 and became the center of Methodist activities early in the history of the county. Rev. T. A. Goodwin, the late well-known minister of this denomination, wrote many years ago:

"The Ebenezer church was probably fifty years ago (this was said in 1880) the strongest Methodist society in eastern Indiana, in point of wealth and general standing; at least I have no knowledge of any community which was its equal. The house was a little log house, using charcoal in a hearth in the middle of the church for heating purposes; but there were few places in Indiana then and there are not many now that can present such a set of men as Thomas Smith, Thomas Slaughter, Richard and Isaac Clements, Capt. Thomas Webb, David Genn, Daniel Skinner, Blacklidge Lynn and several others whose names I cannot recall. As a class they were educated above the average of their day and they were stalwart Christians as well as model farmers and citizens. The fathers all sleep, as well as most of their children, here and there an old man, like David Slaughter and William Lynn, remaining as representatives of the second generation."

In later years the Ebenezer congregation built a frame house of worship across the line in Brookville township. The church has declined, along with the other rural churches of the county, and now has only thirty-six members.

Today (1915) there is a cemetery where stood the little old log church. The building was removed and a large church was erected, though not on the same ground. The old burial place contains the remains of many who figured in the early church of that locality. The first Sabbath school in the township was organized at this place, with Thomas Smith as superintendent; this was early in 1822. In 1819 Charles Hardy had taught his famous singing school here.

The Methodist Episcopal church at the town of Metamora traces its history back to the early days of Franklin county, when Allen Wiley and John Strange were riding the Methodist circuits of the White Water valley. The first meeting place was at the house of William Gordon and later at a log meeting house which was built on the farm of Mr. Gordon. At one date the society met at the wagon shop of Mr. Kennedy in the village, and there a memorable revival sprung up in 1840 under the preaching of Rev. James Conwell and Joseph Barwick. In 1843 or 1844 a frame church, called "Wat-coot," was erected in the cemetery, near the village of Metamora. In 1853 a better church building was erected in the village. It now has one hundred and forty-four members, the third largest Methodist congregation in the county.

MT. CARMEL CIRCUIT.

There are four churches on this circuit, namely: Mt. Carmel, Wesley, Springfield and Asbury, all being located in Springfield and White Water

townships. This circuit has a total membership of one hundred and seventy-eight and is now in charge of Rev. L. D. Park, who makes his home at Mt. Carmel.

The Mt. Carmel church had a society descending from a pioneer class, of which John Clendening was the first leader. The old Stewart homestead, north of Mt. Carmel, was the headquarters for the class for many years, but in 1850 a house of worship was erected in Mt. Carmel. The records of the church give as members in those early days the following: John Clendening, Sr., and wife, Nancy; Isaac Wamsley and wife, Rachel; Ely James and wife, Susan; Reuben Phelps; Thomas Keen, a local preacher; Thomas Gregg and wife, Nixon Olive and others. When the society was moved to the church above mentioned, the principal members were Nixon Stewart, Jacob Larens, Caleb Seal, the Clarksons and a few whose names have been forgotten with the flight of years. There are now fifty-six members.

Wesley chapel, in section 10 of White Water township, was built in the forties and remodeled and rededicated September 26, 1875, by Rev. Dr. Moore, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Alonzo Murphy, the regular pastor. Upon the occasion last mentioned there was raised by voluntary subscription the amount of six hundred and ninety-seven dollars. It was donated by the following: Lemuel Sparks, one hundred dollars; Hannah Heron, one hundred dollars; Jacob Conrey, John Sparks, Elizabeth Hyde, each fifty dollars; William Whitehead, Cassa Mitchell, Rev. A. Murphy, George S. Golden, Mrs. M. L. Davis, each twenty-five dollars; Ezra Portteus, Samuel Walling, William Lowes, John Dixon, George Willson, Thomas Willey, R. E. Burns, L. Gregg, C. Merrill, Mary Truitt, J. W. Bess, G. S. Ladson, Mary A. Cofield, W. H. Black, each ten dollars; William Laird, Mary Conrey, A. Raridon, W. Storms, F. Fossett, A. Cooper, Isaac Larne, Thomas Nesbet, Daniel Baughman, Sarah Wilson, W. W. Lowes, Mrs. M. J. Baughman, David Portteus, each five dollars. Donations of one dollar each were received from J. M. Johnson, Mahlon Stokes, H. Greatbatch, John Follick, W. J. Waltz, G. S. Larue, John Lowes, James Fossett, Jane Stevens, Clara Johnson, Elizabeth Portteus, M. J. McClellan, Cary Conrey, A. Colinder, Jeanette Whitehead and Mrs. M. A. Holden.

This church now has a membership of fifty-five.

The Springfield church is not located at the old village by that name, but about a mile and a half east, half way between the site of the former village of Springfield and the town of Raymond. The congregation has a substantial brick building and, with fifty members, is strong enough to be a

factor in the religious life of the community. It has been attached to the Mt. Carmel circuit for many years.

Asbury Methodist Episcopal church, located two miles northeast of Mt. Carmel, was organized in 1840 by Rev. James Jones, who raised eight hundred dollars with which to erect a house of worship. An old log school house had been built on the same ground in 1820 and had been used for both school and church purposes. Asbury was named for the good bishop of the church and was first represented by such men as Arthur Cunningham, Jacob Gates, William M. Baird, their wives and families. Among the numerous early-day revivals, two are spoken of as being wonderful in their power and influence—those of 1844 and 1860. Early ministers on this circuit were Revs. James Jones, John and George Winchester, Joseph Parkington and G. W. Wilson. There are now eighteen members.

Locke chapel, in the northeastern part of Brookville township, was organized and a chapel erected in 1860. The society flourished about forty years and in 1900 the building was converted into a dwelling. It was situated on the Fairfield circuit. Among the prominent members were George O'Byrne, Maria O'Byrne, John Smith, Hannah Smith, Mrs. William Carman, Mr. William Carman, John Carman and wife, Abner Sering and wife, George Templeton and wife.

ABBOTT'S CHAPEL.

One of the earliest Methodist churches in Franklin county was located in the northern part of Butler township, in section 24. The members of the church in that vicinity erected a large building of hewed poplar logs in the latter part of the thirties and named it Abbott's chapel, after the preacher who was instrumental in organizing the first congregation. The building was later weather boarded. The land on which the church was erected was donated by Samuel Alley, one of the principal members. While the building was being raised Mr. Alley boarded all of the laborers and contributed generously of his time and means to the church from the beginning. The church was about sixty by thirty feet and at that time was probably the largest church building in the county. Services were held regularly until about 1874 and then, on account of the removal of many of the members, it was decided to discontinue the organization. The building remained standing unused for many years and was finally torn down and today the massive logs out of which it was built are in a barn on the farm of Lafayette Jones in Butler township. Part of the lumber was used in building a rostrum in the Elm Grove school house. Owing to the shifting of population the greater portion

of the members of this congregation attached themselves later to the Elm Grove church in Metamora township. Among the ministers of Abbott's chapel may be mentioned the following: Revs. Abbott, William Younts, Isaac Turner, Othniel and Will Bruner, Richardson, N. F. Tower, William Morrow, John W. Dole, George Havens, Orlando Havens, Williamson Terrell and Pennell. Among the early members of the church may be mentioned John Cragan and family, James Ray and wife, Robert Holland and wife, Isaac Cooley and family, Thomas Biggs and wife, Richard Jackson and wife, Ambrose Mannering and family, Henry Cooley and family, Samuel Alley and wife, Thomas Alley and wife, David Alley and wife, Joseph Alley and wife.

The Oak Forest church was located in section 20, on the road between the old town of Franklin and Oak Forest. Here the Methodists worshipped for many years in a small frame building, but, due to deaths and removals, the congregation was disbanded a few years ago.

Hickory chapel was located on Walnut fork, in section 24 of Butler township. The building was erected in 1878 by John McCurdy, John Kile and Jacob Colyer and several others who helped to cut the logs from which it was constructed. The logs were of hickory—hence its name, Hickory chapel. It was used for church purposes until about 1888, then converted into a residence, and many years later burned. Church services, Sunday school and public school were all held in this pioneer building. In 1885 there was a three months' term of public school taught there by George Alley. Among the pastors who preached there are recalled Revs. Samuel Foster, Towers, Spicer, John Green and Storkes.

About 1842 there was a small log church built in Butler township, section 14, township 10 north, range 12 east. Later it was converted into a dwelling. This was styled Providence chapel. A few deserted graves now mark the spot where it stood.

Butler chapel was first organized as an independent congregation in section 28 of Butler township, about the center of the section. Later, another building was erected by this congregation in the northern part of this same section, near the village of Oak Forest. It has long since been discontinued.

McKendrie church was located in the extreme northeastern corner of Metamora township. It was the center of Methodist activity for many years, but, like many other rural churches of the county, has been abandoned on account of the deaths of its members, removals and the shifting of population. The first hewed log church built is still standing and services are held in it once each year.

Cedar Grove church has long since been discontinued. The first house of

worship erected in Cedar Grove was built by the members of all churches then living in the village and was free for the use of all orthodox churches.

The Methodists erected the first house of worship in Salt Creek township in the nearly seventies. It was a rude log structure and stood in the little village of Stips' Hill. It was used for several years and then torn down to make way for a frame building which is still standing. This church is now numbered among those which have closed their doors.

Zion church was a flourishing congregation in section 16 of White Water township for many years. A church was built and dedicated January 8, 1871, at a time when there were only six male members in the congregation. Immediately after the dedication of the church Rev. S. H. Whitmore conducted a revival which resulted in the addition of twenty-two members. It should be mentioned that services had been held for three years previous to the building of the church in a school house in that vicinity.

In Highland township what was called Franklin meeting house was built of logs. It was situated west of where the village of South Gate stands. It was built by the early pioneers of that neighborhood.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

What is known as the "Stone church," five miles northeast of the town of Laurel, in section 6 of Blooming Grove township, is a very small structure erected by the Methodist Protestant denomination about 1877, in the Sherwood neighborhood. Amos Neptune was a leading factor in organizing this church society, and it is believed that Rev. Joseph Williams was the first pastor in charge. At first the old-fashioned log church served their purpose, but it was finally burned and in about 1877 the present stone building was erected. The society went down many years ago and the Holiness wing of the Methodist church got control of the building, and used it until recently, since which time the same class of religionists, but now styled the Nazarenes, occupy it and have within the last few months hired a pastor, who lives on a farm near by the church. The society is not a strong one in point of membership.

The Methodist Protestants built a church in section 24 of Laurel township in 1866-67, which they called Bethel. Services were held here more or less regularly until 1886, when the building was burned to the ground. Milton Curry later bought the farm on which the church stood and built a dwelling house on the foundation of the old church.

(28)

At the town of Laurel the Methodist Protestants maintained a church from 1888 until within the past few years, since which no services have been held. They formerly worshipped in what is now the Christian church building, but litigation arose and a mortgage held by the Christian church finally took the little frame church property. Then the Methodist Protestant people hauled in a large frame church building from one of the southern townships of this county, and in that they continued to worship from 1893 until the society disbanded. The church was a very old weather-beaten building, erected about 1850; it is a very large structure, but is fast going to decay. An ornamental semi-circle up in its front gable has carved in the wood, "M. P. Church, 1893."

At Brookville, some time in the forties, there was organized a Methodist Protestant church. In about 1850 they built a small brick church on James street, east from the public square. In this the county courts were held after the burning of the court house. For such use it was put during 1852-53, till better quarters could be secured by the county.

GERMAN METHODISTS.

At one time there was a church of the German Methodist denomination located at Brookville. As early as 1845 the people of this faith were worshipping in a private house where a class was held. In 1847, desiring a house of their own in which to hold meetings, they commenced the agitation for a building. In May, 1848, lot number 27, in Allen's platting of the town, was donated by Isaac Price and wife to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church "heretofore appointed by the Society of Germans connected with said church" and a church was erected on Fourth street the following year. It was, however, not fully completed for several years. In the winter of 1849 Dr. O. F. Fitch taught public school in this building, and in 1850 ex-Governor Cumback occupied it as a school room. During the erection of the court house, court was held in it. The first presiding elder was Rev. John Kiesling and the first pastor was Rev. Conrad Muth. The congregation was composed of the following, with possibly a few more members: The Heidrons, Hamans, Houcks, Latins, Roofs, Batzners, Messes, Smiths, Rittengers, Sniders, Conrads, Trichlers, Metzgers, Waltzs, Rowes, Poppes, and Mrs. Rosa Linck. Deaths and removals weakened the society until finally, about 1865, it disbanded. In 1896 the church building was sold, before it should be desecrated by being used for other than religious uses. So it was that Mrs. Amelia Haman purchased it and kindly permitted other denominations

with no building of their own to use it. Subsequently it was sold (in 1896) to the United Brethren church, which now occupies it.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

Beyond any doubt the first church organized within the present limits of Franklin county was the Little Cedar Grove Baptist church, which was formed just prior to 1806, nearly all authorities agree, and none place it later than 1806. The church building was erected in 1812, as is indicated by the inscription on the brick building, which is still standing, and is the property of the Franklin County Historical Society. The following is the remarkable history of this, the pioneer church of the county, and among the very first within the state.

LITTLE CEDAR BAPTIST CHURCH.

Overlooking White Water river, there stands, three miles south of Brookville, a quaint, old-fashioned brick church and high in the western gable of this old structure may still be plainly seen the date—1812. This is not only the first Baptist church erected in Indiana, but one of the first in the Mississippi valley.

It is known that as early as 1805 there was a society of Baptists in southeastern Indiana in the vicinity of where Brookville now stands. This is supposed by many to be the first Protestant society established in Indiana. In those very early years there were no church buildings, and the religious services were held in the rude cabins of the settlers. Tradition has it, however, that there was a log meeting house erected about 1806 on the Hackleman farm, three miles south of Brookville. This meeting place was known as Little Cedar, taking its name from a creek that flows nearby. Men of rare merit served at Little Cedar from time to time. The Rev. Tyner and William DeWeese were two men of rare worth, whose names were long as ointment poured upon the troubled souls of their community.

Rev. DeWeese was a quaint, old-fashioned man, of kindly demeanor, and was not opposed to having a bit of fun at times. A characteristic story is told of him in regard to a young couple whom he actually married before they knew it. He performed a large number of marriage ceremonies, but this particular one has been handed down to the succeeding generations as being one out of the ordinary.

It is said that one time he was driving his ox team to mill, when he was met by a young man on horseback, with a young woman on the same horse

behind him. The young man hailed the ox-driver and said: "Mr. DeWeese, we are going to your house to be married. Can you go back?" "Have you got a license?" said the preacher. The license was produced. He examined it a moment, then, looking at them as they sat on the horse,—her arm encircling his waist,—said: "So you want to be married, do you? Both of you?" Both nodded assent. "Then I pronounce you man and wife. Go home now; you are married." And struck his ox team a crack with his whip and drove on to mill. And "man and wife" were at first dumbfounded at the suddenness of the ceremony, but soon recovered from their surprise and went on their way rejoicing—married sure enough.

The church was built of brick which were molded and burnt at the side of the church. It is plain and rectangular, planned like a dry goods box, more for use than for beauty. It contains a gallery, supported by strong columns of ash, which on their octagonal surfaces still bear the ax-marks of the pioneer builders. The pulpit is large, high, square and plain, and is placed against the center of the north wall. The woodwork is all unpainted and unvarnished, time having given it a beautiful brown color. Originally there were two stairways to the gallery, and the building was heated by burning charcoal on a hearth in the center of the floor, in front of the pulpit. The seats are high-backed and old-fashioned, decorated by many letters and names, rudely carved by the pocket knives of boys, who have grown up to manhood, chosen their different ways and finally laid down life's burdens and gone away to God. The building has three doorways, opening to the east, south and west, with aisles running from each to the center of the room. Outside, high up in the western gable, is the date of the building, 1812. West of the church, on a high point, running out between Little Cedar creek and the lowest river terrace, is the old graveyard. It is filled with sunken, nameless graves, only a few low, rude headstones and one tall gray tablet remaining. This stone bears the following inscription, beautiful in simplicity:

Sacred to the memory of
Elizabeth,
wife of
William Tyner,
who departed this life
August 2d, 1810.
Aged 30 years and 3 days.

That the building of this old church was in contemplation in 1806 is evident from the old record book. But there is a little legend in regard to its origin, which was related to me several years ago and is as follows: In those long-gone days, those of the Baptist faith would meet at the houses of the different members and join in praise and prayer. But they became somewhat careless of their duties, and one day, after long forbearance, they were sternly reminded of negligence somewhere, for along came the great earthquake of 1811, the most severe ever experienced in the history of our little valley. The earth trembled and vibrated, while the water in the river plashed from shore to shore as if its bed was a trough that was being rocked, and the tree tops waved like heads of barley in a June wind. The people, with a sudden and awful sense of scare, ran to and fro, called prayer meetings, exhorted each other to good deeds and repented of their sins as if the judgment day was at hand. They met together in solemn conclave, and made covenant with the Almighty (just as if man could not trust God and He must be bribed to be good to the race) that if He would send no more of those terrible earthquakes, they would build him a church. But I wish to doubt the foregoing story and to prove that it was more in love than in fear that they reared the buildings, so I will turn to the records themselves. The book is made of heavy unruled paper, once white, now yellow with age. The covering is of leather, soft as velvet to the touch, with the edges turned neatly under, and it has been carefully lined with plain white paper glued smoothly and tightly to the leather, and the whole sewed together with strong cord. Lift it carefully, for its age is more than three-score years and ten. Open it, and the first words which greet the eye, in large, graceful, bold letters are these: "James Tyner was born August the 17th, 1770." Then follow faded letters in another hand (tired hand, it, too, is faded now and rested), recording that this is "The Little Cedar Grove church book." The first leaves of the books are missing, and the date of the first complete minutes is October 5, 1806.

The records cover a period of twenty-four years, and on October 5, 1806, the members of the church agreed to erect a meeting house, and at the next meeting, one month later, John Milholland and Conrad Saylor were appointed to secure the title of two acres of land purchased of William Wilson, and it is agreed that we meet at John Milholland's until we get our meeting house built. Also at this meeting a "petition was presented and received from a body of members in the Big Bottom, to constitute them a church."

The two acres of land purchased of William Wilson are the lots on which the church and old cemetery, with its one sentinel gravestone, are now

located, but there were a number of changes made before the position was finally settled. And "the body of members in the Big Bottom" (now Elizabethtown, Ohio, and vicinity) seem to have been the "arm" of the society, which withdrew from it and became a separate church; for, during the rise and progress of this Little Cedar Grove church, it had many "arms" reaching out in all directions. There was one on the West fork of the White Water, one at a place known as Mt. Happy, one on Indian creek, another on Joseph Hanna's creek, and still another on Dry fork, which became separate churches between 1806 and 1810. After these many other arms grew out, as neighborhoods become more thickly populated. One on Big Cedar creek, "in the neighborhood of Brother Joab Stout;" one on the West fork, "in the New Purchase;" one called New Hope and many others.

After November 1, 1806, nothing of interest occurs in the minutes until February 7, 1807, on which day is recorded a subscription for the minister, and to Brother Tyner is given three days' work by each of the following named members: John Milholland, Conrad Saylor and William G. Eads, while Henry Eads, Abraham Hackleman and John Saylor each gave two days work. On May 2, 1807, Eli Stringer was admitted into the church by letter, and then followed a long series of minutes, consisting of little more than dates of meetings and admissions of members, among whom were John Tyner "and Fannie, his wife," and James Tyner, Catherine Blades, Mary Jack, Jonathan and Mary Gillim, Abraham and Eunice Lee, Jacob and Sarah Youngblood and Jabez Winship.

The year 1810 seems to have been a year of prosperity for the church, since in that year, twenty-four new members were added, on November 3. It is at this time that the congregation reconsidered the building of the meeting-house. Nothing definite was decided upon until March 2, 1811, a portion of the record. On that date it was agreed that "we move our meeting-house (it was not then built) on a piece of ground purchased of William Tyner, said ground or land lying in northwest corner of quarter section said Tyner now lives on. Appointed a committee to meet on Friday of this month on said piece of land, to procure a title and lay out said piece of land for the use of the Little Cedar Grove church, and to devise a plan to build the meeting-house. The committee are Conrad Saylor, William G. Eads, Abraham Hackleman, John Hall and James Tyner." This committee had the privilege of selecting two different sites and finally chose a site on the bank of the river "at the ford which crosses to go over to John Halls." The said committee decided to build a meeting-house with hewed logs and the size to be twenty-two by forty feet with a room for a gallery. This site, however, was not

satisfactory to the church and at the next meeting it was moved to reconsider the matter. A second site was chosen at the foot of the hill near the first place chosen, but again the congregation refused to give its assent to the report of the committee. Like the charm that never works until the third time, it was the third site chosen which proved to be the one on which the church was to be built. This was finally decided on June 29, 1811, and on that date Conrad Saylor was authorized to employ hands to aid him in making and baking the brick. The material for these bricks was kneaded by driving oxen around in it. On August 3, 1811, Conrad Saylor, William Eads and Abraham Hackleman were appointed to confirm a contract between the church and Enoch McCarty for the land purchased of Enoch McCarty, on which the church was to be built. Evidently the building had not commenced before November 2, 1811, since on that date a number of men were appointed "to superintend the whole business" as regards the building of the meeting-house.

Just when this building was started and when completed does not appear, although it was in a sufficient stage of completion on August 1, 1812, that the congregation met in it for the first time. The members paid their subscriptions in money, corn, pork and produce of all kinds and it does not take much stretching of the imagination to see the two workman, Thomas Carter, the carpenter, and Thomas Winscott, the mason, going home Saturday night with their weekly wages in the shape of cabbage and coonskins. So much energy was expended by the members in building the church that they seemed to have taken sort of a religious rest for a couple years afterwards. At least it was not until June 4, 1814, that any new members were taken in. In the fall of that year Luther Hinman was received into the church before it was found out that he was a Mason. Upon the discovery that he belonged to a secret society he was promptly expelled and his faithful wife at once withdrew with him. However, Hinman was such a good citizen and excellent man that his expulsion caused not a little trouble in the church. Quietly, but persistently, he applied year after year to be reinstated in the church and finally, probably because they admired his evident desire to be again in the fold of the church, his name was again entered on the church roll. Others who belonged to the Masons were expelled, but they, too, were reinstated.

By 1830 the congregation had become very strong and flourishing, no less than one hundred and sixty members having been taken in since the church was organized. This church has been practically discontinued since the Civil War, although occasional services were held during the seventies. In 1908 the Brookville Historical Society acquired possession of the building and intends to utilize it eventually as a memorial building and museum.

The last available statistics on the Baptist churches of Franklin county gives the membership of the four churches in existence in 1831. The *Brookville American* in its issue of August 14, 1913, gives the membership statistics for 1831 as follows: Big Cedar, 171; Little Cedar, 119; Fairfield, 37; Indian Creek, 135.

As early as 1806 Baptist preachers called at Fairfield settlement and preached, but no society was organized until that of the Fairfield Regular Baptist church, June 27, 1818, with twenty-five members. Being a branch of New Hope church, the society worshipped in the meeting-house on the old school section. Elders Dewese, Tyner, Oldham, Wilson Thompson, Hornady and Thomas were among the early preachers. In 1825 the society purchased a lot and erected their church, which was constantly in use by the Baptist people and others until near the eighties, when another building was provided. Death, removals and general changes in religious sentiment in the community caused the church to go down and the remaining Baptists of the community worship with other denominations.

Bethlehem Baptist church was in Bath township in section 22 near Caleb Barnum's old place. It was organized as a branch of old Indian Creek Baptist church, but has not been in existence for many years.

At Metamora there was also a sprinkling of Baptists and there Revs. William Wilson and Elder John Baker frequently preached this doctrine, and of the latter, it is related that he was "lengthy in his remarks."

Another pioneer church of the Baptist faith was the one situated in White Water township, about one mile south of present Drewersburg. Its name was the Johnson's Fork Baptist church, a remnant of which society still remained in the early eighties. In 1882 the old-fashioned log church building was standing as a monument of those far-away years. The many graves nearby had inscriptions on the head-stones such as Saters, Golds, Stalcups, Bentons, Russells, Stanburys, all of that faith.

In section 5 of Metamora township on the bank of White Water, was a Baptist church which was swept away by the flood of 1847. It was a brick building and had been in use for several years. The history of this church seems to have disappeared as completely as did the church and to be equally as hard to locate.

BIG CEDAR GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The early history of this church was written several years ago by John P. Brady, who was the recording secretary of the church for forty years. The following account of the early church is taken from his own record:



BIG CEDAR GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

"Immediately after the constitution, in September, 1817, the church organized for business by the appointment of Elder DeWeese as moderator. The first items of business were to appoint Jonathan Stout as writing clerk and Job Stout as deacon. Arrangements were also made to call upon Elder Lewis DeWeese and William Tyner for ministerial supply. The business meetings of the church were arranged for the second Saturday in each month at eleven o'clock A. M., which has been carried out with slight exceptions since. One month after the organization the church met and appointed Jabez Winship, moderator. At the same time Charity Merrill, Rebecca Glisson, Peggy Blue and Sarah Jones were received by letter. On this same day David Shirk was appointed deacon and Samuel Shirk, singing clerk.

"Joab Stout was received into the church on October 12, 1821, and liberated to exercise a gift within bounds of the church, September 13, 1823. David Shirk was ordained to the ministry at the same time, while Joab Stout was ordained December 13, 1828. The church enjoyed the services of Elder Stout from the time of his ordination up to February 8, 1851, when he resigned his pastorate, took a letter of dismissal and removed to Decatur county, Indiana. D. H. Drummond served part of the time with Stout as pastor. Elder George Harlan followed David Shirk as pastor of the church and continued in charge until 1854. Elder Jeremiah Whitney was received in the church on December 13, 1851, and died on December 18, 1854, while absent on ministerial duties.

"In addition to those already named, the church enjoyed, from time to time, the labors of Elder John Sparks, William Sparks, D. H. Drummond, J. C. Perrin, S. D. Harlan, T. S. Lines, A. L. Thurston, E. D. Thomas, J. Kingham and others, who made calls occasionally.

"The first church services were held in a log school house which stood near the site of the present brick house. The latter was built about 1838 and is still in use. The pioneer church is located about a mile east of Whitcomb and stands on section 18 of Springfield township. The brick for the building was made on the Shirk farm adjoining the church."

The church prospered from year to year until dissensions began to creep into the congregation. There were many things which entered into the separation of the church, and, like all religious controversies, there are two sides to the story. From the conflicting reports which have been handed through the years, it appears that the facts in the case are substantially as follows:

Some time in the forties a minister from Kentucky, Wilson Thomp-

son by name, preached several sermons for the Big Cedar congregation, and he appears to have been the first one to sow the seeds of discord in the church. Gradually there arose two divisions in the church, one a liberal element and the other more or less radical. Questions of church discipline and management, of music in the church, of Sabbath schools and of an educated ministry were the most important factors in bringing about the ultimate separation.

Those who believed that it was not necessary for a minister to have any education were called Hardshells, or Anti-means, while the other faction were known as the Missionary Baptists, or Means. About 1869 the two factions became so estranged that it seemed complete separation must ensue. Revs. Thurston and Kingham became the leaders of the Hardshells and S. P. Roberts, Ira Stout and John B. Updike, of the Missionaries. Joab Stout became pastor of the Missionary branch in 1869. Now the question arose as to the control of the church property. Both sides claimed the right to manage the church property and it was not settled until after the question was taken into court in 1871. The leaders of the Hardshells—John P. Brady, Samuel Goudie and John W. Smalley—represented one group, and Ira Stout, Samuel P. Roberts and John B. Updike were representatives of the Missionary branch. A compromise was finally effected whereby each division of the church was to have the use of the building half the time. The Missionary branch were to have the second and fourth Saturdays and Sundays and the Hardshells the first and third Saturdays and Sundays. This agreement was to remain in force until April, 1872, at which time it was to be renewed. The factions had their own woodsheds, although both used the same stoves to heat the church. The Missionary group used an organ, hauling it to the church on their day for services and hauling it away each Sunday. This was done for two or three years and then the Hardshells allowed it to remain in the church. They had Sunday school and were advocates of an educated ministry. Joab Stout served the Missionaries for two years (1869-71) as pastor, and was succeeded by H. B. Rupe (1871-77).

The pastors of the Missionary branch of Big Cedar church have been as follows: Rev. John E. McCoy, March, 1877 to December, 1888; from January, 1888, to January, 1890, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. F. M. Chamberlain and other ministers; Rev. G. W. Bowers' pastorate began in January, 1890, and ended in December, 1890; Rev. John E. McCoy was again called as pastor in January, 1891, his pastorate being ended by death, July 24, 1891; Rev. H. B. Rupe's second pastorate began in September, 1891, and ended November, 1892; from December, 1892, until January, 1894, I. C.

Tedford, a student of Franklin College, acted as pastor of the church; from June, 1894, until September, 1894, R. R. G. Hodge preached for the church; at the September meeting he was formally called as pastor and continued his work until December, 1896; in May, 1897, Rev. Chesley Holmes began preaching for the church, and in December of this year he was called to serve as pastor of the church for the year ending in December, 1898, and continued as pastor until December, 1899; on October 7, 1900, Rev. John Howard was called as pastor for the remainder of this year. At the request of the church he continued his work until December, 1901, when the last regular meeting was held by the church.

John Kingham and A. L. Thurston continued to serve the Hardshells as long as they lived. After the death of Elder Kingham, Elder Thurston continued in charge alone until his death, in 1898. Elder A. M. Hackleman served the church from 1900 to 1904. He was followed by Elder E. W. Harlan, who, in turn, was succeeded in 1907 by the present pastor, Elder E. W. Harlan.

The old members on both sides have long since passed to their reward and the once flourishing congregation is now only a memory. The children of those sturdy pioneers have moved away and the membership of both factions is but a fraction of what it was formerly. The Missionaries have very few left and no longer employ a pastor. The Hardshells have service once a month. The old graveyard adjoining the church is kept in good condition and here sleep the remains of scores of worthy men and women who were once members of the Big Cedar Grove Baptist church.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian church at Brookville properly dates from 1839, although as early as 1809 the few Presbyterians were served occasionally by Rev. Samuel Baldrige, who had charge of churches at Harrison, Lawrenceburg and Dunlapville. For a period of twenty-five years, 1815 to 1840, the scattered members of this church had no place of worship in Brookville. During the time, Revs. Baldrige, Robinson, Dickey, Platt and Barton, and possibly a few more, preached occasionally in the town.

In 1818 Judge William B. Laughlin visited the presbytery at Cincinnati and asked that some one be appointed to visit Brookville and organize a church. Rev. Joshua L. Wilson was appointed and in May of 1818 organized a Presbyterian church in the court house. In 1820 and 1821 an effort was made to erect a church near the present site of the Catholic church, but after

a lot had been secured and part of the material on the ground, the enterprise failed and the society soon disbanded. Nothing further was done until August 8, 1839, when Revs. John W. Scott, W. W. Robinson and William Graham began a series of protracted meetings that resulted in the formation of a church made up of seventeen members, four of whom were received on certificate and thirteen on examination. The names of these charter members were: John and Mary Campbell, M. W. Haile, Hannah Adams, Mary Hewitt, Jane McGinnis, Mary Welch, Emeline Remy, Eliza Jane Remy, Nancy May Smith, Rachel Woods, Naomi Campbell, William McCleery, George and Jeanette May Smith and Elizabeth Shawcross. The first communion was administered on August 11, 1839.

At a meeting of the members and friends of the Presbyterian church at Brookville on December 2, 1839, it was resolved "That it is expedient to make an effort to have stated Presbyterian preaching." It was agreed at this time to invite William J. Pattison, a licentiate of the Madison presbytery, to supply the local church. Mr. Patterson accepted the invitation and served as a supply, preaching his first sermon in Brookville on the last Sabbath in January, 1840.

On September 5, 1840, there was held a congregational meeting and by a unanimous vote Rev. William J. Patterson was duly called to the pastorate of the Brookville Presbyterian church. He accepted the call and was ordained at a special meeting of the presbytery held in Brookville, November 18, 1840, and installed later on the same day. This meeting on the date just mentioned was the first Presbyterian meeting held in Brookville, if not the first ever held in White Water valley.

It will be noticed that there have been about twenty years when the church did not have a regularly ordained minister. During much of this time services were conducted by licentiates. The complete list of ministers and pastors here given has been compiled from the original church records by Dr. J. E. Morton.

MINISTERS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKVILLE.

William J. Patterson, September 5, 1840—January 1, 1846.

John Gilcrist, May 3, 1846—May 1, 1847.

Ludlow D. Potter, November 12, 1847—November 1, 1853.

Allen McFarland, September 1, 1854—March 16, 1856.

J. W. Monfort, September 15, 1856—April 16, 1857.

Russell B. Abbott, July 1, 1857—August 11, 1865.

J. M. Drake, August 30, 1865—May 24, 1867.
 John H. Link, May 24, 1869—September 11, 1869.
 William A. Hutchinson, September 17, 1869—June 28, 1870.
 J. C. Burt, October 5, 1871—September 1, 1873.
 Jerome A. Williams, April 19, 1875—May 2, 1878.
 David R. Moore, May 26, 1878—April 16, 1886.
 S. J. McElwee, November 24, 1886—June 8, 1887.
 E. H. Adriance, September 10, 1887—April 1, 1890.
 William A. Echols, May 12, 1890—July 15, 1891.
 E. Smith Miller, August 1, 1891—April 30, 1892.
 Dwight L. Chapin, June 2, 1894—February 27, 1896.
 G. J. Donnell, April 6, 1899—April 5, 1900.
 George W. Applegate, May 26, 1902—June 19, 1904.
 Joseph M. Wright, July 20, 1905—September 24, 1907.
 J. S. Stevenson, March 6, 1910—October 24, 1911.
 F. B. Stearns, November 1, 1914.

In 1840, when the Methodist Episcopal church erected their new building (now the Christian church building), the Presbyterians purchased the old Methodist building and occupied it until the erection of the present Presbyterian building, 1852-1855. The basement was fitted up some years prior to the main edifice and used for school purposes. Rev. Abbott organized the Brookville high school and conducted it in the church from 1857 to 1863. The present pastor, Rev. F. B. Stearns, preaches twice a month, dividing his time between Cambridge City and Brookville. The present membership is about forty. The church is fortunate in owning a portion of the block on which the church stands, which part runs to Main street, and on which are two good business houses owned by the church.

MOUND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church should be styled a mission church of the congregation at Brookville. During its whole career its property was vested in the name of the church at Brookville, while its services were always conducted by the ministers of the mother congregation. A building was erected on the Brookville-Cedar Grove pike, about four miles south of Brookville, in 1883. However, services had been held by the Presbyterians in the Little Cedar church for some years previous to this. It seems that there was some disagreement between the Presbyterians and the Baptists concerning the use of the church by the former and this resulted in the building of the Mound church about a mile below Little Cedar.

The deed for the transfer of the fifteen-hundredths of an acre in section 10, township 8, range 2 west, from Jacob and Ellen Harvey to the church was recorded March 8, 1883, the consideration being only five dollars. The church was built in the spring of that year and dedicated on June 1, with appropriate services by Rev. David R. Moore, the pastor of the Brookville Presbyterian church. This was never an independent congregation, since all those who attended there were regularly enrolled as members of the Brookville church. The synod had no control over it and did not recognize it in any way as an independent church. It was served during its whole career by the pastors from Brookville up until the pastorate of George W. Applegate (1902-1904), who was the last minister to hold services there.

During this score of years services were held there on Sunday afternoon at irregular intervals, but by 1904 there were so few members residing in the vicinity that Rev. Wright, at that time the pastor of Brookville, discontinued services there altogether. The church stood idle until 1910 and on July 9, of that year, Charles Samoniel bought it from the trustees of the Brookville Presbyterian church for the sum of three hundred dollars. It is now used as a fishing camp.

Harmony Presbyterian church, located in Bath township, was organized May 26, 1837, by Rev. Archibald Craig, with charter members as follows: Henry Schultz, Elizabeth Schultz, Emily Miller, George Black, William Ferguson, Mary Ferguson, William Webb, Catherine Webb, Mary Spiers, John Schultz, Nancy Telford, Ezra L. Bourne, Cynthia Bourne, William Gregg, Mary Gregg, Eleanor Abbott, David Black, David Robertson, Patience Bourne, Lucy Crocker, Thankful ———, Joseph Welch, James Hannah, Elizabeth Hannah, Robert Spiers, Mary Spiers, Mary Welch, Susan Black and Jane Allen. The society now has a membership of sixty-five.

The church first worshipped in a frame building, standing a few rods south of the present cement church building. Before the building of a regular church home, many services were held and a large number of sermons were preached in private houses and barns. Harmony and Mt. Carmel churches were branches of Bath church, located on the county line between Franklin and Union counties. The four active Presbyterian churches in Franklin county today are the ones at Brookville, Mt. Carmel, Harmony and Drewersburg.

The following have faithfully served as pastors of the Harmony church: Archibald Craig, Ellis Howell, John W. Scott, David Swing, C. H. Raymond, William Rodgers, J. M. Wampler, W. W. Colmary, J. P. Englestrom, Frank Grandstaff, William H. Sands, J. W. Royer, F. G. Stevenson, F. F. Dobson, N. C. Shirey, M. Baer, B. W. Jones and William J. Frazier, the present pastor.

The Mt. Carmel Presbyterian church, at Mt. Carmel, in Springfield township, was organized at the home of Nimrod Brackney, in 1824, by Rev. John Thompson, assisted by his two sons, Revs. William and James. Rev. William Thompson was the author of "The Land and the Book." The charter members were: Joseph Goudie, who died September 19, 1879, aged eighty-four; Catherine Webb, who died September 16, 1879, aged ninety-one; Mrs. Sarah James, who died in 1881; Mrs. Susan (Milspaugh) Hinds, who died in 1892. The following served as elders: James Goudie, John Cummins, Peter B. Milspaugh, Charles Hasson, Andrew Reed, Samuel Sering.

The present membership of the church is eighty-six. The first church building was a brick erected in Mt. Carmel, in 1828. The second was erected in 1870, and a third a few feet south of the old brick which is still standing.

The pastors have been as follows: Revs. Archibald Craig, from 1828 to 1834; Samuel B. Smith, from 1834 to 1837; Francis Monfort, 1837 to 1846; J. A. I. Lowes, 1846-47; James Gilchrist, 1848-60; P. H. Golladay, 1860-64; H. W. Guthrie, 1865-68; J. B. Atkins, 1868-71; A. S. Thompson, 1871-73; G. D. Parker, 1873-75; M. E. McKillip, 1875-80; W. H. Moore, 1881-83; J. P. Engstrom, 1884-86; H. F. Olmstead, 1886-90; A. O. Raber, 1891-94; James Hale, 1895-96; J. M. Montgomery, 1896-98; W. W. Montgomery, 1898, part of the year; J. M. Bolton, 1899-1902; G. W. Applegate, 1902-04; R. C. Hartman, 1904-07; B. S. Jones, 1908-10; C. L. Herald, Ph. D. from August, 1910 until present date—1915, and still pastor.

There is a Presbyterian church one mile north of Drewersburg in White Water township, which building was formerly owned by the Baptist Association, who purchased the property in 1854. In September, 1876, Mrs. Elizabeth Sater bought the property—land and building—and gave it to the Mt. Carmel Presbyterian church. In 1881 the old building was torn down and replaced by a beautiful little frame building, which was dedicated January 8, 1882. It cost one thousand three hundred sixteen dollars and forty-three cents and all but one hundred and sixty dollars raised by dedication day and paid. This is still standing and used as a place of worship. The same ministers preach at Mt. Carmel and Drewersburg.

What was known as Bath Presbyterian church in Fairfield township, was organized in 1822. The members were scattered over a large neighborhood, common alike to Union and Franklin counties. The original building was in Union county, about two and one-half miles northeast of Fairfield. It was finished in 1825. At one time this was the strongest church in the Presbytery. Two hundred and thirty-four members were received into its fellowship, and two hundred and thirty-one were baptized. Among its early min-

isters were Revs. Isaac N. Ogden, Thomas A. Hughes, Archibald Craig, David B. Reed, James B. Gilchrist, L. D. Potter, D. D. McKee and John Gilchrist.

In 1857 the organization was removed to Fairfield, where a new church was erected. In 1874 this church received a bequest of one thousand dollars from A. W. DuBois, of Fairfield, deceased. This was to be expended in restoring the building as a house of worship, and it was so expended. It was re-dedicated July 18, 1875, when several members were present who had united with the church fifty years before that date, and yet the record says not one of the charter members were then living. The church is now discontinued.

At Metamora Presbyterianism flourished for a time but not for many years has the denomination been in existence. In 1845 Rev. John Gilchrist made this place a stopping place and preached about once a month, in the afternoon. Previous to this there had been irregular services a number of years. After Rev. Gilchrist left Brookville there was no preaching until Rev. Ludlow D. Potter began his labors in Brookville and Bath. In 1849 Mr. Potter began regular services once each month. At the autumn meeting of the White Water presbytery in 1850, the church at Metamora asked to be admitted to that body, and the request was granted. The original members were then recorded as: John Cartner and wife; Mrs. Maria Banes, Jonathan Thomas, Gilbert Van Camp, Margaret Watson, Isabella Watson, Mary Cooley, Mary Ann Bell, Elizabeth Beler, Emeline Thomas. That year the widow of David Mount donated a lot and a building was erected, and dedicated in 1851, by Rev. Dr. J. W. Scott. The old building still stands and is used as a public hall.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The oldest organization of the Christian denomination in Franklin county is the one located at Metamora, formed July 18, 1841—almost three-quarters of a century ago. The charter members were as follow: Arnold Murray, Hannah Lamb, Catherine Pond, H. B. Martindale, George Stewart, John Garrett, Archibald Hahn, Levi Sherwood, John Thomas, Sarah Murray, Hugh M. Davis, Jesse Washburn, Eliza Martindale, Sampson Jones, John Mormann, T. H. Conner, Marinda Higgs, Thomas H. Pond, William Lamb, Henry Pond, Nancy Pond, David Clark, Sarah Jane Pond, Hannah Hawkins, William Wheeler, Mrs. Van Camp, Mrs. Senour. None of the charter mem-

bers are now living. Over five hundred names have been recorded on the rolls of this society. The membership is now eighty-five.

The first building used for church purposes was the upper room of a large frame building located about two hundred feet east from the present church edifice. There the organization was perfected in July, 1841. The present building, dedicated by L. L. Carpenter, January 1, 1872, cost about three thousand dollars. It is in size thirty by fifty-eight feet. The furnishings cost an additional five hundred dollars.

The following have served as pastors at Metamora: Revs. Manning Smith, W. F. Parker, William H. Kerr, Rogers, J. P. Hadley, W. G. Irvin, J. M. Land, L. E. Brown, W. W. Witmer, Omer Hufford, D. W. Campbell, H. S. Riggs, I. N. Teeter, William Kraft, J. V. Coombs, C. C. Cline, Drash, B. F. Cato, L. A. Winn, Allen Wilson, W. Jones, D. W. Milligan, E. L. Frazier, E. W. Akerman and Walter Crawley, the present pastor. It is interesting to note that Alexander Campbell visited Metamora and preached two sermons to the local congregation.

BROOKVILLE.

The first attempt to organize a Christian church in Brookville may be dated from Monday, November 25, 1850. On that date Alexander Campbell came from Rushville and preached in the building now owned by the Christian church, then owned by the Methodist Episcopal church. Then Knowls Shaw held a meeting in the courthouse in 1866 and organized a church with twenty-five or thirty members. They rented the German Methodist building, now owned by the United Brethren, for fifty dollars a year. Here Rev. Thomas J. Murdock preached for a year or two, but the congregation was not strong enough to keep up. The building was given up, although the members met at private homes for a while.

The present Christian church at Brookville was established in May, 1886, by J. H. O. Smith, state evangelist, with charter members as follows: Dr. William Munnell, Mrs. Dr. Stodard, Robert Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Austin, John Dennett, Lucretia Dennett, Ed O'Hair, Caroline O'Hair, Keturah Templeton, R. D. Templeton, Wylie Templeton and Scott Templeton.

Rev. Smith conducted a series of meetings from April 9 to May 18, 1886, and during this time received ninety-three into the church by immersion and about thirty others renewed their membership by letter. In

June the trustees of the new organized church purchased the old Methodist building, and on July 25 the church was dedicated by Rev. J. H. O. Smith with appropriate services. He was assisted by Rev. J. B. Chafee, of the local Methodist church, Elder Foster, of Indianapolis, and Elder James Oakshett, of Brookville. This same building had been dedicated by the Methodist church June 28, 1840, and there were twelve people present at the dedication in 1886 who had attended the one forty-six years before.

The church has had a steady growth from the time of its reorganization in 1886. Regular services are held every Sabbath by the pastor and a Sunday school has been maintained from the beginning.

The pastors from 1886 to 1915 are as follows: W. A. Foster, July, 1886, to January, 1888; S. F. Chandler, February, 1888, to September, 1888; Hunter McDonald, September, 1888, to September, 1889; William Kraft, October, 1889, to January, 1892; W. F. Ackman, April, 1892, to April, 1893; William Kraft, March, 1894, to September, 1896; H. C. Patterson, summer of 1897; Gilbert Jones, January, 1899, to September, 1900; Alex McMillin, April, 1901, to October, 1902; W. D. Star, 1905 to 1907; J. W. Jones, March, 1907, to April, 1909; D. L. Milligan, May, 1910, to July, 1910; E. J. Cain, May, 1911, to September, 1912; E. W. Akman, December, 1912, to December, 1913; W. T. Crawley, present pastor.

LAUREL.

The Christian church at Laurel was organized by Elder O. F. McHargue, March 31, 1888, with charter members as follows: E. C. Chafee, Mrs. Inez Chafee, Mrs. M. J. O'Hair, Mrs. Lizzie Groves, Mrs. A. R. Bosley, Gertrude James, Melissa Anderson, Curtis Cardner, John W. Plough, Luella Stephens, Charles Stephens, George W. Weir, Adonijah Wiley, Belle, Zella, Gussie and John O'Hair, Florence Manley, Minnie Goehner, Amelia Herman, Anna and Julia Heiman, Flora Manley, Nannie and Lizzie McDonald, John F. Morgan, Thomas A. Clark, John W. Clark, Milton H. Clark, Martha J. Clark, Phoebe Clark and J. H. Groves.

The present membership is sixty-five. Among the faithful pastors are the following: O. F. McHague, H. S. Riggs, D. W. Campbell, John Beekey, D. J. Miller, L. A. Moore, W. O. Moore, L. A. Winn, J. A. Jones, E. J. Cain, D. T. Weaver and Omer Hufford.

At first, meetings were held in Gifford's hall (Red Men's hall), then in the old Lutheran church, and still later in a school building. Next the old Presbyterian church was purchased and remodeled and is still in use. It is

valued at about two thousand dollars. Services are held every other week and a flourishing Sabbath school is carried on each Lord's day. Many a man and woman has gone forth from this society prepared to battle in life.

In Metamora township, more than eighty-five years ago, a church was established by the New Light society—a forerunner of the Christian church—which was situated at Elm Grove. There primitive services were conducted and much excitement prevailed; some of the worshipers had what was termed the “jerks,” such as described by Edward Eggleston in his “Circuit Rider.” They had great mental excitement. People used to come from far and near out of mere curiosity, even from Brookville. This society existed until about 1850

It is related of this society that about seventy years ago at a big monthly meeting they had a number to baptize, and marched to the Trace branch, where a big flood had recently washed out a basin in the stream's bed on either side of the creek. A foot-log extended to the drift. John Dillard walked out on the log to observe the ceremony of baptism. The log turned over with him and he floundered in the depths of the water which splashed the shore. As he came out of the water a brother extended to him the “right hand of fellowship,” believing he was a newly baptized convert. It greatly entertained the assembled crowd and amused the man of God in the water who was performing the ceremony so that he had to turn his face from the throng assembled on the banks.

ANDERSONVILLE.

About 1855 William Pruett, the proprietor of the village of Buena Vista, in Salt Creek township, erected at his own expense a church building in his town. He let all denominations have it and it was sometimes used by the Methodists, and later by the Christian church. Still later this denomination built a place of worship of their own, and the old chapel went to ruin. The Christian people still maintain a good congregation in the place.

The Christian church at Andersonville was organized in 1846 by Henry R. Pritchard, with charter members as follows: James Anderson and wife, George Jones and wife, Ned Farthing and wife, Samuel Watson and Morgan Hunt and wife. The present total membership is sixty. A church building was erected in 1855—a frame structure still standing and in use. The following have faithfully served as pastors of this church: Revs. Henry R. Pritchard, Franklin Thomas, J. P. Orr, J. E. Taylor, I. N. Teeter, O. F. McHague, L. D. McGowan, W. D. Willoughby, F. D. Muse, Dr. I. W. Ray-

burn, W. T. Sellers, Frank Thomas, C. C. Cline, W. B. Sherman, W. O. Moore, A. H. Moore, J. Morris, S. S. Offutt, David Campbell, D. R. Campbell, H. W. Edwards and F. Wilson Kaler.

Another congregation is had in Laurel township, known as Sanes Creek church, the data of which is not at hand.

At Buena Vista there are now two Christian churches—one split off from the other on account of church music, so it is reported. This division occurred about two years ago, in 1913, and one branch purchased a residence, which they have converted into a church building, in which they hold regular services at this time.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

The Evangelical Protestant Trinity Congregation, in the southwest corner of section 16 of Highland township, was organized March 28, 1848, by Rev. Wier, with members as follows: Peter Reidinger, Henrieck Wolber, Johannes Gesell, Herman Frederick Doebbeling, Philip L. Gesell, Jacob Gesell, William Klemme, Herman Wolber, Philip Gesell, Frederick Minnemann, Balthasar Berg, Heinrich Hahn, Jacob W. Jacobson, Philip Kratz, Johann Frederick Precht, Johan Heinrich Ellermann and Johan Wolber.

The present voting membership is seventeen and the communicant membership of those baptized is one hundred and twenty. Since 1882, one hundred and ten infants have been baptized. Since 1884 about eighty-five young people have received catechetical instructions and have been confirmed members of the Evangelical Lutheran church. Thirty persons have been buried from the congregation. This church belongs to the Ohio synod. The same pastor serving here also serves a church in Dearborn county, the total salary being five hundred and twenty-five dollars.

The congregation worshipped in a log church until the autumn of 1893, and then built its present building, a brick structure. The cornerstone was laid in August, 1893. The seating capacity is one hundred and fifty. Its value is two thousand dollars. The parsonage is valued at eighteen hundred dollars. Both German and English languages are taught and spoken in church and Sunday school.

The following have served as pastors: Rev. Wier (1848), followed by Revs. Jones, Meisner, Links, Meisner the second time, C. Althoff, 1881-1903; J. C. Einfalt, 1904-09; Fred Ihrig, 1909-10; A. C. Kleinlein, 1910-12. The present pastor, Rev. G. A. Spring, has been serving since December, 1912.

The parent church of the above society was organized in 1838 as the

Evangelical Protestant St. Peters church. In that year they bought forty acres and built a small log church. In 1868 a good brick building was erected. The congregation has kept up its existence through all these years.

The old Lutheran church building at Laurel stands totally deserted, probably the most in positive dilapidation and decay of any of the old church buildings in the county today. The few Lutherans in the vicinity have either united with other churches in Laurel or attend the Lutheran church at Brookville.

ST. THOMAS EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT LUTHERAN.

Shortly after the Germans began to settle in Brookville they took steps toward the organization of the Lutheran church. In the early forties meetings were held in the town hall and Presbyterian church, ministers coming from Hamilton, Cincinnati and Klemme's Corner. The formal organization took place July 6, 1848. In 1848 the Lutherans bought the Presbyterian church, and on September 17 of the same year it was dedicated as a Lutheran church by Rev. Alvis Anker, assisted by Rev. Porter, of Cincinnati. Rev. Anker continued as pastor for one year and was then succeeded by Rev. Dr. Herman Blecken, who was a physician as well as a minister, and served his flock in this double capacity from 1849 to 1851. He was succeeded by Rev. Henry Cordier, who instructed and confirmed the first catechetical class in the church at Brookville. This class was as follows: Thomas Stang, John G. Stang, William Vogle, Fred Starkel, Fred Ulrich, Martin Baxner, William Ellerman, Christian Hofer, Christina Hofer, Christina Reidenbach, Marie Nestheimer, Marie Grimme, Anna Ellerman, Louisa Veith, Louisa Schmerle and Maria Muller.

Under the influence and guidance of Rev. Blecken the first school for Lutheran and Catholic children was started. The first classes were held in a small frame house built on the bank of the canal back of Mrs. Wilhelm's confectionery store. Later the school held forth in the little brick schoolhouse which stood on the lot in the rear of Master's new hardware store. This building stood there until a railroad was built through Brookville, and after that the pupils attended school in the old seminary building.

While Dr. C. C. Thomas was pastor (1868-70) the old papers and records of the church were destroyed and he wrote in the new church record as much as he could gather up concerning the material in the old records. It was during his ministry that the first parsonage was acquired. It is still standing on Franklin avenue and is now occupied by Mr. Brooks. In 1868 the first organ was put in the church. In 1872 the church was remodeled

and at that time its name was changed from Orthodox Lutheran to Evangelical Protestant Lutheran. Between 1885 and 1888 the church was again repaired and remodeled; a new floor, seats, stained glass windows and doors were added. The financial condition of the church was never very strong; the record shows that Rev. C. A. J. Cramer received only six hundred and sixty-five dollars for his three-year service. Fortunately, Rev. Cramer received something for his services at Klemme's Corner, since he served that church during the same three years and lived there. In 1902 the present parsonage was built.

The first members of the Brookville church included the following: George Ulrich, Ernest Dantrich, Conrad Metzger, George Wiedner, George Stang, John Rumble, Daniel Starkel, Louis Feddermann, Fred Scheibe, Gottlieb Kieseler, John Henrici, Jacob Knerr, George Schlapp, Daniel Devening, Peter Spitzfaden, Zachariah and Adam Fogel, the Finks, Ritzis, Hoefles and many others.

The church has had twenty-one pastors during its career of sixty-seven years. Some of these ministers married Brookville girls, among them being Cordier, who married a Miss Hertle; C. C. Wagoner, who married Mary Kieseler; Gustave Michelmann, who married Lizzie Klemme. The complete list of pastors is as follows: Revs. Alvis Anker, 1848-49; Herman Blecken, 1849-51; Henry Cordier, 1851-56; Kuch, 1856-57; Tunnler, 1857-60; Richter, 1860-61; Arnold, 1861-64; Kiesel, 1864; Nestmann, 1864-67; C. C. Thomas, 1868-70; O. G. Heinisch, 1870-72; Gustave Bochert, 1872-76; Joseph Schmatzel, 1876-85; C. A. J. Cramer, 1885-88; C. G. Wagner, 1889-91; Paul Schmidt, 1891-95; Wellhausen, 1895-97; Gustave Michelmann, 1897-1900; Gilbert, 1900-03; N. S. Luz, 1903-05; Joseph L. Schatz, 1905-12; Max Braunersreuther, 1913-14; Jacob Flegler, 1915.

They have rented their parsonage to the Christian minister, Rev. Crawley. The interior of this historic old brick church, surrounded by many score of graves and a number of the old-fashioned tombs, is, indeed, beautiful. The carpeting, organ and all furnishings go toward making a very attractive place for worship.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL PROTESTANT LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In 1837 the first Lutheran church was established in Huntersville, at which time a log church was erected. The present church building was dedicated August 5, 1860, and has been in continuous use down to the present time. In 1912 the church celebrated its diamond anniversary. The first pas-

tors were Rev. Bauermeister, who remained a year, and was followed by Rev. Brant. Rev. H. Steding has been the pastor for the past twelve years. This is the largest Lutheran church in the county. It has a membership of over two hundred.

At Peppertown, Salt Creek township, in the center of a large German community, a log church was built in 1850, under the pastorate of Rev. Jones. A lot was offered them for thirty-five dollars by John S. Scott, but they were too poor to pay that sum, and later purchased one at twelve dollars. On this they erected a log church, borrowing fifty dollars from the German friends at Huntersville in order to finish the building. Among the leaders were John Koerner, A. Pepper, N. Heineman, H. Koch and C. Pouchs. This log house served the congregation until 1875, when a brick building was erected at a cost of four thousand dollars. Rev. William Younts was the first pastor, and served the church many years. Joseph Schmatzel was pastor from 1875 to 1885. The society is still flourishing and is served by pastors from other points at the present time. The church has been completely overhauled. The interior has been decorated very artistically. The church is built over an old graveyard.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCHES.

The first church organized in Posey township was the United Brethren, about 1830, by Rev. John Morgan and Rev. Aaron Farmer, known as the "United Brethren in Christ." The society grew in numbers and was a potent factor for good in the community many years. It built a neat frame church building. As early as 1880 no less than nine preachers had gone forth from this congregation as heralds of the cross. Some of these are men of note, holding responsible positions in the great work entrusted to the churches of their choice, including the United Brethren, Methodist Episcopal and Christian churches. This church is still a working force in the community, or rather the successor to the above, as it was reorganized in 1847. It now has a membership of seventy-six and owns property in Andersonville valued at about eight hundred dollars. Among the pastors here may be named Revs. O. W. Whitecotton, Hanson, Wattering, Brock, Shaw, Moody, Seelig, I. T. Osborn, N. G. Gray, Burchard, and the present pastor, Rev. A. B. Grubbs.

The Oak Forest church still has occasional services in the building which they sold a few years ago to James Stewart. He allows them to use the building free of charge.

OTWELL CHAPEL.

Otwell Chapel is the only United Brethren church ever organized in White Water township. It is nearly two miles southeast of Drewersburg. It is named in honor of the two men, E. Otto and W. Hollowell, who donated the land on which to build the church. The name is a curious compound of the names of the two donors—Ot-well.

At Brookville and vicinity occasional preaching commenced about 1893 by a United Brethren preacher of this conference, and in 1896 the class that had just been formed purchased the old German Methodist church building. Since then there has been occasional, though by no means regular, stated preaching services. The church has never had a large membership. Many resided in the country, and by removals and deaths the class has been decreased until it now has but about eighteen members. Rev. John Seelig, now of Dublin, was prominent in the work of this class. The first minister was Rev. John Jackson, who was pastor at the date of buying the building. He never lived in Brookville, but on a small farm in the country, near the town. Then came Rev. John Seelig, who was succeeded by Rev. Golden, after which came Rev. McCarty. At the time of the flood of 1913 Rev. Levi was pastor. Since then the work has been in charge of Rev. Bray, who in fact has charge of nearly all the United Brethren churches in the county, including the one at Oak Forest, and the one west of Brookville, near the West Fork Methodist Episcopal church. Of recent years there has not been regular service in any of these churches. Usually once a month services are held in all the United Brethren churches of the county. Rev. Bray manages to hold services occasionally in each of the churches in the county, and thus keeps alive a small class in the neighborhoods in which they are located. There is no resident pastor in the county at this date.

The United Brethren society built a log church on Snail creek near the western line of that township. This church is still standing and is occasionally used for services, although the congregation has recently erected a new church about a mile down Snail creek. The congregation bought a frame schoolhouse in Bath township, tore it down and set it up at its present site in Brookville township. The old church was called Liberty church, while the new building is known as Center chapel. There was a cemetery at the old church, but there has never been one established at the new site. This church is served by the pastor in charge of the United Brethren church in Brookville.

One of the first United Brethren churches to organize in the West was

that is known as Old Franklin chapel, located three miles southeast of Fairfield. About 1819 Jacob Antrim and John Fetterhoff began to preach in the western part of the Wayne Purchase. Their first regular preaching place in the White Water valley was at the house of Henry Fry on Templeton's creek. Mr. Fry had been a member of this church in the East. Through his influence, Bishop Krumler was induced to attempt the organization of a church here. A class was established at the home of Mr. Fry, camp meetings were frequently held in the grove and in due time a place for worship was provided. This church was dedicated by Rev. Michael Bathenburg on May 31, 1831. The building was made of brick burned on the ground and generous donations allowed the pioneer church to be built and furnished. The present pastor is Rev. W. T. Sanders, of Muncie, Indiana, who preaches every two weeks.

On Saturday, May 30, 1914, memorial services were held at two o'clock in the afternoon, that being the eighty-third anniversary of the church. A fine program was had and the attendance was very large.

The Christian Endeavor Society of Franklin church was organized August 4, 1912, by C. E. Hunt, the pastor. Its first officers were: Roy V. Davis, president; Orris Davis, vice-president; Anna Anthony, secretary; John N. Norman, treasurer. The program committee was Minnie Burke. The membership committee, with Irene Linkel as chairman, was Susie Brauchla, Pearl Bockover, Mabel Brauchla, Walter Sawyer, Charles Bockover and Elsie Howell. The charter members were as follows: Rev. C. E. Hunt (honorary founder), Anna Anthony, Clara Linkel, Roy V. Davis, Walter Sawyer, Murray O. Spenny, George O. Davis, Loretta Norman, Anna Lemar, Bessie Mullin, Levi Mullin, John H. Norman, T. B. Thackery, Allison Bockover, Jr., Samuel Lemar, Edith Templeton, T. F. Thackery, Nora Davis, W. E. Thackery, Asa Davis, Irene Linkel, Laura P. Anthony, Coleman, Della M. Anthony, Oliver Linkel, Mary Thackery, Elsie Newell, Minnie Burke, Elsie Brown, Eva Thackery, Altha Thackery, Gertrude Watterson, Rev. E. B. Cunningham, Herbert R. Thackery, Francis Linkel, Landy Lemar, Ralph Martin, Herschel Martin, Edgar Shaffer, Everett Watterson, Harry Watterson.

The present officers are: President, Mary Thackery; vice-president, Olive Linkei; secretary, Della Anthony; assistant secretary, Irene Linkel; treasurer, Orris Davis; program committee, Eva Thackery.

On May 18, 1913, Anna Anthony and Clara Linkel were elected as delegates to go to Anderson, Indiana, to attend the twenty-first annual Christian Endeavor convention on June 10, 11 and 12. On June 14, 1914, Irene Linkel and Elsie Howell were elected delegates to the Young People's Society of

Christian Endeavor convention to be held at the First United Brethren church, Marion, Indiana.

The report of the Sunday school connected with Franklin United Brethren church for the twenty-seven Sundays in 1915 was as follows: Members enrolled, 71; average attendance per Sunday, 38; total amount in treasury, \$14.50; total amount of missionary money, \$4.20; average collection per Sunday, 54 cents; number on Cradle Roll, 22; money taken, 17 cents; number in home department, 17; money collected, 80 cents. The collection the first Sunday of each month is given to missions.

One special feature of Old Franklin church is the care taken of the cemetery near the church. It is an old burying ground and has been kept in the best condition, and is said by many to be the best country cemetery grounds in all Indiana. Here the little mounds are kept sacred. The return of each Memorial-day occasion finds the grounds and the graves in order, and the Decoration-day services have come to be of great interest, all of which bespeaks well for the Christian spirit of the community in which this quiet city of the dead is located. The beginning of the decoration of soldiers' graves at this point was in May, 1888, when Henry H. Miller walked across the field from the farm known as the Samuel Howell place and placed flags on the graves. In 1889 the old soldiers of the neighborhood met and appointed a committee and arranged to meet on Saturday following the national day and decorate the graves. The old war veterans gave interesting and pathetic talks. But the congregation kept increasing until it was necessary to procure better talent for speakers. In 1895 the services were conducted in conjunction with the annual meeting of the church. The same speaker addressed the people both Saturday and Sunday. The speaker was Doctor Bell. Since then the annual speakers have been as follow: 1896, J. T. Roberts; 1897, Rev. Weekly; 1898, J. E. Shannon; 1899, Dr. W. R. Funk; 1900, Rev. Mathews; 1901, Rev. D. C. Darling; 1902, Rev. Brook; 1903, Rev. J. E. Shannon; 1904, Rev. Brook; 1905, Rev. C. Parker; 1906, Rev. Gable; 1907, Rev. Brook; 1908, Rev. Alonzo Myer; 1909, Bishop Carter; 1910, J. F. Reynolds; 1911, Rev. J. E. Shannon; 1912, Rev. C. L. B. Brain; 1913, Rev. Ida Cunningham; 1914, Rev. W. O. Fries.

At present there are buried in this cemetery nine Civil war soldiers and one soldier of the War of 1812. Two "unknown" graves are also decorated.

Another church of this denomination was organized in the extreme western part of Brookville township, where a small chapel was erected and a class held for many years, but was finally dissolved.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The first Universalist church in Franklin county was organized at Fairfield August 20, 1848, although as early as 1841 a few members of this denomination had engaged the services of Rev. Henry Gifford to preach for them "one sermon in each month on the Sabbath at a salary of thirty-six dollars per annum." Before the church was formally organized two other ministers served the small congregation at Fairfield. Rev. W. Y. Emmett followed Rev. Gifford at the same salary and labored for two years and three months. He was succeeded by Rev. C. Crane, who served the congregation for nine months, for which he received a salary of eighteen dollars. Rev. W. C. Brooks was called in 1847 and was the pastor when the church was finally organized on August 20, 1848.

Rev. Brooks preached one sermon a month for two years and a half and was paid fifty dollars a year for his services. His third year he preached twice a month and was paid seventy-five dollars for the year. In January, 1849, the society bought a lot of William Moore, of Fairfield, for which they paid one hundred dollars, and in the spring of the same year the building of a church was begun. It was finished and dedicated in June, 1850, the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Henry Gifford. This church cost two thousand dollars and all of the money was raised by voluntary contributions. The church was burned down several years ago. The charter members were Hezekiah Ogden, Lydia Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thomas, James Barrickman, Thomas Hayward, George Fish, Daniel St. John, Harrison Buckles, James Wright, Daniel Landon, Henry Husted and Caroline Buckles.

The list of ministers as given in the records of the church is as follows: W. C. Brooks, 1847-51; C. F. Wait, 1852-53; W. B. Linck, 1853-55; W. W. Curry, 1855-56; B. B. Bennett, 1856-57; W. C. Brooks, 1859-60; A. Gage, 1860-61; J. D. H. Corwine, 1861-63; Marion Crosley, 1863-66; Jacob W. Crosley, 1866-67; E. Case, 1867-70; Frank Evans, 1870-73; R. N. John, 1873-75; Mary T. Clark, 1880-81; H. A. Merrill, 1881-83; I. B. Grandy, 1891-93; McCord, 1894-95; Sarah L. Stoner, 1897-98; Edna McDonald preached a few times during 1897; Marion Crosley, 1898-99; according to the minute record of the church, the last sermon was preached by I. B. Grandy in August, 1899.

Another Universalist church was one of the earliest organizations in Posey township, in the neighborhood of Andersonville, but there are no facts as to it further than that it had an existence a few years, and, like most of this denomination, was unable to survive.

At Mt. Carmel another Universalist church sprang into existence September 15, 1850. M. V. Simonson, an ardent believer in salvation for all mankind, donated a substantial brick edifice which he erected, partly for his own use and partly for church uses, with the understanding that when he was through with the toils and trials of life, the entire property should go to the church of his choice. Rev. Jones and his wife, who is also a minister, have served the church at Mt. Carmel for the past several years.

MORAVIAN MISSIONARIES IN BROOKVILLE.

Few people ever heard of the two Moravian missionaries who passed through Franklin county in the spring of 1801, and camped for a few days on the site of the present town of Brookville. It is true that they left no impress upon the life of the county, and yet their trip up the White Water is not without interest to the students of the county's history.

The two missionaries in question were traveling northward to locate a mission on the banks of White river near the present site of Anderson. They left Cincinnati on April 14, 1801, and, according to the diary which they kept, reached Franklin county about ten days later. The part of their account which falls within the purview of this article begins on April 24, and is as follows:

"In the morning early one of our white people shot a large deer of which we (&) our Indians received a share. When all had breakfasted we started. At noon we passed a large Indian camp ground (&) about 3 P. M. we finally, safely reached the forks. Here our journey by water came to an end & everything was unloaded from the canoes. Mr. Harper & the other white man now bid us a friendly farewell. They wished us God's blessing & hastened home with the canoes. We at once built a hut of bark for our things (&) put them under shelter in this dry place. Then pitching our tent we thanked the Lord that we had come thus far, with his assistance. Now we still had a distance of 100 miles by land before us (&) we did not yet know how we would accomplish it. Our messenger had not yet returned but we trusted the Lord that we would find ways (&) means so that we would at last reach the place of our destination. The White Water creek separates here into two arms, the one from the west & the other from the north. Between these arms or forks we encamped on a stretch of land through which the trail to Woapicamikunk passes, quite near our camp. Quite near there is a fine bottom where our cows find a

great quantity of grass. We made ourselves as comfortable as possible (&) awaited with anxiety the return of our messenger.

"25th.—A shot was heard early in the morning (&) our Indian brethren at once returned it several times. Soon after a young, painted Indian arrived. He was encamped only a mile from us (&) belongs to the same family as that of our messenger, the head of which had gone for us to Woapicamikunk.

"Sunday 26th.—The entire heathen family today visited us. During the afternoon Br. Kluge held a service, after which our Indians asked us whether they could give some flour to the wife of our messenger because they have had no bread for a whole year; living in the woods, they have only meat. Not only did we allow this but also gave some of ours, for which they were very thankful.

"27th.—Our Indian brethren went hunting (&) we, white people, made use of the fine weather for unpacking our camp clothes. At the same time we anxiously awaited the return of our messenger from Woapicamikunk. In the evening Br. Joshua told us that this Indian family, of which the head had gone as a messenger, had offered their horse, if during the absence of the messenger, we wished to continue our journey, so as not to remain the whole time at one place. She also offered herself, with her children, to carry anything in order to help our advance. We considered the matter with our Indian brethren. They were all in favor of it so that we could move on. We accepted the voluntary offer of these heathen (&) decided to make a beginning next day.

"28th.—They brought a horse to our camp (&) just as we were busy packing, a strong bay horse came running, as if by accident, from the woods, without anyone being with it. The Indian brethren recognized it as an Indian horse. Without knowing to whom it belonged we caught it at once (&) loaded it also. In this way we now had two horses, with which we transported a good part of our things for five miles. Late at night the Indian brethren returned with the horses (&) brought us the unpleasant news that the messenger had returned from Woapicamikunk, but had brought no horses for our journey. He had found neither the chiefs nor the Indians at home. The former had gone to Fort Vincent to make a treaty (&) the latter have not yet returned from the hunt. He said further that he had sent our tobacco down the river to the other Indian towns, yet he did not know whether we would receive help, because he thought the Indians were also not at home. This news was very depressing (&) we were not a little worried about our journey, because we were in the woods where

no help could be found. But as we had begun to move we continued our journey in the hope that our Lord would not forsake us."

These four days (April 24-28) seemed to have been spent somewhere upon the ridge separating the forks of White Water, but the exact location will never be known. It should be added, in conclusion, that the missionaries finally reached their destination on the banks of White river near Anderson and maintained a mission there for about five years.

ST MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. Michael's church, of Brookville, has the largest membership of any church in the county, and the most valuable church property. However, it is not the oldest church in the county. A few Catholics came to Brookville as early as 1838, and were regularly visited by the Rev. Joseph Ferneding, of New Alsace, Indiana. When he left the diocese in 1842, he reported the condition of his missions to the bishop, mentioning Brookville as having fourteen families, but no church. About 1844 Rev. William Engeln began visiting the Catholic families regularly each month, and held divine services in private houses. Michael Schrank and Melchior Witt were among the pioneer members of the church, and services were usually held in the home of the former by the visiting priest. It was in the following year that the church bought its first property. The court records at Brookville show that on January 23, 1845, a lot with a small brick building thereon was purchased for the sum of five hundred dollars. This building was fitted up for the first Catholic church of Brookville. This site is now occupied by the present church building.

From this time the congregation was regularly attended by the priests who resided at St. Peter's, St. Leon and St. Mary's of the Rocks. In 1850 an addition to the church grounds was purchased, and eight years later the present St. Michael's church was erected under the direction of the Rev. Januarius Weisenberger. He was a man of great energy and zeal and had the good will and assistance of his parishioners in this great undertaking. Something of the magnitude of the task which faced him may be understood when it is known that there were then only about forty families in the congregation. The original cost of the church was ten thousand dollars, and thus it will be seen that the building of the edifice must have meant great sacrifices for the loyal members of the church. However, the congregation continued to increase and within a comparatively short time the church was enabled to purchase additional ground and make other improvements.

In 1863 the Rev. G. H. Ostlangenberger became the first resident priest. Previous to his assuming charge the congregation had purchased a frame residence north of the church for a parsonage. As soon as Father Ostlangenberger was installed he began to hasten the completion of the church building, and within a short time opened a parochial school under the direction of the Venerable Sisters of Oldenburg, who have had charge of the school down to the present time. During his incumbency he purchased a cemetery at the north end of the town.

In 1868 Father Ostlangenberger resigned and took charge of a parish near Covington, Kentucky, where he remained until his death, June 4, 1885. He was succeeded by the Rev. Meinrad Fleischmann, who remained here for twenty-nine years. In the year following his assumption of the charge, he purchased two lots near the church, on which a school building was erected in 1873. Father Fleischmann purchased and installed the beautiful altars and bells in the church and built the brick parsonage at a cost of four thousand dollars. He was a man of wonderful energy and enthusiasm and worked with great success for the welfare of the parish. When he was transferred, in 1897, to a larger field of labor, the congregation, then numbering about one hundred forty families, was entirely free of debt. During his long pastorate he watched faithfully over his flock and the congregation prospered.

Rev. Anthony Schenk followed Father Fleischmann and, as he was a very zealous man for the work of God, he accomplished great things for his parish. In 1902 he rebuilt St. Michael's church at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars. He saw that the growing congregation could no longer be accommodated and, be it said to his zeal and credit, it is the finest church edifice in the county. He assisted generously with his own means in the remodeling of the church. During his pastorate the chapel in St. Michael's cemetery was erected through the munificence of Mrs. Mary A. Benusee. Father Schenk had other plans in view, but death claimed this pious and zealous priest, on March 21, 1910. As he had not provided a monument for himself the congregation, in grateful remembrance, erected one to his memory.

Rev. Andrew Schaaf, who had been the pastor of the church at Poseyville, Indiana, for fifteen years, succeeded Father Schenk upon the latter's death. He at once took up the work left by his worthy predecessor and to the best of his ability followed in his worthy footsteps. His first thought was to pay off the remaining debt on the church, which was less than three thousand dollars. In 1912 he rebuilt St. Michael's school, which was made necessary on account of the increasing number of children in the parish. It

is a modern building in every respect and was erected at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars. He has taken a great interest in the cemetery of the church, and in 1911 purchased from William Smiester four acres, for which he paid two thousand dollars. Another addition was made to the cemetery in 1913 at a cost of seven hundred and fifty dollars, so that the cemetery now contains a total of nine acres.

Father Schaaf has also made extensive improvements to the church. The fact that the congregation, after having raised twenty-five thousand dollars for the rebuilding of St. Michael's church in less than ten years, from 1902-1912, has since then raised an additional fifteen thousand dollars for improvements above the regular current expenses, speaks well for the generosity of the parishioners of St. Michael's church. The membership in 1915 embraced two hundred and seventy families of eleven hundred and seventy souls. There were one hundred and eighty-seven pupils in the parochial school during the year 1914-15. Tuition is free in the St. Michael's school for all Catholic children, as all expenses for its maintenance are paid out of the church treasury.

CATHOLIC SOCIETIES OF ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH.

The Catholic church provides a number of societies for the benefit of her members. There are societies for the children, separate organizations for the young people, societies for the married as well as the unmarried women and societies for men of different ages. Practically all of the membership of St. Michael's is found in one or the other of the several societies under the auspices of the church.

GUARDIAN ANGEL SOCIETY.

All children of the parish under the age of twelve are included in the Guardian Angel Society. This includes the children of both sexes and at the time of their solemn communion the girls become eligible to membership in the Young Ladies' Sodality, while the boys may join the Young Men's Sodality.

YOUNG LADIES' SODALITY.

The membership of the Young Ladies' Sodality includes the young unmarried ladies of the parish. They receive holy communion in a body on the second Sunday of each month. The membership now includes one hun-



ST. MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, SCHOOL AND PRIEST'S RESIDENCE,



FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH IN BROOKVILLE.

dred and sixteen girls. The officers for the current year are as follow: Ella Dudley, president; Edith Peters, vice-president; Hilda Koehler, secretary; Mary Ritzi, treasurer; Pauline Fehlinger and Antonetta Weber, councillors.

YOUNG MEN'S SODALITY.

The Young Men's Sodality society includes the young men of the parish and now has a membership of ninety. They receive holy communion on the fourth Sunday of each month. The officers for the current year are as follow: David Senefeld, president; Edwin Baker, vice-president; John Ritzi, secretary-treasurer; Leo Selm and Herbert Geis, councillors.

THE HOLY ROSARY SOCIETY.

The Society of the Holy Rosary includes the married ladies of the parish and now has a membership of one hundred and forty-three. They receive holy communion on the first Sunday of each month and hold conference after vespers on the same day. The present officers are as follow: Mrs. Albert Ferris, president; Mrs. F. J. Baker, vice-president, and Mrs. William Baudenditle, secretary-treasurer.

ST. MICHAEL'S SOCIETY.

The membership of the St. Michael's Society includes the men of the parish. They receive holy communion on the third Sunday of each month and hold meeting after high mass of the same day. They now have fifty-two members. The officers for the current year are as follow: M. A. Jacobs, president; Michael Gartner, vice-president; Henry Gagle, secretary; William Burkhart, treasurer.

ST. PETER'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The St. Peter's Benevolent Society (incorporated) is made up of the men of the parish and holds a regular meeting on the second Sunday of each month. The society now has a membership of one hundred and fifteen. The present officers are as follows: Frank Geis, Sr., president; Otto Roth, vice-president; Henry Gagle and Louis Aulbach, secretaries, and William Burkhart, treasurer.

THIRD ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS.

The Third Order of St. Francis is restricted to the unmarried women of the parish. They receive holy communion on the third Sunday of each month. They now have a membership of twenty-five.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Brookville Council No. 1010, Knights of Columbus, was organized May 14, 1905, with a class of forty-four candidates, namely: Lewis J. Ariens, Anthony J. Biltz, Frank J. Baker, John F. Burdick, Robert Clauter, Ray J. Dudley, Joseph F. Dudley, Joseph C. Dudley, John L. Dietz, Valentine Eckerle, Henry Eckerle, Frederick Eckerle, Harry Fries, Joseph A. Fries, Jr., Carl Gagle, George A. Geis, William M. Geis, Frank J. Geis, Alexander M. Hall, William Haubold, August Hackman, Joseph Hannan, John Haman, Michael A. Jacob, Frank L. Klotz, Henry J. Meyer, Matthew Phelan, Albert Riedman, Frederick J. Riedman, Otto J. Roth, Charles G. Reifel, Rev. Anthony Schenk, Jacob J. Schuck, Anthony J. Suhre, Joseph P. Samoniell, John Stenger, Albert R. Stenger, Edward F. Stenger, Francis J. Tulley, Martin Weber, Ferdinand Werst and Michael Williams. The first degree was conferred by the Connersville Council, the second by the Cincinnati Council and the third by the Richmond Council. There were several hundred visiting members of the Knights in Brookville on that Sunday, including the Rushville Council, which attended in a body. At the close of the installation a banquet was given in the town hall for the new members and their visiting brothers. Doctor Averdick, of Covington, Kentucky, acted as toastmaster. During the banquet Anna Mollaun sang "I Wait for Thee," Mrs. George Geis sang "Sing Me to Sleep," and Mrs. F. J. Geis furnished the piano music.

The first officers of the local council were as follow: Frank Tulley, grand knight; Mathew Phelan, deputy grand knight; Frank J. Baker, chancellor; Harry Fries, recording secretary; John Burdick, financial secretary; Frank J. Geis, treasurer; William Haubold, lecturer; Edward Stenger, advocate; Joseph C. Dudley, warden; Albert Riedman, inside guard; Ray J. Dudley, outside guard; Rev. A. A. Schenk, chaplain; trustees, Otto Roth, one year, Joseph F. Dudley, two years, and William Geis, three years. The officers for the current year are as follow: Harry Fogel, grand knight; Otto Roth, deputy grand knight; Thomas H. Feltz, recorder; Joseph P. Samoniell, financial secretary; Frank Geis, Jr., treasurer; Joseph F. Dudley,

Pius C. Selm and Hugo Tettenborn, trustees. The council meets the second and fourth Thursdays of each month in their hall in the Carter building.

ST. MARY'S OF THE ROCKS, ST. MARY'S.

By far the greater majority of the farmers of Butler township are members of the Catholic church, for the most part descendants of Germans who emigrated to this country in the early forties of the last century. The original settlers, not a few of whom are still living, realizing their spiritual needs, begin at once to erect a suitable house of worship.

In 1844 the original Catholic community, numbering but fourteen families, built a log church on a hill overlooking the picturesque valley of Pipe creek. The congregation was at that time in charge of Rev. William Engeln, who resided at St. Peter's. The church was dedicated the same year under the title of St. Mary's of the Rocks, and twelve years later received its first resident pastor in the person of the Rev. Januarius Weissenberger.

In the year 1859 Father Weissenberger, seeing that the small log church could no longer accommodate the growing congregation, began the erection of the present large brick church. In December of the same year he was succeeded by the Rev. John P. Gillig, under whose pastorate the new church was completed. It was blessed by Bishop de St. Palais on September 8, 1862. Father Gillig departed in June, 1863, and was followed by the Rev. Leo Osredkar, O. S. F., residing at St. Peter's. The next resident priest was the Rev. Joseph Kaufmann, who was stationed here from 1866 till 1868. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. Nonnenmacher, 1868 till 1871, who built the present priest's residence of eight rooms. The Rev. Joseph Roesch was the pastor from 1871 to 1873 and the Rev. John M. Gabriel from January to August, 1874. The Rev. I. H. Girolt's pastorate extended from 1874 to 1888; his successor, the Rev. Martin Andres, was pastor from 1888 to 1902. He was followed by the Rev. C. P. Baron, 1902 to 1906. In May, 1906, the church was destroyed by fire of unknown origin, nothing but the walls remaining. His successor, Father E. J. Zirkelbach, in the same year began the rebuilding of the church and, thanks to his energy and zeal, succeeded in completing the new church, after spending more than twenty thousand dollars in its construction. The new church is the pride of the people of the parish, now numbering seventy-five families, who may well point to it as a monument of their self-sacrificing charity and perseverance in erecting so beautiful a temple of worship.

The present pastor, Rev. L. Weishaar, under whose guidance the des-

tinies of the parish have been directed since October 12, 1907, has added a number of needed improvements to the church, school and residence from time to time. In 1910 a new school building was erected, at a cost of more than four thousand dollars. The building is large and spacious and ample for the accommodation of the children.

Father Weishaar was born in the city of Chicago, March 13, 1876, and is the second youngest of a family of fifteen children. He was educated in the parochial schools of Chicago and at the age of thirteen entered the Jesuit College of that city. He also spent three years in a college near Kirkwood, Missouri, and completed his theological training in the seminary at St. Meinrad, Spencer county, Indiana, where he was ordained in 1904. His first charge was in St. Patrick's church, Terre Haute, Indiana, where he remained as assistant pastor for eighteen months. Ill health necessitated a change of climate, and in the fall of 1905 he went to southern California, where he remained for nearly a year, doing missionary work among the Indians and Mexicans. Upon his return to Indiana in 1906, he took charge of St. Mark's and missions in Perry county, in the southern part of the state. He remained there until 1907, when he became pastor of St. Mary's of the Rocks.

ST. PHILOMENA CHURCH, OAK FOREST.

There have been two churches of this name in Franklin county, the first one being located in Brookville township, on Wolf creek, about three miles southwest of the town of Brookville. The first St. Philomena was organized in the early forties and by 1844 the congregation was worshipping in a log church. The church was attended by the priest from Brookville, and as the years went by the membership increased to such numbers that it was deemed advisable to build a new church.

This was about 1870 and it was at this time that the second Philomena came into existence. The desire for a new building was communicated to the Bishop at Vincennes, and after carefully examining the situation, he finally selected a new site, the one now occupied by St. Philomena at Oak Forest. The Bishop felt that the location in Butler township was for the best interest of the church and its subsequent history has revealed the wisdom of his choice. The church at the new site was, of course, called St. Philomena, since the Bishop ordered that the members who had attended the little log church in Brookville township must ally themselves with the church to be established at Oak Forest. There were, unfortunately, some who were not resigned to the wish of the Bishop and, at the same time the church was

being erected at Oak Forest, started to build a large brick church on the old site on Wolf creek. Of the fifty-seven families who composed the old congregation in Brookville township, forty decided to build a new church on the old site, despite the orders of the Bishop.

Seventeen families composed the little congregation which erected the first building at Oak Forest. The bell in the church was dedicated and blessed January 15, 1871, and high mass was read at that time by Father Nonnemacher. The church was not quite completed at the time, but was finished during the summer of 1871. The congregation has increased and now embraces about forty families. The church has never had a resident pastor, but has always been attached to the church at St. Mary's of the Rocks. In 1908 Rev. L. Weishaar remodeled the church, spending about four thousand dollars in beautifying it. In 1913 a splendid pipe organ was installed and the church is now second to none of its size in the state in beauty and complete equipment.

ST. PHILOMENA CHURCH, BROOKVILLE TOWNSHIP.

In the early forties a number of Catholic families in the vicinity of section 1, township 9, range 3, organized a church on the banks of Wolf creek, about three miles southwest of Brookville. A log church was erected and services were held there continuously until 1874. While Rev. Janaurius Weisenberger was pastor of the church definite steps were taken toward the acquisition of a lot on which to erect a new building. On December 8, 1858, the trustees of St. Philomena, as the church was called from the beginning, bought a tract of land on the site above mentioned and there they erected a log building. A school building was erected just south of the church. The trustees in charge of the church and school were John Senefeld, Conrad Honecker and Conrad Huth.

By the first part of the seventies the congregation had so increased in membership and material prosperity that they felt justified in erecting a new church. Owing to the proximity of St. Michael's church at Brookville and St. Mary's church at Haymond, there was some opposition to the erection of the proposed church at the old site. The Bishop refused to give his permission for the erection of the church on the old site, yet despite his refusal forty families resolved to go ahead and build on the old site. Plans for the building were drawn up by Michael A. Jacob, who is still living in Brookville. When the building was completed, in 1874, the Bishop, of course, refused to dedicate it inasmuch as it had been erected without his consent.

Consequently, it was never used for the purpose for which it was designed. It was a substantial brick building, thirty-three by sixty-six by twenty-two feet and had a steeple ninety-six feet in height. It remained unused until it was torn down in 1906.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, ST. PETER'S.

A few Catholic families settled in Highland township, near St. Peter's, as early as 1834 and in 1837 began to erect a little log church, which was dedicated as St. Peter's by Bishop Bruté, in 1838. This little church was attended by the Rev. Joseph Ferneding, of New Alsace, until 1842, when he left the diocese in 1842 and reported to the Bishop the condition of his missions, mentioning St. Peter's as having sixty acres of land and ninety families. From 1842 to 1844 Revs. Michael O'Rourke and Charles Oppermann, resident priests of Dover, attended the church. In 1844 the Rev. William Engeln became the first resident priest of St. Peter's and remained in charge until 1854. During his time the brick church and residence were built, which are substantial buildings to this day. In 1853 Bishop de St. Palais dedicated the church. From 1854 to 1859 the congregation was attended from Oldenburg by the Rev. Joseph Rudolf and at times from St. Leon by the Rev. Henry Koering. In 1859 the Rev. Leo Osredkar came to St. Peter's and remained till his death, May 4, 1882. During his long pastorate of twenty-three years the brick school was erected, the church neatly furnished and many improvements made. The congregation prospered and, due to his kind disposition, he was held in high esteem by all the members of his congregation.

After his death, the Rev. William Kemper took charge and remained until 1886. During his pastorate the new residence was erected. When he resigned, in 1886, the Rev. Ferdinand Hundt was assigned to St. Peter's, but, owing to opposition to him in the congregation, he left in 1889. The congregation was then without a resident priest until January, 1891, when the Rev. Joseph A. Fleishman was assigned to St. Peter's. He remained there for seventeen years and during his long pastorate he made many improvements, such as frescoing the church, installing new pews, providing beautiful stained glass windows and enlarging the sacristy. He resigned in 1908, owing to ill health, and died at Vincennes in 1910. When he left the congregation, the church was free of debt, as he was a man of great zeal and hard work. He was succeeded in 1908 by the Rev. Charles A. Wagoner, who remained till 1912, when, owing to ill health, he resigned, to the great

sorrow of his parishioners. He was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. William Wack.

The church census of 1914 gives St. Peter's one hundred and twenty families, of five hundred thirty-five souls, and a school attendance of eighty pupils. The church buildings are all in good repair and well furnished.

ST. ANNE CHURCH, HAMBURG.

About 1868 Wesley Martin, who owned a large tract of land in Salt Creek township, Franklin county, Indiana, laid out the present village of Hamburg. He offered to donate five acres of land provided a church would be built at once.

There were in the neighborhood about thirty-five Catholic families. These had been attending the Holy Family church at Oldenburg. The distance was rather great, the roads were bad and when Salt creek was high they were impassable. The Catholic farmers came together and decided to accept Martin's offer. Bishop M. de St. Palais gladly consented to the erection of the church. The Franciscan Fathers of Oldenburg directed the work. In the spring of 1869 the corner stone was laid and in the same year, on October 19, the church was dedicated. The church is of brick, measuring in the interior eighty-three by fifty-three feet, with a height of thirty-three feet in the clear. Other Catholic settlers then came, mostly Germans, and in a few years the congregation numbered about ninety families. In the last two decades, however, there has been a slight decrease. At present there are about eighteen families, of four hundred and twenty-five souls, belonging to the parish. The church property is free of debt. Twenty-five thousand dollars is not a too high estimate of the value of the property.

In 1876 a commodious two-story brick rectory was built, at the cost of about three thousand five hundred dollars ready for occupancy, and since then the congregation has had a resident pastor. Prior to that time the parish was taken care of by the Franciscan Fathers of Oldenburg. The names of the Fathers that appear most frequently in the records are as follows: Revs. Bonaventure Hammer, Louis Haverbeck, Clement Steinkamp, Dionysius Abarth, Eberhard and Gabriel Lipps.

Rev. Gabriel Lipps, under whose direction the rectory was built, became the first resident pastor in 1876. He remained until 1879, and was succeeded by Rev. Paul Alf, from 1879 to 1880; Rev. Eberhard, 1880-82; Rev. Clement Steinkamp, 1882-83; Rev. Beda Oldegering, 1883-84. All the Fathers mentioned above are Franciscans.

In February, 1884, the congregation came in charge of the secular priests. Rev. Matthew A. Gillig was pastor from 1884 to 1890. He was followed by Rev. John Schoentrup. After a few weeks, however, Father Schoentrup had to resign on account of ill health. He died shortly afterward and was buried in the parish cemetery. Rev. Frank Neuhofer was pastor from 1890 to 1897; Rev. A. Dannenhoffer, 1898-99; Rev. John Scheefers, 1899-1910. Father Scheefers, zealous priest, made many improvements. He purchased new pews and a good organ. Besides, he greatly reduced the heavy debt that had been a burden to the congregation. In June, 1910, Rev. George G. Borries, the present pastor, took charge of the parish.

Many years prior to the building of the church, a log building had been erected, which served as a school house and was considered a branch of the parochial schools at Oldenburg. In 1873 a one-story brick school building, fifty by thirty feet, containing two school rooms, was built. Two secular teachers had charge until 1878. In that year a two-story frame house was purchased to serve as a residence for the Sisters. Since then the Franciscan Sisters of Oldenburg have taught the schools. The present enrollment of pupils is eighty-eight. The parish cemetery is about a half mile to the northeast from the church. The ground for it was donated in 1869 by Bernard H. Luesche and wife. In 1912 the members of the congregation took it upon themselves to improve the road to the cemetery with crushed stones. In 1914 additional ground was purchased and an ornamental fence and gate put around it. The parish has five prosperous societies: St. Joachim, for the men; St. Anna, for the women; St. Sebastian for the young men, and the Guardian Angel Society, for both children and adults.

The congregation has given to the Catholic church three priests, Rev. Peter Alcautara Welling and Rev. Theodosius Meyer, both of whom belong to the Franciscan order, and Rev. John Haskamp, of the diocese of Indianapolis. The present councillors of the parish are Henry Effing, Bernard Leising, John Usimer and Frank Ricke. The statistics for the year 1914 showed fifteen baptisms, ten funerals and five marriages.

CHURCH OF HOLY FAMILY, OLDENBURG.

In the year 1837 the German Catholic pioneers of Oldenburg and vicinity were formed into a congregation by the Rev. Joseph Ferneding and immediately erected a log church. Until 1844 they were occasionally visited

by the Rev. J. Ferneding, the Rev. K. Schniederjans, the Rev. C. Oppermann and the Rev. Alph. Munschina.

On October 29, 1844, the Rev Francis Joseph Rudolph, a native of Alsace, was installed as resident pastor. Filled with true missionary zeal, he built a small school and immediately started a subscription for the purpose of building a large stone church. His own name headed the list with a very generous amount from his own patrimony.

On September 8, 1846, the corner stone was laid and on April 14, 1850, the new church was consecrated in honor of the Holy Family. The church built, Father Rudolph secured the services of the Rev. F. X. Weninger, S. J., for a ten-day mission. This was Father Weninger's first mission in the United States.

Father Rudolph now turned his attention to the obtaining of more competent teachers for his schools at Oldenburg and the other missions, which he regularly attended. With this end in view, he made a trip to Europe in 1850. He applied in many places and succeeded at last in obtaining the consent of the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, in Vienna, to settle at Oldenburg and take charge of the schools. The Rev. Mother Teresa arrived at Oldenburg, January 6, 1851, and laid the foundations of that community which has been, and continues to be, such a great power for good in this and many other dioceses of the United States.

The church built in 1848 soon proved to be too small for the congregation, which had now increased to one hundred fifteen families. Accordingly, on the 20th day of May, 1861, the corner stone for the present splendid church was laid by the Very Rev. Augustus Bessonies, and was solemnly consecrated by Bishop de St. Palais, assisted by Bishop Carroll, of Covington, on December 14, 1862. The church is one hundred sixty-five feet long by sixty-five feet wide, forty-four feet high from floor to ceiling, and has a seating capacity of one thousand. It is built of red brick, manufactured at Oldenburg, and is surmounted by a beautiful, tapering steeple one hundred eighty-seven feet high, the highest church tower in Franklin county.

After the death of Rev. F. J. Rudolph in 1866, the Franciscan Fathers of the Province of St. John the Baptist, Cincinnati, took charge of the congregation at the request of Bishop Palais.

The following is a complete list of Franciscan pastors: Rev. N. Wachter, 1866-69; Rev. P. Louis Haverbeck and P. Dennis Abarth, 1869-79; P. Peter B. Englert, 1879-82; P. Pius Nichaus, 1882-85; P. Anthanasius Lingemann, 1885-90; P. Luke Gottoeboede, from January, 1890, to September,

1891; P. David Kersting, 1891-1900; P. Chrysostom Theobald, 1900-03; P. David Kersting, 1903.

To give a complete account of the faithful work and many improvements made by each of these zealous pastors and their many able assistants, would take us far beyond the limits of this sketch. Suffice it to say that they have ever been untiring in their efforts to foster and cultivate the true Catholic spirit and sturdy piety which Father Rudolph, by word and example, instilled into his congregation. And while cultivating the spiritual, they have not neglected the temporal. In 1868 a new two-story school was built, containing four large classrooms. It has an attendance of about one hundred seventy-five children, taught by the Sisters of St. Francis. There are two hundred families embraced in the congregation. Other improvements on church and school have been added from time to time to the amount of thirty-two thousand dollars.

In September, 1912, the congregation celebrated the diamond jubilee of its foundation and the golden jubilee of the present church. The Right Rev. Bishops Chatard and Chartrand and very many of the clergy, secular and regular, graced the occasion with their presence. A masterly sermon was delivered by the Very Rev. Anthony Scheideler, vicar-general. In anticipation of this celebration, the church was refrescoed, a marble communion rail installed and other improvements made, costing thirty-five hundred dollars.

The Holy Family cemetery is a beautiful spot of consecrated ground, containing about five acres, and the pride and faith of the parish is manifested in keeping it in faultless order. The school, church and premises are in the best of repair and present a scene of thrift and care and general prosperity.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS OF AMERICA (ST. JOSEPH BRANCH.)

The branch of the Catholic Knights of America, at Oldenburg, was given the number 693. It was organized several years ago and now has a membership of about forty. The members meet in the town hall on the first Sunday in each month. Mortality insurance is the chief object of this order, and policies are issued in amounts from two hundred and fifty dollars up to three thousand dollars each. The only such lodges in Franklin county are located at Brookville and Oldenburg.

The 1915 officers are: Frank Flodder, president; J. H. Wittenburg, recording secretary; A. J. Hackmann, financial secretary and treasurer.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

The Catholic order known as the Knights of St. John is in existence at Oldenburg, and is no where else represented in this county. It was organized January 12, 1893, with charter members as follows: Rev. Fred Herzman, chaplain; Hy Wittenburg, first lieutenant; John Lamping, John Rohe, Clem Fischer, F. W. Pence, Frank Geisting, Benj. J. Rassing, Joseph B. Mollaun, John Huerman, A. Kleinmeyer, Louis Ferry, August Haverkos, Henry Schmidt, John B. Gehring, second lieutenant, Peter Pistner, John Wessling, H. H. Kessing, Alois Springman.

The lodge, which is known as St. Joseph's Commandery No. 220, had a membership in February, 1915, of fifty-eight. When the lodge was first organized it met in the basement of the school house, but now the Knights have a hall over Blank's store, to which place they moved in May, 1913, with a lease of ten years on the place. The uniform rank (military) is the principal feature of the order. In this there are now twenty-five members, active, and a few more retired. There is also a ladies' auxiliary of thirty-five members, of which Mrs. Joseph Freihage is the president.

The officers in the spring of 1915, were: President, F. W. Peine; first vice-president, Harry Mollaun; second vice-president, John Struewing; recorder and corresponding secretary, F. J. Hoelker; financial secretary, Joseph Wittenburg; treasurer, Theodore Heidlage.

The military officers are: Captain, Harry Mollaun; first lieutenant, Joseph Wittenburg; second lieutenant, Joseph W. Gehrung; first sergeant, Theodore Heidlage; clerk, George Obermeyer.

CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, OLDENBURG.

"I was glad at the things that were said unto me: We will go into the house of the Lord."—Ps. 121, 1.

The energetic, soul-loving founder of the Oldenburg Community of Sisters of St. Francis was the Rev. Francis Joseph Rudolf, of sainted memory, a native of Strassburg, Alsace. In 1842, in recognition of his holy zeal, he was appointed to the United States missions, where, after two years, he was put in charge of the Oldenburg primitive mission.

By the most cordial approval of the Bishop of Vincennes, Rt. Rev. Maurice de St. Palais, Father Rudolf secured the Holy See's (Pope Pius IX) consent to and sanction of his heart's desire, the foundation of a convent at Oldenburg for the Christian education of youth.

The mother superior of the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis in Vienna, Austria, proposed the American Oldenburg mission to her Sisters for consideration and choice. Brave, noble Sister Teresa answered the call most heroically and arrived in Oldenburg, January 6, 1851.

Three postulants were awaiting Mother Teresa's arrival to relinquish themselves unreservedly to her care and guidance. God's blessings rested visibly upon the community. Despite the numerous privations, hardships and sufferings of untold poverty and trials, members came in numbers and the work of self-sanctification and education of the young went on apace under God's providence and blessing.

In 1854 Mother Teresa opened an orphanage, and eleven orphaned little ones became its first inmates. From this time on till the diocesan orphanage was established, the Oldenburg Sisters, irrespective of their own dire poverty, cared for their loved orphans most devotedly. The following year the Sisters took charge of their first mission school, at Dover, Indiana. Three other missions were accepted this same year.

Man proposes and God disposes. On January 23, 1857, the prosperous, happy, little community, alas! was forced to witness the total destruction of their loved convent, chapel and school. A few hours' devastating fire reduced to a heap of ruins the material conquests of six years' unabated toil and economy. Nothing daunted, however, the courageous band took up the work anew with unbounded trust in Divine Providence. Generous donations poured in from various sources, and by November 19, of the same year, the Sisters were again sheltered, now within new convent walls. In 1858 the corner stone of the chapel was laid, and anon blessings inundated the community. On September 27, 1869, however, God called gentle Mother Teresa to her eternal reward. Ardent Mother Antonia took up the devoted work, and continued the happily entrusted charge most successfully till her death, March 23, 1872. The third superior-general, humble Mother Michaela, governed the community for twelve years, until called by death, April 9, 1884. The unanimous choice of the community then selected the present superior, Mother Olivia, under whose able guidance the devoted community continues most blessed in the Lord.

The Oldenburg community now numbers over six hundred Sisters, having charge of academies and parochial schools in seventy-eight missions in the states of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Ohio and Kentucky.

ACADEMY OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, OLDENBURG.

The Academy of the Immaculate Conception at Oldenburg, under the entire control of the Sisters of St. Francis, was chartered by an act of the General Assembly of the state of Indiana, April 8, 1885. It is accredited by the state board of education, and affiliated with the University of Cincinnati and with the Catholic University of America.

The academy is situated in the pleasant little town of Oldenburg, near the southwestern border of Franklin county. An excellent turnpike of four miles connects Oldenburg with Batesville, the nearest railroad station on the Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis division of the Big Four route.

The buildings constituting the academy are models of architectural skill and foresight, and are replete with all that modern science holds out to the world by way of school equipments and educational aids. The main building is a four-story-and-basement, fireproof structure, and contains the various halls, classrooms, laboratories, libraries, dormitories, lavatories and private rooms. The Immaculate Conception chapel is a gem of art and beauty. St. Cecilia's hall is equipped with a large auditorium and contains the music department of twenty-four rooms. To promote the literary work of the institution, a fine library, containing standard works of the best authors in English, French, German and Spanish, is at the disposal of the students.

The course of study embraces everything which can conduce to the acquisition of a solid and accomplished education. The courses include college preparation, academic, business, domestic science, music and art. The complete laboratory and science rooms are noted possessions of the academy. Each year adds to the apparatus and to the attractions of the academy gymnasium. Lessons in physical culture form part of the regular routine.

The Academy Alumnae Association meets annually at the loved *alma mater* in grateful, loving acknowledgment of the truly refined education received there. Here they receive a new impetus to continue to practice vigorously the wholesome lessons instilled by their *alma mater*, while under her excellent system of discipline and instruction.

"In thy comeliness and thy beauty, go forth, proceed prosperously and reign."

HOLY GUARDIAN ANGEL CHURCH, CEDAR GROVE.

The Catholics living in and near Cedar Grove attended church at St. Peter's, St. Leon and Brookville up to the year 1872. By that time their

members had increased to twenty families, and they felt able to support a church of their own. Consequently they organized the church of the Holy Guardian Angel, under the direction of the Rev. Meinrad Fleischmann, of Brookville. He conducted the first service in Cedar Grove at the home of Philip Eschenbach, in November, 1872.

A meeting was held after the services on this occasion and a building committee appointed, consisting of Philip Eschenbach, Jacob Meyer, Philip Riester and G. Felig. Three acres of ground were purchased by the committee and a brick church, thirty by sixty feet, was erected. This building has served as a school since the building of the present church in 1894.

The corner stone was laid on September 8, 1873, by the Very Rev. Scheideler, Rev. H. Sieberts and the pastor. On the third Sunday in January, 1874, divine services were held for the first time in the new church. In the fall of 1874 the Rev. Joseph Fleischmann came to Brookville as assistant and took charge of the promising little congregation at Cedar Grove, which had by that time increased to thirty families. In 1877 the church erected a parochial school, to provide instruction for the children of the parish. Father Fleischmann continued to attend the church with marked success until 1883. In that year he was transferred to a larger field of labor in Dubois county, Indiana. He was succeeded on June 24, 1883, by the Rev. Harmon Tegeder, who ministered to his people until his death, November 24, 1886. As soon as he took charge of the church he began the erection of a handsome parsonage, but shortly after its completion he was called to his reward. For the next two years the Rev. A. Koesters and Rev. George Loesch had charge of the church at Cedar Grove, being followed, on August 15, 1888, by the Rev. P. S. Mesker. As the parish was constantly growing, it became apparent that a larger church was necessary. In 1894 the erection of a building was begun and it was ready for the dedicatory services by the Right Rev. F. S. Chatard, on August 11, 1895. This church is a credit to the able and enterprising pastor, to the loyal and generous congregation and to the town in which it is located. An interesting article covering the growth of the church of the Guardian Angel appeared in the *Brookville Democrat*, August 8, 1895.

Father Mesker remained in charge until 1906, when, upon the death of Father Rudolph at Connersville, he was transferred to the latter city, a well-deserved promotion in view of the good work he had accomplished at Cedar Grove. He was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Clever, who at once took up the good work. As he is a man of great zeal, he has accomplished a great deal for his people in a spiritual way. In 1912 he purchased an addition

of three acres immediately west of the church and school. Father Clever, who is much esteemed by his good people, now has a congregation of about seventy-five families, numbering about four hundred souls. He has a fine church, a good school building, a comfortable residence, and six acres of ground on which there is very little indebtedness.

CATHOLIC ORDER OF FORESTERS.

On March 28, 1915, the Catholic Order of Foresters established a subordinate court at Cedar Grove. Twenty-four members were initiated and the new court promises to be a great success.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

The German Catholics began to settle in Ray township in the middle of the thirties. The early history of the church at Enochsburg is rather obscure, although it is known from "Die Chronik des Vater Rudolf" that he was serving the congregation at Enochsburg in October, 1844. Father Rudolf mentions in his chronicle that he dedicated the church at Enochsburg on December 22, 1844. From accounts handed down it is known that this was a log church and it is further known that it was a mission attached to the Oldenburg parish. It continued to be served from the Oldenburg church until 1862, when Rev. Lawrence Oesterling, a Franciscan priest, became the first resident pastor.

As early as 1853 the church had built a small stone school building, thirty by thirty-five feet in size. Immediately after this was completed it was decided to erect a stone church and it was completed and dedicated in 1856. The church is built of dressed gray limestone and is fifty by one hundred and five feet. It has a spire one hundred and thirty-five feet in height and in the tower are three bells. Many improvements have been made in the church since it was erected and especially during the pastorate of Father Pfeiffer (1882-99), who frescoed the church, installed new altars, purchased new statues, put a slate roof on the church, installed an organ and made many extensive improvements in the grounds surrounding the church property.

Following Father Oesterling, in 1868, was Rev. Michael Heck, who remained until 1879. During his pastorate a brick residence of eight rooms was erected and in 1872 he had the satisfaction of dedicating a school building for the children of the parish. He secured the Venerable Sisters of

Oldenburg as teachers and from that time down to the present a flourishing school has been maintained. During the current year, 1914-15, there were seventy-seven children enrolled in the school.

Father Heck was removed in 1879 to a larger field of labor and remained at his new post, St. Wendel, Posey county, Indiana, until his death, in 1899. Rev. John Stolz followed Father Heck, but remained only a few months. Rev. J. W. Kemper became the permanent pastor of the church in 1879 and remained until 1882. Rev. James Pfeiffer was in charge of the church from 1882 until 1889, this being the longest pastorate of any priest at Enochburg. He was transferred in 1899 to St. Wendel, Posey county, Indiana, and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Haas, who remained ten years. In 1909 Rev. Henry Verst became pastor and continued to minister to the people of the parish until July, 1914, when the present pastor, Rev. Mathias Schmitz, assumed the charge. The official census for 1914 gives St. John's church a membership of three hundred and seventy souls. It should be mentioned that while the church is usually associated with Franklin county, it really stands in Decatur county, being just over the line. The residence stands on the Franklin-Decatur line, while the school house stands in Franklin county.

DREES CHAPEL.

One of the most interesting Catholic chapels in the state is located along the roadside about half a mile southeast of Oldenburg. This quaint little chapel owes its existence to Siegfried Koehler, a very pious and devout Catholic, who came from Germany and settled in the vicinity of Oldenburg. On his voyage to this country the ship in which he chanced to be a passenger was caught in a heavy storm and for a time it looked as if it would be destroyed. With death facing him Mr. Koehler made a vow that if he were spared that he would build a chapel in honor of the Mater Dolorosa. His life was spared, but when he finally got located in Franklin county he was so poor that he could not fulfill his vow for several years. As soon as he was able he secured a statue of the Mater Dolorosa, which he kept in his own house until it finally found its present resting place in the little chapel. By 1871 Mr. Koehler had saved enough money, which, with donations from charitable friends and neighbors, enabled him to build a small brick shrine, sixteen feet square and twelve feet in height. Mr. Koehler was sacristan to Rev. Rudolf and his successors as long as he lived.

The statue of the Mater Dolorosa which had been in his own house for several years was now transferred to the chapel and here it still remains.

The statue is protected by a railing and in front of the railing is placed the step on which devout Catholics pay their devotions to the Sorrowful Mother. The roof projects several feet in order to protect the inside of the chapel. The building is placed about two hundred feet from the road on the top of a small eminence and is a well chosen place for those seeking seclusion for private devotions. The chapel is frequently visited by residents of Oldenburg and by parties spending their summer vacations there. Great praise is due to the Sisters of St. Francis for their services in cleaning and decorating the altar of their beloved Mother. Most of the expenses are borne by the Sisters, although donations are frequently made by those who have been relieved of their troubles as result of a visit to the Sorrowful Mother.

The chapel was built on the corner of Mr. Koehler's farm, who sold to Frederick Drees. The latter owned the farm for many years and the chapel has been known as the Drees Chapel ever since he became the owner of the farm on which it is located. After the death of Mr. Drees, Joseph Schmidt became the owner of the farm and he, in turn, deeded it a few years ago to his son, Leo, the present owner. All of these men have shown commendable zeal in keeping the shrine in good repair. The chapel was dedicated in 1871 by Rev. Bonaventure Hammer, O. F. M.

ST. RAPHAEL'S CHURCH, LAUREL.

A few Irish Catholic families settled at Laurel while the canal was being built and up to 1858 were regularly visited by a priest from Shelbyville. From 1858 to 1874 the mission was in charge of a priest from Connersville. During most of this time mass had been said at the home of William Early. In 1869 a church was erected, Edward Zacharias being the prime mover in the building of the new church. It is a handsome little frame building, well finished on the interior, and cost fifteen hundred dollars. From 1874 to 1883 Rev. Joseph Fleischmann, of Brookville, conducted regular services here. The priest from Cedar Grove had charge of the mission from 1883 to 1906, and since the latter year the little congregation has been served by the priest from Cambridge City.

CHAPTER XIX.

NEWSPAPERS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

It is impossible to write the history of a newspaper without having its complete files, and the fact that complete files of the Franklin county newspapers have not been preserved renders it impossible to write a complete history of the county papers. Fortunately, there are bound volumes of the *Democrat* and *American* for many years, as well as one interesting volume containing incomplete files of the *Inquirer*, *Franklin Repository* and first issues of the *Indiana American*. The following files of Franklin county papers are found in the recorder's office in the court house:

BOUND VOLUMES OF FRANKLIN COUNTY NEWSPAPERS.

There is one bound volume of newspapers which contains fugitive issues of the *Brookville Inquirer*, the *Franklin Repository* and the *Indiana American*. There is one issue of the *Brookville Inquirer*, Saturday, October 23, 1824 (No. 20, Vol. VI, Whole No. 332). The editors were D. W. and C. W. Hutchen. The next paper in this old volume is the *Franklin Repository* of October 31, 1826 (Vol. I, No. 53). There are a few issues of this in 1826, a few in 1827, and several in 1828, the last one being dated November 19, 1828. This is followed by Vol. I, No. 1, of the *Brookville Inquirer* of January 4, 1833, which is continued by its editor, C. W. Hutchen, until June 21, 1833; the issue is complete between those dates (January 4—June 21, 1833). C. F. Clarkson's *Indiana American*, Vol. I, No. 29, is the next paper in this bound volume and the remainder of the volume contains a complete file of the *American* for the rest of 1833.

The files of the *Democrat* are complete from 1868 down to the present time. There are two other bound volumes of the *Democrat*: the complete year of 1853 and one volume, May 31, 1861—August 7, 1863.

There are many years missing from the files of the *American*. The first issue of the *American*, as well as the remaining for that year (1833), are in the miscellaneous volume above mentioned. Seven bound volumes contain practically all of the issues from May 3, 1834, to the close of 1853. There are no more issues of the *American* (or its Civil-War namesake, the

National Defender) until 1870. The files of the paper are complete from that year down to the present time.

In addition to the files of the Brookville papers, there are two bound volumes of the *Laurel Review* (1887-88).

This chapter has been compiled with reference to the copies of papers which have been examined, and if there is any doubt concerning the names of editors, dates of papers or changes of ownership, it is so indicated in the text.

THE FIRST PAPERS.

The first chapter in the newspaper history of Franklin county covers the period from 1815 to 1830. From all indications there seems to be no question but that the various papers of this period were printed on the same press. It is not known when the first paper in Brookville was issued. But a notice in the commissioners' record of February 2, 1815, would seem to indicate that a paper was in existence here at that time. On that date the commissioners ordered the payment of one dollar and twenty-five cents to "the printer for the insertion of the advertisement for the sale of the court house." Unfortunately, the record does not state to whom this was paid or tell whether the paper was published in Brookville or some neighboring town. The inference is, however, that it was paid to a local printer, and it seems that this printer was a man by the name of Ogle.

The best information concerning this pioneer newspaper man of Franklin county is found in a letter of C. F. Clarkson to L. L. Burke, dated June 4, 1888. Apropos of this first paper, Clarkson has the following to say: "The first paper started in Brookville was commenced sometime in the year 1815 by a man by the name of Ogle. I have never seen a copy of his paper after a thorough search and inquiry for it during the twenty-one years which I published a paper in Brookville. Nor was I able to learn anything of the history of the publisher. The paper, as well as the publisher, was ephemeral, as eighteen years afterwards no citizen of Brookville could tell how long it was published or what became of the publisher. It was called the *Plain Dealer*." Clarkson is also authority for the statement that a paper by the same name was established in October, 1816, by Bethuel F. Morris and John Scott. The exact date of the first issue by the new proprietors is unknown, although the twenty-first number was dated March 25, 1817. Morris & Scott continued to publish this paper at more or less regular intervals until 1820, although sometime before February 12, 1820, they changed its name to the *Brookville Enquirer* and *Indiana Telegraph*, and later in the same year

they disposed of it to D. W. and C. W. Hutchen. This date is more or less problematical and is given on the authority of Clarkson. The historian has seen one copy of the paper published by the Hutchen brothers, the same being known as the *Brookville Inquirer* and dated Saturday, October 23, 1824 (Vol. VI, No. 20, Whole No. 332). However, their paper seems to have been called the *Franklin Republican* at one time. Just when the Hutchen brothers obtained the paper or at what time they began calling it the *Inquirer* is not known. In this issue of October 23, 1824, the editors of the *Inquirer* say, editorially, that "Great exertions are being made to establish another printing office in this place and no doubt it has been suggested to the people as absolutely necessary. A word is sufficient—we can do all the business for this place and as much more." It has not been ascertained who the courageous printer was, but from the fact that Augustus Jocelyn established the *Franklin Repository* in October, 1825, there might be reason to suspect that he was the printer in question.

In the *Inquirer* of October 23, 1824, there is an announcement, dated October 7, 1824, which shows that on the latter date the partnership between Robert John and I. N. Hanna, known by the firm name of Robert John & Company, was dissolved. John & Company had charge of the *Inquirer*, it is thought, but whether they sold it to J. W. Scott or the Hutchen brothers, is not known. It is more than likely that Scott purchased a paper from them, but, according to the best information, Scott stole the money with which to make the purchase and shortly afterwards disappeared from Brookville. It is probable that Rev. Augustus Jocelyn, the Methodist minister, was the next man to take charge of the paper.

The first issue of Jocelyn's paper which has been seen is dated October 31, 1826 (Vol. I, No. 53). This would put the first issue in October, 1825. The last issue of the *Repository* on file in the recorder's office is dated November 19, 1828, although it is certain that it was published a year or so after that time. On September 11, 1827, Jocelyn started an advertisement in his paper in which he offered his newspaper for sale, saying that ill health was the reason for his desire to retire from the business.

Sometime in 1828 or 1829, Reverend Jocelyn gave his paper the agricultural title, *The Brookville Western Agriculturist*, and, no doubt, felt that the new name would bring it more support. But he reckoned in vain. Fifteen years had now elapsed since Ogle had started the first paper in Brookville, and the presumption is that the seven different owners had published their respective papers under various names on the same press.

The next chapter in the history of Franklin county newspapers is fea-

tured by an entire absence of any paper whatever. The failure of the Methodist preacher to make a success of a paper must have seemed conclusive proof to any prospective newspaper men that it was impossible to make a success of a paper in Franklin county. In January, 1820, Jocelyn sold the press and type of his defunct paper to Milton Gregg, who promptly hauled them out of town, not caring to rush in where a preacher had failed. The press, which had been doing duty in Brookville for fifteen years, was taken to Lawrenceburg and in that flourishing town Gregg started the *Western Statesman*. It may be noted in passing that this press was what was known as a Ramage pattern, and was probably brought direct from Philadelphia to Brookville in 1815.

From 1830 to 1833 there was no paper published in Franklin county, although, in November, 1832, C. F. Clarkson issued a prospectus in which he stated that he intended to start a paper at Brookville to be known as the *Indiana American*. However, C. W. Hutchen issued his prospectus for the Brookville *Enquirer* at about the same time and Clarkson, after investigating the field, decided that the county could not support two papers, since it was apparent that Hutchen was determined to establish the paper. Consequently the next paper in the county was established by the same Hutchen who had been connected with the *Plain Dealer* in 1820.

The first issue of the *Brookville Enquirer* was on January 4, 1833. By the following July, Hutchen, who was not managing the paper to the satisfaction of the owners, William Seal & Company, evidently so incurred the displeasure of his employers that they were willing to sell out to Clarkson. Clarkson had been publishing the *Western Statesman* at Lawrenceburg, and had disposed of his paper to D. Symnes, Major, with the intention of either buying out Hutchen at Brookville or starting another paper in the town. In July, 1833, Clarkson finally succeeded in securing possession of the *Brookville Enquirer*, and No. 29, Vol. 1, dated July 19, 1833, contains Clarkson's "Salutatory."

Upon securing possession of the *Enquirer* from Hutchen, in 1833, Clarkson immediately changed its name to the *Indiana American* and continued it under this title until 1853, at which time he disposed of it to Rev. Thomas A. Goodwin.

Editor Goodwin was not a newspaper man, although a very forceful writer. While the paper had previously been Whig in politics, Goodwin made an effort to put out an independent, non-political sheet. Goodwin had a sarcastic way of saying things and his paper stirred up no little amount of discussion. In addition to publishing the *American*, Goodwin issued a

temperance sheet for a short time with the striking heading, *The Temperance Spontoon*. After the presidential election of 1856, Goodwin moved his newspaper plant to Indianapolis, the transfer taking place April 2, 1857. The *Franklin Democrat*, April 3, 1857, says "*The Indiana American* has moved to Indianapolis; the press left yesterday." There seems to have been a paper established in Brookville to take the place of the *American*, but its name, as well as its editor, has been swallowed up in oblivion.

The *Brookville American* was revived in 1858 by Foster & Hunter, but the firm was dissolved within a few weeks, Hunter disposing of his interest in the paper to his partner. Foster seemed to have difficulty in keeping the paper going and, after a fevered and fitful existence, it suspended publication in February, 1861. Foster met with many discouragements during his brief career with the paper and several issues of his paper were issued in the *Democrat* office because of his illness and inability to take charge of his press.

The *Democrat* was the only paper in the county until August, 1861, when Charles A. Bingham and U. V. Kyger purchased the plant of the *American* from Foster and established *The National Defender*. This paper, as the name indicates, was a staunch supporter of the administration of President Lincoln and bitterly assailed the opposition to the progress of the Civil War as voiced in the columns of the *Democrat*. Kyger disposed of his interest in the paper, in 1864, to Richard Swift, of Blooming Grove, and at the same time the name of the paper was changed to the *Brookville American*. Within a year Bingham became the sole owner of the paper and continued as such until he issued the last number of the *Indiana American*, November 3, 1871. From that time until January 4, 1872, the press of the paper stood idle. On the latter date, Milton L. Wilson, who had purchased the plant of Bingham, issued the first number of the *Brookville American*, and called it Vol. I, No. 1. Wilson had been formerly connected with a paper at Newark, Ohio, and came to Brookville with a reputation as a practical newspaper man. However, for reasons which have not been discovered, he did not succeed, and on October 11, 1872, he issued his last number of the paper. In this number he announced that he had sold it to Capt. William A. Beasley and the new owner took immediate possession, his name appearing as owner and editor in the issue of October 18, 1872. It is to be noted that he made a slight change in the name of the paper, and during his connection with it he called it the *Brookville Weekly American*. In the issue of November 15, 1872, the owners appear as W. A. Beasley & Company, and they continued as managers and editors until the last issue, February 21, 1873.

M. C. Price became the next owner and editor of the paper and made

his bow on February 28, 1873. On October 30, 1873, Price returned to the old name of *The Brookville American*. Price was not a printer, and admitted this fact in his first issue, so it is not to be wondered that he retained the paper only a short time. His career ended with the issue of November 27, 1873, at which time he announced that C. W. Stivers, a practical newspaper man of Liberty, Indiana, had taken over the management of the paper.

Stivers brought with him from Liberty A. M. Dawson, an experienced printer as well as a local writer. Dawson was entrusted with the mechanical execution and business management of the paper, and also served as local editor. The second issue of the paper under the new management (December 11, 1873) states that Stivers is editor and proprietor, while Dawson is local editor and publisher. Just how the two men divided the mechanical and editorial management of the paper, the historian leaves an experienced newspaper man to figure out.

Stivers issued his last number June 24, 1874, and in the issue of that date said: "I have sold the *American* newspaper and job printing office to A. M. Dawson, to whom belonged the credit for making the paper what it has been for the past six months. Our successor, Mr. Dawson, we recommend as a gentleman in every way worthy of confidence and respect. He is a practical printer, a pointed and peerless writer, and will make the *American* all that the Republicans of Franklin county could desire." Dawson continued in charge of the paper a few months, when he disposed of it to J. Stivers and brother. These gentlemen terminated their connection with the *American* with the issue of September 6, 1877.

William H. Green followed the Stivers Brothers as owner and editor of the *American*, and issued his first paper September 13, 1877. Green appears to have been a successful newspaper man and for eleven years safely piloted the paper in a strongly Democratic county. With his last issue, of April 5, 1888, Green announced that, on account of his ill health, he had sold his paper.

The new owner, Louis L. Burke, was a practical printer from Washington, D. C., and introduced himself to the reading public of Franklin county with his issue of April 12, 1888. Burke changed the size of his paper on August 17, 1893, to a six-column quarto, and this size has been maintained ever since. Burke was connected with the paper as editor and owner until December 29, 1904, when he disposed of it to E. C. Hancock. Burke later located in Worthington and lived there until his death. Hancock issued his first number on January 5, 1905, and his last number on April 15, 1909. He was compelled to retire from the paper on account of failing eyesight. He

rested for about two years and was then connected for about a year and a half with a paper at Ashtabula, Ohio. His eyes again soon compelled him to give up his work. Later he was business manager of the *Muncie Chronicle*. Since the first of 1915 he has been editor and business manager of the *Ashtabula* (Ohio) *Beacon*.

I. M. Bridgeman, the present owner and editor, who bought the paper from Hancock, issued his first number April 22, 1909. Before assuming the management of the paper, Mr. Bridgeman had been engaged in banking and educational work. Fifteen years of his life had been spent as a teacher in the public schools of Indiana and Illinois.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

The People's Friend was a Democratic paper started by Hutchen & Berry in 1836, and was very probably established for the purpose of advocating the election of Van Buren. The history of this paper is difficult to trace, since there are no definite records concerning its existence. It is known from a fugitive copy, dated January 6, 1837, that William West and James Wright were the publishers and William D. Pattee, the printer. In accordance with the custom of that day, it carried a striking motto at its head and the optimistic words, "Era of Good Feeling—Dawn of a Better Day," were intended to cheer its readers. In the issue mentioned, it is stated that "this is the last number which will be printed of this size." In further explanation of the proposed enlargement of the paper, the editors say, "We had stopped for that purpose before, but bad roads prevented our getting the necessary material. We cannot say when the next paper will be issued, but it will be as soon as possible, and, after that, regularly."

According to the best information obtainable, it appears that when *The People's Friend* appeared after its proposed increase in size, it was called the *Franklin Democrat*.

The *Franklin Democrat* was established December 7, 1838, by James Seal, Jr., and Charles T. Cake. This partnership continued until sometime in May, 1839, when Seal bought out the interest of his partner in the paper and became the sole proprietor. Seal continued to publish the paper until December 11, 1840, when he sold it to Charles Riley and John S. Glisson. The new firm continued its publication until June, 1842, at which time Glisson disposed of his interest in the paper to John S. Williams. On November 3, 1843, Henry Berry, Jr., and Benjamin H. West purchased the paper of Riley & Williams, the new owners continuing its publication until May 26, 1848.

At this date Nelson Abbott purchased West's interest, and in March, 1849, Abbott secured the interest of Berry. The latter continued as sole owner and editor of the paper until February 22, 1852, at which time the newspaper plant was almost totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of three hundred and fifty dollars. It was on this same day that the court house, as well as many buildings on the west side of Main street, was burned. In the *Brookville American* of February 27, 1852, is noted the following interesting letter:

"*American Office,*

"Brookville, Ind., Feb. 25, 1852.

"Dear Mr. Berry: In the absence of Mr. Abbott, I tender to you the free use of my office, materials and press, and such other aid as you may need in publishing the *Franklin Democrat* until Mr. Abbott's return. And to him also until he shall be able to procure other materials for its publication.

"Yours respectfully,

"C. F. CLARKSON,

"*Editor of Brookville American.*"

At the time of the fire, Abbott was in Indianapolis and Henry Berry had charge of the *Democrat* during his absence. The kind invitation of the editor of the *American* was replied to in the following manner:

"Brookville, Ind., Feb. 25, 1852.

"Dear Sir:

"Your kind note of this instant is received in which you proffer the free use of your office, materials, press and such other aid as may be needed in publishing the *Franklin Democrat*, until Mr. Abbott shall be able to procure other materials for its publication. The offer is worthy of a generous heart and may, for ought I know, be accepted on the return of Mr. Abbott. It is impossible to publish a paper this week, the work done being all knocked into pi, and the outside of the *Democrat* printed and lost in the fire.

"Respectfully yours,

"H. BERRY, JR.,

"Acting Editor of *Franklin Democrat.*"

In this same issue of the *American*, Clarkson makes an appeal to the subscribers of the *Democrat* to pay their arrears at once in order that the editor may be able to re-establish his paper at the earliest possible moment. "We are not prepared to ask anything in the shape of charity. Such acts towards

him might cramp his independence as an editor; but we ask that ample justice be done him in the payment of the last farthing. Three or four hundred dollars will be needed by him to purchase a new press and other materials to issue his paper." On July 2, 1852, the *Democrat* issued its first number following the fire, with Cyrus B. Bentley as editor. It was continued under the same management without intermission until August, 1863, when Bentley sold it to Nathan T. Carr. Bentley sold the paper on account of being elected county auditor, an office which he held from 1863 to 1871. Carr retained the management of the paper until the winter of 1866, when Bentley again became the owner. On February 5, 1869, Bentley sold the paper to William Robeson and William B. Maddock, the new owners conducting it until August 9, 1872. At this date John Brady became its owner and editor, and he continued to issue it regularly until October 30, 1873. On this date he says: "With the present number of the *Democrat* my connection with it ceases. I have sold the office to Cyrus B. Bentley, who will hereafter control it. If during my connection with the *Democrat* I have said or done anything for which I am sorry, I am indeed very glad of it, and, in conclusion, please allow me to subscribe myself, most affectionately, yours, like thunder."

Bentley continued to publish the paper until his death, June 6, 1882. In the issue of June 29, 1882, it was announced that it had been sold to George Downey, a son of Judge Downey, of Rising Sun, and Edgar R. Quick, a son of Dr. John H. Quick, of Brookville. The new owners issued their first number July 6, 1882, and stated in their opening issue that, "as in the past, the *Democrat* will in the future be Democratic in all things, devoted to the cause and ever watchful of the best interests of town and county, generally." On December 20, 1883, Downey announced his retirement from the paper and added in his valedictory that he intended to return to the practice of law. Quick issued his first number on December 27, 1883, and concluded his connection with the paper with the issue of June 20, 1889. In this issue he announces that he has sold the paper to A. N. Crecraft and that the latter intends to instal William K. Bracken as editor and manager of the paper. The new owner had been connected with the schools of Franklin county for many years and during part of this time was county superintendent. With his second issue, June 27, 1889, he increased the size of the paper to a six-column quarto.

October 31, 1891, it again changed ownership, the consideration being six thousand dollars, since which time M. H. Irwin, who was born and reared at Fairfield, has been its editor and publisher, having published it for a longer number of years than any of his predecessors. The name was changed from

Franklin Democrat to the *Brookville Democrat* on January 17, 1895, owing to the confusion arising from another *Franklin Democrat* being published at Franklin, Johnson county.

In the issue of November 5, 1891, in his salutatory, Mr. Irwn said, "It is unnecessary to go into details as regards our plans for the future. Performance is always better than promise. Suffice it to say, that the paper will in the future, as it has for over half a century, advocate the principles of the Democratic party, believing that its restoration to power will best advance the prosperity of the whole people. We shall endeavor to publish a live local newspaper which shall faithfully chronicle all of the news of this good old county of Franklin, and which shall be a welcome visitor to the homes of its one thousand six hundred and fifty subscribers." How well this promise has been kept during the nearly twenty-four years under his management is shown by the material increase in job printing and advertising as well as in subscriptions (two thousand five hundred copies now being printed each week), until today it is regarded as one of the best newspaper properties in the Hoosier state.

THE BROOKVILLE MONTHLY VISITOR.

The *Monthly Visitor* was published in Brookville by James M. Miller from July 15, 1884, to his death, January 7, 1901. Although it was published in Brookville, it was printed at Cincinnati. Its editor was a man of striking personality. It was started, as the editor says, with "neither money, office nor material." It was non-political and non-sectarian, and was started by the editor to aid him in his struggle for a livelihood and give him employment to relieve the weary monotony of helpless invalidism, which extended over the last thirty-eight years of his life.

The distinctive feature of the *Monthly Visitor* was a series of articles bearing on the history of Brookville and Franklin county. As a matter of fact, this constituted about the only material in the paper pertinent to the county. After the death of the editor, January 7, 1901, his sister, Jennie, issued one number. Probably the most striking issue of this paper during its existence of seventeen years, was that of July 4, 1898, when the editor issued a supplement which contained a ten-column history of Brookville.

SPORADIC SHEETS OF BROOKVILLE.

There have been a number of papers published at Brookville concerning which it has been difficult to obtain much more than their name. Most of

these have had a brief career and their existence was probably measured by the length of the presidential campaign during which they were issued. Two of these were Democratic sheets, the *Bugle Man* of 1840 and *Young Hickory*, which is credited with being published during the presidential campaigns of 1848, 1852 and 1856. Both of these Democratic papers were undoubtedly printed in the office of the *Franklin County Democrat*. The Whigs issued a paper from the press of the *American* in 1852, which was appropriately and patriotically called the *Scott Eagle*.

The Temperance Spontoon was issued by Thomas A. Goodwin in the fifties, while he had charge of the *American*, and his hatred of the saloon was such that his remarks on the question were vitriolic to the extreme. Sarcasm and invective filled this intemperate sheet and so his enemies said drove more than one man to drink.

A quarter of a century before the telegraph was known, a paper by the name of *The Indiana Telegraph* was established in Brookville. This was established before March 5, 1819, since a fugitive copy of that date is mentioned by Isaac H. Julian as being in a volume of newspapers which was presented to him by James Osborn.

The Western Agriculturist and General Intelligencer was the cumbersome title of a paper edited by Augustus Jocelyn before 1830. *The Brookville American* of August 29, 1879, says that the editor has seen a copy of the above paper dated November 19, 1829. Its name was too much for it and apparently it died within a year or two.

The Valley Star was started in 1877 or 1878 by Thomas Jefferson Higgs, who continued as editor and owner until 1880. In that year B. A. Smith bought it and tried to change its fortune by changing its name. However, *The Valley Sentinel*, its new name, did not bring it any greater degree of prosperity, and within a year Smith sold it to his son, Robert, and daughter, Estella. J. W. Scott appears as an editor of the *Sentinel* in 1880, Vol. III, No. 45, being dated November 11, 1880.

The paper disappeared during 1882 and in July of that year John F. Geyer became the owner of the plant, but it was never again issued in Brookville.

The *Leucht Thurm* was a German paper started late in 1871 or early in 1872, by Charles Moormann, who edited it for two or three years. He then disposed of it to Charles E. Schnier and Jean Faust and the new owners at once changed the name to *Germania*. In a few months Faust sold his interest to Schnier and a short time later Moormann, the founder of the paper, again assumed control of it. It soon ceased publication and on March 22, 1875,

the office fixtures were sold at sheriff's sale. Thus passed away the only German paper ever published in the county.

NEWSPAPERS AT LAUREL.

The *Laurel Review*, which was established early in January, 1877, by Benjamin A. Smith, is the only paper now published in the town. Its career is featured by so many changes of ownership that it seems nearly impossible to trace its history, year by year, down to the present time. From fugitive copies of the paper, as well as information gleaned from various sources, the historian is able to present the main facts in the history of the paper.

Benjamin A. Smith, who established the paper in January, 1877, was a practical newspaper man and his failure to make the paper a success was due rather to his limited subscription and advertising list rather than to any shortcomings on his own part. The paper was printed regularly at Laurel for about eighteen or twenty months, but, the patronage proving insufficient, Smith moved his entire plant to Moutpelier, Indiana, and presumably established a paper in that place. But the fates seemed to be against him and within a short time he was found at Muncie, Indiana, with his newspaper plant, where he seemed to succeed no better.

Sometime during 1879, Smith returned to Laurel and again published a paper here for a few months under the name of the *Laurel Review*. During this year, Smith sold his *Review* plant to John F. Geyer, and bought the *Valley Star*, a paper which had been established at Brookville in January, 1878. Upon assuming the management of this Brookville paper, Smith at once changed its name to the *Valley Sentinel*, and continued as editor for a year or two. In the absence of the files of the *Review*, it is not known who its editors and proprietors were from the time that Geyer took charge of it up to the time John O'Hair assumed control. O'Hair says, in his issue of December 27, 1888, that "Three years ago, at the earnest solicitation of the principal business men of Laurel, we began a publication of the *Review* in the face of many warnings and much discouragement." This would indicate that O'Hair began his connection with the paper in the spring of 1885. On that date O'Hair announced that he had obtained the services of W. H. Glide-well, who "will have editorial charge and look after the interests of the *Review* at the county seat, while Mr. O'Hair will remain the local editor at Laurel and business manager." In this same issue O'Hair reviewed the history of the newspapers of Laurel, and since he was closely associated with the business himself, it is fair to presume that his discussion of the local news-

papers was accurate. For this reason his article is here reproduced in its entirety:

"There was Dale, who started the *Chronicle*; Turner, the *Times*, followed by Jefferson Higgs; C. H. Pelton, who started the *Index*; B. A. Smith, who came and went twice and remained a season; and Joseph Taylor, who run a paper as long as any of his predecessors.

"But each of these gentlemen, in his turn, either ran aground financially or became dissatisfied and, like the Arabs of the desert, folded his tent and silently stole away. In the face of these facts, but not without some misgivings as to the outcome, we embarked in the newspaper business with everything to learn from the very ground. We think we may claim, without egotism, that our subscription list (and he claimed fourteen hundred subscribers) and advertising contracts show that the venture succeeded beyond anything we dared hope for in the beginning. We enlarged the paper to double the size of any former publication in this place. We felt satisfied after a time in purchasing for the office a No. 1 Hoe patent power press, which enabled us to print our paper many times faster than the old hand and lever presses could do. We added other machinery and supplies, until now we have one of the best equipped offices in the county. We have felt in every way satisfied with the paper save in one particular—that being our inability to give a first-class paper for the whole county on account of having no competent person who could devote sufficient time to the work to handle all county news and local affairs, and especially at the county seat. To enable us to do this, we have taken into the business W. H. Glidewell, who will attend to that part of the work and edit the county-seat department."

O'Hair maintained his connection with the *Review* up to the time of his death, November 28, 1914. He had various partners at one time or another, T. L. Dickerson being associated with him from 1892 to 1896. Among other editors connected with the *Review* were C. H. Peltam, C. M. Taylor, Mains, L. M. Boland and C. K. Muchmore. Since the death of O'Hair, his wife has managed the paper.

There have been at least four other papers in Laurel besides the *Review*, but none of them lasted more than a year or two. Not much more than their names have been preserved and no copies have been seen by the historian. Nothing is known of the *News*; the *Chronicle* was established by W. A. Dale, February 2, 1872, but it is not known how long it was issued; the *Times* was started about January, 1875, by a man named Turner and, later, T. J. Higgs became its editor; the *Index* was founded by C. H. Pelton

some time in the seventies, but nothing more has been ascertained concerning it.

ANDERSONVILLE.

Indiana has the unique distinction of maintaining the only newspaper in the Union on a rural route, eight miles from a postoffice, in the *Four Counties Herald*, published at Andersonville; and the paper has an editor as unusual as his paper.

The Rev. F. Wilson Kaler is of tidewater ancestry, his grandfather, a Universalist minister, having liberated his slaves in 1837, when he moved from Virginia to Andersonville. When the future minister-editor was twelve years old he went into a printing office. He started the *Four Counties Herald* on a capital of one ream of paper, a keg of ink and eighteen dollars' worth of type. He had no press and only enough type to set up one page. For a press he used the back of a broken tombstone, and a home-made proof roll, printing one page of an edition and then distributing his type. He thus had four press days each week. Since he started the paper, he has done all the editorial, reportorial and typographical work on the *Herald*, and for the past seven years has served as an active ordained minister of the Christian church. He now has more than one thousand dollars invested in his little eleven-by-twelve office building. He owns his home and has an interesting family. He also finds time to be an active worker in five secret orders.

The *Andersonville Herald* was established as the *Four Counties Herald* on May 1, 1887, by W. A. Kaler. In 1889 the founder of the paper sold it to F. Wilson Kaler, who has published it continuously since that year. It is published every Thursday and confines itself solely to local news. The plant has a Cranston cylinder book press, three job presses, a gasoline engine and such other material as is usually found in a small newspaper plant. The paper is a seven-column folio, twenty-two by thirty, and has a subscription list of seven hundred. The name of the paper was later changed to the *Andersonville Herald* and has since borne this name. The editor is a regularly ordained minister of the Christian church, preaches regularly and officiates at many weddings and funerals. He has written two books, "The New Purchase—a Story of Indiana Pioneer Days," and "The Green People—a Story of Greenland," both of which appeared serially in his own paper.

OLDENBURG HERALD.

This paper was projected by Peter Holzer and Charles Hirt, the editors of the *Batesville Democratic Herald*, and was printed in their office in Batesville. It was established primarily as a special edition of the Batesville paper, with the addition of one page devoted particularly to Oldenburg news and the advertisements of its merchants. Holzer & Hirt remained the editors of the paper, which, however, lasted only from February 11, 1910, to November 4, 1910. It was Democratic in politics and during its short career attained a circulation of six hundred.

CHAPTER XX.

FRANKLIN COUNTY ORNITHOLOGY.

By Joseph F. Honecker, U. S. Ornithologist, a Former Franklin County Boy.

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for publication, a chapter on Franklin county ornithology, the results of a study of the birds known to occur in Franklin county.

Up to the present time the relationship and distribution of the many species of birds have been imperfectly understood. The present report



furnishes for the first time a complete systematic synopsis of the group, showing the species of most economic importance. With the great interest in the relations of the birds to the farms, orchards and gardens; with the direct attention to the birds as a nature study in our public schools; with the increasing desire to prevent the pitiful

slaughter of all our beneficial native birds, for decorating purposes, it is desired that I give in this report an account of this subject.

It is my intention not to include any birds in this list which have not occurred within the county, and not to note any species as having bred in the county unless I have good reliable authority that it has done so.

While this chapter is based largely upon my own notes, which I have made principally in Franklin county during my past life with the exception of the last three years when I located at Spokane, Washington, in addition I have been assisted by my father, Mr. Louis Honecker, my favorite companion in many a woodland stroll, whose keen eye observed and gloried in the charms of the various sceneries, whose listening ear caught the music of the breezes as they murmured through the boughs of the forest trees and the cadence of the babbling streams, and delighted in the minstrelsy of the feathered singers. And on January 2, 1902, the blue-birds and the snow-birds whispered to him their last farewell, and warbled something like Eternity. To Mr. Amos W. Butler, of Indianapolis, Mr. Ed. R. Quick, and

my brother, Mr. John C. Honecker, both of Brookville, Indiana, for this, to each one, I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness for the kind assistance they have rendered, especially to Mr. Quick, for so many valuable oological specimens which he so generously placed in my private collection.

Love of the birds is a natural passion and one which requires neither analysis nor defense. The birds live, we live, and life is sufficient answer unto life. But humanity, unfortunately, has had until recently other less justifiable interests. Ornithology as a science is modern, at its best not over two and a half centuries old, while as a popular pursuit its age is better reckoned by decades. It is, therefore, highly gratifying to those who feel this primal instinct strongly to be able to note the rising tide of interest in their favorite study. Ornithology has received unwonted attention of late, not only in scientific works but also in popular literature, and it has at least a deserved place in our many colleges and public schools.

BIRDS AS MAN'S ALLIES.

The birds are here as economic allies, to bear their part in the distribution of plant life, and to wage with us a continued warfare against rodent and insect foes, which would threaten the beneficence of that life. They are here, some of them, to supply our larder and to furnish occupation for us in the predatory mood, but above all, they are here to add zest to the enjoyment of life itself; to please the eye by a display of graceful and bright colors; to stir the depths of human emotion with their marvelous gift of song; to tease the imagination by their exhibitions of flight, or to goad aspiration as they seek in their migrations the mysterious, alluring and ever insatiable "Beyond."

My dear readers, never, never, indulge in the habit of keeping our native birds in confinement, as cage life is irksome for birds or beasts, but, if we must be amused, and above all, if we feel called upon to pass adverse judgment upon this gifted bundle of contradictions, as he exists in a state of nature, let our harshest sentence be sociable confinement with occasional freedom on parole.

During the last few years I have lived in Franklin county, Indiana, I received quite a number of letters from all over the United States, inquiring why so few birds are found about the homes, among the ornamental shrubs and trees and in the orchards. My correspondents also wish to know how our beautiful native songsters can be induced to take up their residence in the neighborhood of man. As the many inquiries came from the East, the

West, the North and the South, I shall treat the subject in the following manner:

The Northern, Eastern and Central states show but little difference as to their bird-life, and there is also little diversity in regard to the ornamental trees and shrubs of the gardens. The region included is bounded on the north by the British possessions, on the east by the Atlantic ocean, on the west by the Rocky mountains, and on the south by the Indian Territory, Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina. While living in the country I have always had birds at my home and in the neighborhood, and I shall, therefore, give my own experience.

Birds settle only where they find the surroundings perfectly congenial; where they are protected and consequently feel safe; where dense shrubbery, evergreens and deciduous trees abound, and where water and suitable nesting material are near at hand. In one garden they are exceedingly numerous, while in another one close by only a few pairs, perhaps, are to be found. When protected, they soon learn to regard man as their friend. Their enemies, especially cats, squirrels and owls, must not be allowed to rove about in the garden and orchard, and such thieves and robbers as the blue jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*), the loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) or butcher bird, and that abominable tramp and anarchist among birds, the English sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), should never be tolerated in a garden or park where other birds are expected to make their homes.

In the days of my boyhood the groves re-echoed with the songs of many birds. The woods, however, have been cleared away, and in the poor remnants of the once magnificent forests there are few birds to be found today. The cooing of the passenger pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*), the sweet notes of the veery (*Turdus fuscescens*), the thundering sounds of the ruffed grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*), the loud hammering of the pileated woodpecker (*Ceophloeus pileatus*) are very seldom heard. I have devoted much time in erecting bird houses and planting ornamental trees and shrubs for the accommodation of the birds. Here they soon took up their residences. On the top of the barn and granary, purple martin (*Progne subis*) houses were placed, and in the gables of the barn holes were cut to admit the pretty barn swallow (*Chelidon erythrogaster*) and its relative, the cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*). Among the first birds to settle were the phœbe (*Sayornis phœbe*), heralds of welcome spring, appearing in the last days of March or early in April from their winter homes in our Southern states. The Baltimore oriole (*Icterus galbula*) suspended its beautiful hanging nest from a high horizontal branch of a sycamore tree. The cedar bird (*Ampelis cedro-*

rum), quiet and retired in its habits, and a most beautiful denizen of the garden, placed its nest, constructed of sheep's wool, on a low horizontal branch of an oak. The sprightly canary-like song of the American goldfinch (*spinus tristis*), often called the wild canary, was heard throughout the summer, and its cozy little nest, lined warmly with thistle-down, was placed in the upright exterior branches of a sugar maple. In the same tree, but lower down on a horizontal branch, the exquisite pendulous nest of the red-eyed vireo (*vireo olivaceus*) was found. This vireo is an incessant songster as it gleams among the upper branches of the trees. The rose-breasted grosbeak (*habia ludoviciana*) nested in a clump of dense wild crab-apple trees, partly overgrown with grape vines. Another inhabitant of the grove not easily overlooked is the bold kingbird (*tyrannus tyrannus*), the guardian of the barnyard, its nest saddled on a rather strong moss-covered limb of pear tree. The quail (*colinus virginianus*), generally called "bob-white," constructed its nest in the orchard near the fence, and it contained one dozen white pear-shaped eggs. The cat bird (*galeoscoptes carolinensis*) and the brown thrush (*harporhynchus rufus*) both nested peacefully in the same rose-bush. The little chipping sparrow (*spizella socialis*) built its tiny little nest, lined with horse-hair and nothing else, on the grape arbor for years and it usually contained four pretty greenish spotted eggs. The cardinal grosbeak (*cardinalis cardinalis*) claimed a rose-bush for its home, with three or four eggs to a set. The yellow warbler (*dendroica æstiva*) and the orchard oriole (*icterus spurius*) both nested in an apple tree. The phœbe (*sayornis phœbe*) plastered its moss-covered nest under a bridge near the barn. The crested flycatcher (*myiarchus crinitus*), the red-headed woodpecker (*melanerpes erythrocephalus*) and the flicker (*colaptes auratus*) constructed their nests in the rotten limbs of a sycamore tree. The blue birds (*sialia sialis*) and the purple martins (*progne subis*) built their nests in beautiful bird-houses I put up for them. The wood thrush (*tardus mustelinus*) and the familiar and pretty American robin (*merula migratoria*) nested in a pear tree. The Carolina wren (*thryothorus ludovicianus*), Bewick's wren (*thryothorus bewicii*) and the house wren (*troglodytes ædon*) nested in various places about the wood-shed and the barn. The green heron (*ardea virescens*) and I almost overlooked the quiet and retired mourning dove (*zenaidura macroura*) both nested in another apple tree.

The above birds nested at my home, near Brookville, Indiana, in the summer of 1910, in the yard, garden, orchard and the barn-yard. Several other species nested in the nearby vicinity, such as the downy woodpecker (*dryobates pubescens*), yellow-billed cuckoo (*coccyzus americanus*) meadow

lark (*sturnella magna*), purple grackle (*quiscalus quiscula*), lark sparrow (*chondestes grammacus*), field sparrow (*spizella pusilla*), song sparrow (*melospiza fasciata*), yellow-breasted chat (*icteria virens*), hooded warbler (*sylvania mitrata*), mocking-bird (*mimus polyglottos*), chickadee (*parus atricapillus*), tufted titmouse (*parus bicolor*), blue-gray gnatcatcher (*polioptila cærulea*) and dickcissel (*spiza americana*).

I could mention a number of other birds that build their nests near the dwellings of man, but space will not permit me to do so. I will add, however, that if you, my readers, would have about you these beautiful and useful birds, which are almost the best friends of mankind, do not allow English sparrows (*passer domesticus*) to come near your home, and you will soon find yourself in the midst of the songsters. The incredible numbers of English sparrows (*passer domesticus*) now found almost everywhere have driven our native birds away.

THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

I will write a few lines in regards to our beautiful American egret (*ardea egretta*), our sole authority for the inclusion of this magnificent and once abundant heron. But its former occurrence serves to point a moral very much needed, and to adorn a tale, which, if trite to some ears, ought to make the ears of certain others tingle. Know then, that the "aigrette" of fashionable millinery is solely the product of this and allied species of herons, and that in their pursuit, at the behest of thoughtless women, depraved men, called plume-hunters, have reduced to the solitude of a few impenetrable swamps of the Everglades, this snow-white splendor which was once abundant from Florida to Oregon.

The peculiar cruelty of this war of extermination lies in the fact that in order to secure the "aigrettes," which are to nod and dance on some lady's bonnet, the birds which own them must be shot during the nesting season; the magnificent train of feathers is provided only at this time of the year, as a bride is granted her best robes for the wedding day and the honeymoon; and if the butchers, whom the feather-merchants hire, were to wait until the young birds were raised, the wedding garments of the parents would either be worn threadbare in service, or else cast aside. Therefore, since it must be done, as our gentle ladies have decreed, the only way is to visit a colony during the breeding season, shoot all the old birds "who will not of course desert their nestlings," snatch out their nuptial plumage, and leave their carcasses to putrify, while the starving young call down from the tree-

tops to ears that hear not. Thus, a single plume-hunter has killed hundreds of egrets in a day, and in the palmy days of the "industry" certain gangs were able to kill tens of thousands in a single season.*

Of course this slaughter is prohibited by law in the United States, but the mischief is nearly all accomplished so far as our own egrets are concerned. Besides that, the inducements held out to the plume-hunters by the criminal dealers are very large. It is estimated that a villain named Mumford cleared up thirty-five hundred dollars as the result of three days' successful law-breaking in a Florida swamp. And this sort of thing will continue just as long as thoughtless or spiritless women will submit to being imposed upon by lawless dealers, in the name of a false and man-made goddess, called "Fashion."

If this were a dead issue we could let the egret go; but there is no appeasing this lustful god, whose belly is a Jew's purse. South America, Africa, the islands of the sea, are being ransacked and ravished by the emissaries of the feather-merchants. The egrets are done for; but now, forsooth, "paradise aigrettes" are demanded, and that these may be supplied, out-of-the-way places, which civilization will one day require for the highest uses, are being desolated for all time. It is not merely that incalculable suffering is being caused to innocent life, but that we are spending the birth-right of our own and our children's future, which makes this slaughter for millinery purposes an economic crime. The stateliness of the egret is too vital a part of our landscape to be so wantonly sacrificed.

UNIVERSALITY OF BIRD LIFE.

A traveler may, in many parts of the world, journey from one week's end to another without coming across a single mammal or reptile, but few, indeed, are the regions where bird-life, in some form, will not present itself more or less abundantly to his gaze, and in no country is this exuberance of bird-life, as contrasted with the apparent scarcity of mammals and reptiles, more remarkable than in Franklin county, Indiana. This abundance is largely due to the great majority of birds being diurnal in their habits, whereas most mammals are nocturnal, but it is chiefly owing to the birds being more numerous in most parts of the county, both as regards individuals and species. On this account birds have always aroused a widespread interest even among those who pay no particular attention to natural history, and in addition to it we have the beauty of their form, the gorgeous hues with

* The slaughter of the egrets and herons by the plume-hunters is the subject I generally select for my Audubon Society lectures.

which their plumage is so frequently adorned, and the power of melodious song with which so many members of the class are endowed. Then, again, the many interesting points connected with their habits, and more especially their conjugal affection and the care they bestow on their helpless young, have combined to aid in producing the universal enthusiasm for what have been most appropriately designated "our feathered friends."

As a result of this widespread popularity, the literature devoted to birds is far more extensive than that relating to any other group of creatures of equal size. And it may, perhaps, be questioned whether, in spite of their many undoubted claims to special interest, birds have not attracted rather more than their share of attention, for, after all, the whole of the members of the class are wonderfully alike in general structure, even its most divergent representatives presenting no approach to the differences distinguishing nearly-allied mammalian orders. It is, to great extent, owing to this remarkable structural uniformity that such different views still exist as to the classification of birds.

EGG PECULIARITIES.

It is useless for me to mention here that birds produce their young by means of eggs, covered with a hard calcareous shell, often remarkable for beauty of coloration. Into the structure of an egg it will be quite unnecessary to enter in this work, but the following remarks will be found of general interest. Although the number of eggs laid and incubated together is generally pretty constant in each kind of bird, yet there is great specific variation in this respect. The murre and shearwaters, for instance, lay but a single egg, while clutches of the quail (*colinus virginianus*) and prairie hen (*tympanuchus americanus*) will contain from twelve to sixteen or more. In form, eggs vary from an almost spherical shape, as in the owls, to different modifications of the elliptical or oval. The latter shape, in which one end is smaller and more pointed than the other, although far from being universal, is decidedly the most common, this conical shape allowing a larger number of eggs to be accommodated in a circular nest than would otherwise be possible, and it may be noticed that, when only a pair of eggs is laid, this form is seldom assumed. Such eggs as narrow very much to a point, and thus take a pear-shape form, pertain mainly to the wading-birds and their terrestrial allies, the plovers, of the order *limicolæ*, four of these being laid in a nest, their size being larger in proportion to the bulk of the bird by which they are laid: their position in the nest, with their pointed ends meeting together in the center, causes them to occupy the smallest possible amount of space.

Sea birds, like the pigeon guillemot (*cepphus columba*) and razor-billed auk (*alca torda*), which lay one or two eggs on barren ledges or rocks, likewise have them pointed, as being much less liable to roll, which would be the case if they were spherical.

Although the size of the eggs generally varies proportionately to that of the parent bird, yet this is by no means invariably the case, and it appears that in birds of which the young are hatched in a helpless condition, the eggs are relatively smaller than those in which the young come into the world fully fledged. Moreover, it is the birds that have helpless offspring that usually build the most carefully constructed nests, while those that have fully-fledged young lay their eggs in very rude nests or on the bare ground. As examples of birds of equal size, laying differently sized eggs, may be mentioned the long-billed curlew (*numenius longirostris*) and the American raven (*corvus corax sinuatus*), while the bird which has the relatively smallest egg is the cat-bird (*galeoscoptes carolinensis*) and that with the largest is the spotted sandpiper (*actitis macularia*).

The texture of the outer surface of the shell is liable to much variation, kingfishers and woodpeckers laying smooth and porcelaneous eggs, while those of the ibises and ducks are dull and chalky, those of the American flamingo (*phoenicopterus ruber*) coated with a calcareous outer film, and those of the emu (*bromaius novæ hollandiæ*) are rough and pitted. As regards coloration, no relation can be traced between eggs and the birds by which they are laid, and it is probable that, originally, birds resembled reptiles in laying white eggs, this want of colour being retained, or perhaps re-acquired, in the eggs of the majority of birds which lay in holes. The larger number of eggs are, however, variously colored by the deposition of pigment on or near the outer surface of the shell. The color may be either uniform over the whole surface, or it may take the form of irregular washes, blotches, lines, or more or less nearly circular spots, upon either a white or uniformly-colored ground. Very little is, however, at present understood with regard to the signification of egg-coloration. Frequently the different species of a group lay very similarly colored eggs, as is exemplified by the warblers and buntings, but this is by no means invariably the case, as is well shown by different members of the thrush family. In many cases the coloration of the eggs is evidently adapted to the hue of their natural surroundings, as is well exemplified by sandpipers, duns, plovers, and their allies, and likewise by the pheasants and partridge. To verify the above

statements I have consulted my extensive private oological collection, consisting of over sixteen hundred eggs, collected from all parts of the globe.*

BUILDING THE HOME.

The construction of bird's nests. As soon as the birds have mated, they at once look out for suitable nesting-places, unless they should belong to the class of birds that have regular domiciles, to which they will return from year to year. The location, architecture and the material that enter into the building of the nest, are quite different. Birds of prey build their nests on lofty trees or high cliffs, the running birds usually build on the ground, others on the branches, or in the hollows of trees, sometimes excavated by themselves, as in the manner of the woodpeckers. Aquatic birds build their nests on the shore among weeds, rushes and grass, others in sand-banks, like the bank swallow (*clivicola riparia*) and belted kingfisher (*ceryle alcyon*). Some fasten their nests to rushes and leave them to float on the surface of the water, as do the grebes and the gallinules where the water alternately rises and falls. Some sea-birds build in rocky caves, like the puffins.

The concealment of the nest seems to be the great object with nearly all our birds. When it is built in some open place, it is so constructed as not to be easily observed. Some birds scarcely build a nest at all, but lay their egg on the bare ground or on the surface of a rock or a high cliff. Some only make a small cavity in which to deposit their eggs, other fill the cavity with some soft and warm material. Some form the walls of their nests with loam, which, made into mortar or paste by the saliva of the bird, becomes hard and durable. Some nests are put loosely together, others are made in a more regular form out of twigs, woody fibers, etc., while other regularly formed nests are neatly lined with fine, thread-like roots, hair or feathers. Some nests are roofed or arched over, with the entrance on the side, forming a kind of tube through which the birds creep in and out. The architecture of the nests is as varied as the birds that build them. The principal use of the nest is to serve as a depository for the eggs and a cradle for the young. Some birds build warm and well-lined nests, to which they regularly retire at night, especially in the winter season.

The female bird usually constructs the nest, while the male brings the materials. Among other birds, the male acts as a sort of architect or superintendent, watching and directing the female during the progress of the work, and entertaining his companion with sweet songs to encourage her

* A book in preparation by the author, Jos. F. Honecker, of Spokane, Washington, "My Oological Collection."

in her agreeable work. The males of polygamous birds take no part in the construction of the nests.

The parent birds render no assistance to the young to facilitate their coming out of the shell. But as soon as they have effected their entrance into the world, they are cared for by their parents with assiduity and tenderness. At first they are fed with the tenderest food, then on that which is more substantial, and, as soon as they are able to leave the nest, they are taught to procure their own food and take care of themselves. All birds manifest great love for their offspring. They will protect them from harm and peril and resort to all sorts of tricks to avert danger or turn away an enemy, risking their own lives in defence of their progeny. These, in turn, are in like degree attached to their parents, and listen obediently to their every call.

As soon as the young birds can be safely left to shift for themselves, several kinds of birds commence their journeyings to other and warmer countries. This journeying, when it occurs regularly every year, and at a certain time, in an appointed direction, is called "migration." But it assumes the name of "wandering" when the traveling is the result of necessity, and, therefore, takes place neither at a certain time nor in a certain direction, ceasing when the cause that produces it is removed. It is also called "rambling" or "strolling" when the journey is confined within narrow limits, and is merely the result of a desire for a change of residence or for the sake of more abundant food.

THE PERIODIC EXODUS.

Most of our song-birds make their migrations every fall, and return again in spring. Aquatic birds start out on their migration long before the severely cold weather sets in. The majority of the North American birds migrate in a more or less southern direction, according to prospects of finding plenty of food and a good winter harbor; rivers, valleys and mountains serve for guidance to migratory birds. Sometimes they fly in pairs and sometimes in large flocks. The feeble travel by night, the bold and strong both day and night. And before they start out, they grow restless and wander about as if prompted to travel by an irresistible impulse. Young birds taken from the nest, and confined in cages, manifest this same restlessness when the migrating season arrives.

It is a well-known fact that the birds that leave us the latest in the fall are the first to return in spring, and those that leave the earliest are the last to return; birds that leave us in November will return in February. North American birds travel to the southern parts of the United States and to

Central America; those that dwell between the thirty-seventh and twenty-fourth parallels of north latitude, migrate south to regions within the torrid zone.

All migrating birds, before they start, hold regular meetings, remaining in session for several days. They call in all the birds that are passing by, and as soon as the flock has become of enormous size, the meeting is broken up and the long flight begins. During the progress of these meetings, regular leaders are chosen, and such birds as are judged incapable of remaining a long time on the wing and of keeping up with their companions are rejected. Some ornithologists even claim that birds supposed to be too feeble to endure the tedious journey are put to death, but from my personal observation I am unable to verify this statement. The migratory flocks fly in two rows or lines, so formed as to be gradually approaching nearer each other, and both ending in the one point, so as to form a figure resembling the letter V. Some fly in direct lines, and others in disorder, mostly; those that fly very high sometimes take suddenly a downward course, fly low for a short time, then rise to the same height as before. The weaker birds fly only in the daytime, and then as much as possible from tree to tree and from forest to forest, using the trees for rest and shelter at night and during wind-storms. Aquatic birds sometimes take to the water and swim when they come upon a river or other body of water which they can use for helping them forward in their migration. The progress of migratory birds is aided by favorable winds, and retarded, often for several days, by contrary winds. The excitement and restlessness that birds manifest before and during their journey, ceases soon after they arrive at their destination. But wherever a bird may stroll, however long or short its journeyings, and however long or short the time of its sojourn abroad, its home is in the locality where it builds its nest and rears its young.

The utility of birds to mankind is beyond description, for they are our guardians against insects, whose ravages would, were it not for the birds, lay waste the entire globe. Birds are held in high esteem even among the Indians. From the earliest of my boyhood days, birds have always been my favorites, for from them, more than from all other creatures, we select specimens for our collections, and of many of these, and of our domestic birds, we get a supply of feathers for use and ornament, while their flesh and eggs furnish wholesome and delicious food.

The protection of birds has often been made the subject of legal enactment, but it is to be regretted that such legislation has not given the protection that should be afforded. Many birds, seemingly useless and even

destructive, especially the birds of prey, will be found, on closer observation, to be among our greatest benefactors.

Before I give a list of all the birds known to occur in Franklin county, I wish to mention that I greatly regret that I could not enter into writing of their life history at this occasion, but that would fill a volume in itself. What I have already written in this article would only be a preface for such a work, for if there is anything I love to do it is reading, talking or writing about the birds.

I must, however, extract a few quotations from the matchless work of Dr. A. K. Fisher, "The Hawks and Owls of the United States in Their Relation to Agriculture," U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy, Bulletin No. 3, 1893. As the result of a large number of stomach examinations of our rapacious birds, it has been shown that these birds are mostly beneficial to the farmers, who should demand their protection, instead of destroying them at every opportunity, and in some places even paying a bounty on their heads.

A LIST OF MISCELLANEOUS MENUS.

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*)—Of 6 stomachs examined, all contained insects; 2, lizards; 1, tree-frog.

Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*)—Of 4 stomachs examined, all contained insects.

Marsh Hawk (*Circus hudsonius*)—Of 124 stomachs examined, 7 contained poultry or game birds; 34, other birds; 57, mice; 22, other mammals; 7, reptiles; 2, frogs; 14, insects; 1, indeterminate matter and 8 were empty.

Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter velox*)—Of 159 stomachs examined, 6 contained poultry or game birds; 99, other birds; 6, mice; 5, insects, and 52 were empty.

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*)—Of 133 stomachs examined, 34 contained poultry or game birds; 52, other birds; 11 mammals; 1, frog; 3, lizards; 2, insects, and 39 were empty.

American Goshawk (*Accipiter atricapillus*)—Of 28 stomachs examined, 9 contained poultry or game birds; 2, other birds; 10, mammals; 3, insects; 1, centiped, and 8 were empty.

Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*)—Of 562 stomachs examined, 54 contained poultry or game birds; 51, other birds; 278, mice; 131, other mammals; 37, batrachians or reptiles; 47, insects; 8, crawfish; 1, centipeds; 13, offal; and 89 were empty.

Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*)—Of 220 stomachs examined, 3 contained poultry; 12, other birds; 102, mice; 40, other mammals; 20, reptiles; 39, batrachians; 92, insects; 16, spiders; 7, crawfish; 1, earthworms; 2, offal; 3, fish, and 14 were empty.

Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)—Of 18 stomachs examined, 7 contained small mammals; 8, insects; 3, reptiles; 3, batrachians, and 3 were empty.

Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo latissimus*)—Of 65 stomachs examined, 2 contained small birds; 15, mice; 13, other mammals; 11, reptiles; 13, batrachians; 30, insects; 2, earthworms; 4, crawfish, and 7 were empty.

American Rough-legged Hawk (*Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*)—Of 49 stomachs examined, 40 contained mice; 5, other mammals; 1, lizards; 1, insects, and 4 were empty.

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)—Of 6 stomachs examined, 1 contained feathers; 2, mammals; 2, carrion, and 1 was empty.

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)—Of 21 stomachs examined, 1 contained a game bird; 5, mammals; 9, fish; 2, carrion, and 5 were empty.

Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*)—Of 20 stomachs examined, 7 contained poultry or game birds; 9, other birds; 1, mice; 2, insects, and 4 were empty.

Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius*)—Of 56 stomachs examined, 2 contained poultry; 41, small birds; 2, mice; 16, insects, and 5 were empty.

Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*)—Of 320 stomachs examined, 1 contained a gamebird; 53, other birds; 89, mice; 12, other mammals; 12, reptiles or batrachians; 215, insects; 29, spiders; and 29 were empty.

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*)—Of 12 stomachs examined, 11 contained fish; and 1 was empty.

American Barn Owl (*Strix pratincola*)—Of 39 stomachs examined, 1 contained poultry; 3, other birds; 17, mice; 17, other mammals; 4, insects; and 7 were empty.

Long-eared Owl (*Asio wilsonianus*)—Of 107 stomachs examined, 1 contained a game bird; 15, other birds; 84, mice; 5, other mammals; 1, insects and 15 were empty.

Short-eared Owl (*Asio accipitrinus*)—Of 101 stomachs examined, 11 contained small birds; 77, mice; 7, other mammals; 7, insects, and 14 were empty.

Barred Owl (*Syrnium nebulosum*)—Of 109 stomachs examined, 5 contained poultry or game birds; 13, other birds; 46, mice; 18, other mam-

mals; 4, frogs; 1, a lizard; 2, fish; 14, insects; 2, spiders; 9, crawfish, and 20 were empty.

Great Gray Owl (*Scotiaptex cinerea*)—Of 9 stomachs examined, 1 contained a small bird; 7, mice, and 4, other mammals.

Saw-whet Owl (*Nyctala acadica*)—Of 22 stomachs examined, 17 contained mice; 1, a bird; 1, an insect; and 3 were empty.

Screech Owl (*Megascops asio*)—Of 255 stomachs examined, 1 contained poultry; 38, other birds; 91, mice; 11, other mammals; 2, lizards; 4, batrachians; 1, fish; 100, insects; 5, spiders; 9, crawfish; 7, miscellaneous; 2, scorpions; 2, earthworms, and 43 were empty.

Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*)—Of 127 stomachs examined, 31 contained poultry or game birds; 8, other birds; 13, mice; 65, other mammals; 1, a scorpion; 1, fish; 10, insects, and 17 were empty.

Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nyctea*)—Of 38 stomachs examined, 2 contained game birds; 9, other birds; 18, mice; 2, other mammals; and 12 were empty.

American Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula caparoch*)—1 stomach examined contained a meadow mouse.

A large number of specimens from Franklin county were sent to Washington, D. C., for examination in the above report. It is to be regretted that Doctor Fisher's report on the hawks and owls of the United States is not found in more homes, especially the farmers'. I was glad to secure my copy at five dollars in a second-hand book store some years ago.

FRANKLIN COUNTY'S FEATHERED TRIBES.

Horned Grebe (*Colymbus auritus*)—Not common: I saw six on the White Water river near Brookville, May 1, 1904; I have 6 eggs in my collection from northern Indiana.

American Eared Grebe (*Colymbus nigricollis californicus*)—I observed it a few times south of Brookville.

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*)—Common along the White Water river, where I shot a male which I have mounted in my collection.

Loon (*Urinator imber*)—Rare: I only saw but one specimen on the ice-pond in Brookville, March 7, 1899.

Red-throated Loon (*Urinator lumme*)—Rare: Amos W. Butler reports the capture of one from a flock of five near Brookville, February 23, 1885.

American Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*)—Common in the White Water valley in early spring.

Bonaparte's Gull (*Larus philadelphia*)—In the White Water valley I found it more common early in March than in the fall migration.

Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*)—I saw but two specimens near Cedar Grove, the fall of 1906. This beautiful tern is quite rare in this county.

Common Tern (*Sterna hirundo*)—Common in spring, rare in the fall. Amos W. Butler reports one on the White Water river, June 3, 1884.

Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum*)—Amos W. Butler has a specimen in his collection which was taken near Brookville, August 22, 1887.

Black Tern (*Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis*)—I have found this little tern very common in spring migrating northward. Never observed it at any other time of the year.

Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax dilophus*)—I have often noted them to be quite common in spring and fall. Ed. R. Quick and Amos W. Butler secured a number in the fall of 1880.

Florida Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax dilophus floridanus*)—I never saw this cormorant in the county, but Amos W. Butler has a skull in his collection, taken near Brookville in 1877.

American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*)—Dr. Rufus Haymond reported it from Franklin county in 1869. Earl Bossert, of Brookville, secured a specimen some eight or ten years ago, which he had mounted and is now in his collection.

American Merganser (*Merganser americanus*)—Common in spring and fall. Joseph W. Quick shot a fine male near Brookville, on the White Water, some years ago, and kindly presented it to me.

Red-breasted Merganser (*Merganser serrator*)—Rare; Joseph W. Quick reports the capture of a few near Brookville.

Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)—Common in spring and fall, sometimes remaining all winter. Joseph W. Quick captured a male near Brookville, a few years ago, which is now in my collection.

Mallard (*Anas boschas*)—Rather common in the fall, winter and spring months; no doubt some remain to breed. In the latter part of April, 1914, while I was visiting the "Zoo" at Manito Park, Spokane, Washington, I observed the female mallard take its departure from the duck pond, and a few weeks later I read an article in the *Spokesman-Review* that the female mallard had returned with a young in its bill, and, visiting the "Zoo" again, I saw the prettiest little duckling swimming in the pond that I ever saw.

Black Duck (*Anas obscura*)—Rare in Franklin county.

Gadwall (*Anas strepera*)—Rare; Doctor Haymond and Ed. R. Quick both reported it as rare.

Baldpate (*Anas americana*)—Rare in the spring migration, when I saw a flock of eight in 1904.

Green-winged Teal (*Anas carolinensis*)—Common migrant; some remain all winter. I observed them a number of years near Brookville.

Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*)—Common migrant. No doubt some remain all summer and breed. I often noted it on the Whitewater river.

Shoveller (*Spatula clypeata*)—Rare. I saw a male and female in March, 1905, on the White Water river about one mile south of Brookville.

Pintail (*Dafila acuta*)—Common in spring, rare in fall; occasionally a few remain all winter. Many years ago Miss Rosa Kuntz showed me a fine male of this species, which she found in a helpless condition near her home, "Oak Forest." She kept it for several days, when it finally died from the gun-shot wound in its wing.

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*)—I regret to report that this most beautiful of all ducks is becoming less numerous each year, when formerly it was quite common. I once found a nest in a hollow sycamore tree near the mouth of Blue creek, with three eggs; a week later I found only the broken egg shells; what fate had befallen them I do not know. Ed. R. Quick, of near Brookville, has a mounted male in his collection.

Redhead (*Aythya americana*)—Common migrant along the White Water river where I have seen it several times in March.

Canvas-back (*Aythya vallisneria*)—Regular, but rare, migrant. It is to be greatly regretted that this handsome game bird is getting scarcer each year. Doctor R. Haymond and Amos W. Butler reported it from Franklin county.

American Scaup Duck (*Aythya marila nearctica*)—Rare migrant. Dr. Rufus Haymond and Amos W. Butler both reported it in this county. I never saw the American scaup in Franklin county.

Lesser Scaup Duck (*Aythya affinis*)—Very common in spring. I saw a male in the collection of Ed. R. Quick, of Brookville.

Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*)—Common in spring. Ed. R. Quick reported a male and female March 31, 1888. I noted it a number of times in different years along the White Water river.

American Golden-eye (*Glaucionetta clangula americana*)—Common migrant and if the winters are not too severe a few may stay all winter, as I found them near Brookville in January, 1903.

Buffle-head (*Charitonetta albeola*)—Rare migrant and a winter resident. January 3, 1902, I found a male of this beautiful duck under the ice at the mouth of Blue creek.

Old Squaw (*Clangula hyemalis*)—Rare. I have a mounted male in my collection, taken near Cedar Grove in March, 1903. Amos W. Butler has one in his collection, taken at Metamora in 1882.

Ruddy Duck (*Erismatura rubida*)—Rare. I never saw this duck in this county, but Amos W. Butler has a specimen taken near Brookville.

Lesser Snow Goose (*Chen hyperborea*)—Rare. October 18, 1881, a single Lesser snow goose was seen near Brookville with a flock of tame geese. It was shot and preserved by Ed. R. Quick; this is the only specimen I saw in Franklin county.

Blue Goose (*Chen cærulescens*)—Rare migrant. Dr. Rufus Haymond reported it from Franklin county in 1869.

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*)—Common in the spring and fall migration, when everybody has noted the common wild goose, and heard the melodious "honk-honk" of an old gander which leads the van in the shape of the letter V.

Brant (*Branta bernicla*)—Accidental visitor, where Dr. Rufus Haymond reported it from the White Water valley in 1869.

Whistling Swan (*Olor columbianus*)—Rare. Amos W. Butler has a specimen in his collection taken in Franklin county, March 7, 1888.

American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*)—Common and regular migrant. A male was killed in the eastern part of the county in 1902, and mounted for my collection by George Sutter, of Hamilton, Ohio. I also collected a set of four eggs along the White Water river which are now in my cabinet.

Least Bittern (*Ardetta exilis*)—Common summer resident. I collected a set of four eggs near Brookville, which are now in my cabinet.

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*)—Common migrant. I often saw this large heron alight on a large sycamore tree on the farm of Ed. R. Quick, near Brookville, where I spent seven summers studying ornithology, and I wish to thank Mr. Quick for the valuable information he has given me.

American Egret (*Ardea egretta*)—Rare. I only saw three specimens near Brookville, in 1905.

Snowy Heron (*Ardea candidissima*)—Rare. I saw only one near Brookville, in 1905.

Green Heron (*Ardea virescens*)—Very common spring, summer and fall resident. I collected a set of five eggs in an apple orchard of Ed. R. Quick, which are now in my collection. This is the common "schytepoke" of the school-boy and the farmers.

Black-crowned Night Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax nævius*)—Rare. I saw a specimen on the White Water river near Metamora in 1905, and one mounted in the collection of George Sutter, of Hamilton, Ohio, which he informed me was taken in the eastern part of Franklin county.

King Rail (*Rallus elegans*)—Rare. Amos W. Butler reports one from Brookville. I saw two near Mt. Carmel, in 1905.

Virginia Rail (*Rallus virginianus*) Rare. I have no record of seeing this rail in the county, but Amos W. Butler reports it from Brookville in the spring.

Sora (*Porzana carolina*)—Common migrant. I noted it a number of times near Brookville.

Yellow Rail (*Porzana noveboracensis*)—Rare. I never saw this rail in Indiana. Amos W. Butler reports it from Brookville in the fall of 1879.

Purple Gallinule (*Ionornis martinica*)—Rare visitor in spring. The only record I have of this bird was one taken near Brookville in the spring of 1880, by Amos W. Eutler.

Florida Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*)—Rare migrant. I have a set of eight eggs taken by me near Oak Forest, and a male taken at Mt. Carmel, which are now in my collection.

American Coot (*Fulica americana*)—Common spring and fall migrant. A few years ago Ben. F. Winans, of Brookville, brought to me a live coot, intended for my collection, but as a live bird can not be mounted, and I didn't have the nerve to kill it, I turned it loose in the barnyard, where it stayed for a few days with the poultry and finally departed on its southward migration.

American Woodcock (*Philohela minor*)—Common summer resident. Michael Amrhein, of near Oak Forest, once found a nest with four eggs in his apple orchard, which are now in my private oological collection.

Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*)—Abundant spring and fall migrant. Amos W. Butler reported it several times from Brookville, where I noted it quite often.

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Tringa maculata*)—Common migrant, and sometimes abundant, upon the authority of Amos W. Butler, who observed it a number of times at Brookville. The only pectoral sandpiper I ever saw was a mounted specimen in a taxidermist shop at Chicago, Illinois, October 10, 1911.

Least Sandpiper (*Tringa minutilla*)—Spring and fall migrant. My brother, John C. Honecker, of near Brookville, once found a dead specimen

in the latter part of August, but sorry to say it was too far gone to be preserved for my collection.

Greater Yellow-legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*)—Rare. I saw but one specimen in March, 1905, on the farm of Ed. R. Quick near Brookville.

Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*)—Common migrant. I noted it a number of times in the White Water valley near Brookville.

Solitary Sandpiper (*Totanus solitarius*)—Common migrant. I saw it several times near Brookville.

Willet (*Symphemia semipalmata*)—Rare. Ed. R. Quick has a specimen in his collection taken in Franklin county.

Western Willet (*Symphemia semipalmata inornata*)—Rare. Amos W. Butler has a specimen in his collection taken in Franklin county.

Bartramian Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*)—Rare migrant. The only Franklin county record I have is from Dr. Rufus Haymond in 1869.

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*)—Common summer resident along our rivers and creeks throughout the county. I have a set of four eggs collected by my brother, John C. Honecker, at the mouth of Wolf creek in June, 1905.

Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius longirostris*)—Very rare. The only Franklin county record I have is from Dr. Rufus Haymond in 1869. I doubt if it has been observed in recent years.

Golden Plover (*Charadrius dominicus*)—Rare. I saw three in May, 1905, near Brookville.

Killdeer (*Aegialitis vocifera*)—Very common resident the year round. Known to everybody by its call-note of "Killdeer, Killdeer." I have a set of four eggs taken by me near Brookville.

Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)—Rare. Dr. Rufus Haymond observed it in 1869 in Franklin county. I saw one in Chicago, Illinois, October 10, 1911, labeled "Metamora, Indiana."

Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*)—Common resident throughout the year. A mounted male and a set of twelve eggs in my cabinet from near Brookville. The quail is not as numerous as it should be.

Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*)—Rare resident, formerly abundant. A male mounted for me by Dr. F. F. Barnes, and a set of ten in my collection, taken near Spokane, Washington.

Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*)—Rare, or nearly extinct. Amos W. Butler tells us that some were killed in Salt Creek township in 1885 and 1886.

Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*)—Very rare, and nearly

extinct. My father, Mr. Louis Honecker, told me that when he was a young man, some sixty years ago, wild pigeons could be seen by countless millions, and sold in the New York market at six cents per dozen. The largest flock I ever saw was twenty-eight specimens near St. Peters, Franklin county, October 21, 1897. The last wild pigeon I saw in the county was on November 12, 1910, about two miles west of Mt. Carmel. This pigeon is a bird of the past. Ed. R. Quick has a few specimens in his collection.

Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*)—Very common throughout the county the entire year. The winter of 1908-9, while on a business trip for the Ben. F. Winan's Printery, of Brookville, I saw near Cedar Grove, a flock of several hundred in a lot where a number of hogs were being fed.

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)—Common in summer, and sometimes seen in mild winters. A set of two eggs is in my collection taken by my brother, John C. Honecker, near Oak Forest.

Black Vulture (*Catharista atrata*)—Not as common as the Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*), but its habits are similar. A set of two eggs I collected near Brookville, are in my cabinet.

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*)—Rare. Dr. Rufus Haymond reported it in 1869. I saw two at Stavestown, which is a suburb of Brookville, on September 23, 1903, and one in the collection of George Sutter, taxidermist, of Hamilton, Ohio, which was taken near Mt. Carmel many years ago.

Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*)—Rare. I have one egg taken by John Lohrey near my former home on Wolf creek in 1903.

Marsh Hawk (*Circus hudsonius*)—The last few years of my residence in Franklin county this useful hawk was becoming more abundant than in former years. I have a set of five eggs taken near Young's, also a female presented to me by Henry Amrhein of the same locality.

Sharp-skinned Hawk (*Accipiter velox*)—Rare, and a blessing to the farmers of Franklin county that it is, for were it more common, woe to their young poultry. My brother, John C. Honecker, once brought me a fine male, which I have now mounted in my collection, and I have a set of five eggs taken by me near Oak Forest.

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)—Common resident, and I regret to say so, for what I have said of the last bird applies to this and the next species; it is the most destructive hawk in Franklin county. A set of four eggs is in my collection, from Ed. R. Quick, taken near Brookville.

American Goshawk (*Accipiter atricapillus*)—Rare winter visitor. Ed.

R. Quick reports it from Brookville in January, 1881. This is the only record I have from the county.

Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*)*—Common resident throughout the year and all over the county. A mounted male and a set of two eggs which I took April 3, 1894, near Brookville, are now in my collection.

Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*)—Not as common as the Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*), but its habits are the same. I took a set of four eggs near Metamora, April 18, 1894.

Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo latissimus*)—Resident, most common in spring and fall. A mounted male and two eggs are in my collection from Oak Forest, May 2, 1906.

American Rough-legged Hawk (*Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*)—Rare. I have a mounted male taken by me near Brookville, January 5, 1887. Amos W. Butler has a few specimens in his collection, obtained the same winter. I have a set of two eggs collected at Hudson bay.

Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)—Rare winter visitor. In the winter of 1906-7 I noted one for several days along Wolf creek, and a few days later I saw two near Metamora. A number have been taken in the county, but I have no record of the dates. I have a set of eggs taken near Merced, California, in 1889.

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)—Rare visitor. Amos W. Butler tells us of a nest about five miles west of Brookville along the White Water river which was used by them for many years. I was unable to find this nest, although on several occasions I saw bald eagles in that locality. I have a set of two eggs in my cabinet from Jacksonville, Florida, taken December 26, 1907.

Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*)—Rare resident. An egg in the state museum with the following label "A. O. U. No. 356. Duck Hawk (*Falco peregrinus anatum*). This egg was collected, May 2, 1906, near Laurel, Indiana. No. of eggs in set, 2; incubation, begun; identity, female shot; nest, on a large rock, lined with bones and feathers. Collected and presented by Jos. F. Honecker, Oak Forest, Franklin Co., Ind." The other egg is still in the writer's cabinet. So far as I am able to learn, this is the only set of eggs ever taken in the county.

Pigeon Hawk (*Falco columbarius*)—Rare migrant. My note book records that I saw but five of these hawks in the county. Dr. Rufus Hammond reported it in 1869. I recently obtained a set of four beautiful eggs from Walter Raine, of Toronto, Canada.

* The Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*), a fifteen-page bulletin, published by the author, Jos. F. Honecker, Spokane, Washington.

American Sparrow Hawk (*Falco sparverius*)—Common resident throughout the year and all over the county. I have a pair mounted and a set of six eggs taken by me near Oak Forest, May 2, 1902.

American Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus carolinensis*)—Common spring and fall migrant. Ed. R. Quick reports them a number of times along the White Water river in the winter of 1880-81. I have a set of two eggs in my cabinet which I obtained at Lafayette, Indiana, in the spring of 1893.

American Barn Owl (*Strix pratincola*)—Rare visitor. I have a male mounted in my collection taken near Cedar Grove in 1905. Amos W. Butler reports one near Brookville, October 25, 1883.

American Long-eared Owl (*Asio wilsonianus*)—Rare summer resident; more numerous in winter. I noted it several times along Wolf creek, and Henry Amrhein once brought me an adult male which he obtained near Oak Forest, which is now in my collection.

Short-eared Owl (*Asio accipitrinus*)—Rare resident. Dr. Rufus Haymond was the first to report it from the county, one taken November 8, 1878. My note book tells me of only four specimens, one of which I have now mounted in my collection, also a set of four eggs.

Barred Owl (*Syrnium nebulosum*)—Rare resident in the Whitewater Valley. I only saw but one when I was about ten years old. I shot it in a large woods, about three-quarters of a mile from home, and was anxious to keep it as a pet, but after a desperate fight I was obliged to kill it after obtaining several severe wounds from its talons. A set of two eggs in my cabinet came from Mt. Carmel, Illinois, March 10, 1904.

Great Gray Owl (*Scotiaptex cinerea*)—Accidental winter visitor. I never saw the great gray owl in Franklin county, but Ed. R. Quick reports the capture of one many years ago. I find this owl quite numerous near Spokane, Washington.

Saw-whet Owl (*Nyctala acadica*)—Rare. The only specimen I saw is one in the collection of Ed. R. Quick, but I don't know if it was taken in Franklin county or not. Dr. Rufus Haymond reports one April 29, 1883.

Screech Owl (*Megascops asio*)—Abundant resident throughout the county. O could I once more listen to the moaning cry of the little screech owl all night, among the hills of dear old Franklin county, what a pleasure would that be to me. A set of four eggs in my cabinet were taken by me from an old apple tree on the farm of Ed. R. Quick near Brookville, April 13, 1905.

Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*)—Common resident all over the county throughout the year. Henry Amrhein presented me with a fine male

which I now have mounted; it was taken near Oak Forest, where I found a set of two eggs. This is the other owl whose song I love to hear.

Snowy Owl (*Nyctea nyctea*)—Rare, irregular winter visitor. Ed. R. Quick, of Brookville, and Joseph Munchel, of Cedar Grove, each have one mounted in their collections. I saw six of these beautiful owls near Oak Forest, December 15, 1905, and eighteen near Metamora, December 18, 1907. One egg from Alaska in my cabinet.

American Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula caparoch*)—Accidental winter visitor. Ed. R. Quick reports it from Franklin county, January, 1878.

Carolina Paroquet (*Conurus carolinensis*)—I fear this beautiful little parrot became extinct in Franklin county years ago, as the last one reported from Brookville was in 1835.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)—Common summer resident. The rain crow, as this bird is usually called, is a most beneficial bird to agriculture. A set of two eggs in my cabinet from Oak Forest.

Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*)—I once shot a black-bill, mistaking it for a squirrel. It is equal as beneficial as its relative, the yellow-billed.

Belted Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*)—Winter and summer resident, found along the rivers and creeks all over the county. I once dug out a nest in a sand-bank on the farm of Ed. R. Quick near Brookville along the White Water river, from which I secured seven eggs which are now in my collection. This nest was eight feet from the bank, and four feet under the ground.

Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*)—This king of woodpecker's, like the Carolina Paroquet (*Conurus carolinensis*), is a bird of the past in Franklin county. The only record I have is that of Dr. Rufus Haymond, who speaks of it as a former resident of Bath and Springfield townships, in 1869. My brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Seipel, told me that when near Chewelah, Washington, the summer of 1912, they observed this woodpecker in small flocks, but as I have not seen any of the specimens I am of the opinion that it was the Pileated Woodpecker (*Ceophlæus pileatus*), which is very numerous in the northwest, and somewhat similar to the ivory-bill.

Hairy Woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus*)—Common resident.

Downy Woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens*)—Common resident. A set of five eggs from an apple tree on the farm of Ed. R. Quick, near Brookville, are in my cabinet.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*)—Rare migrant and winter resident.

Pileated Woodpecker (*Ceophlœus pileatus*)—Rare if it occurs at all in Franklin county. This noble woodpecker is another bird on the list of extermination. Amos W. Butler, in 1897, says that it is about thirty years ago that the last one was reported in the county. I have a set of five eggs taken about three-quarters of a mile from Spoke, Washington, May 2, 1913, on the banks of the Spokane river.

Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*)—Common resident, remaining all winter if the food supply is abundant, no matter how mild or severe the weather may be. Every one is familiar with the common "Red-head" as they are generally called, so I need not introduce them. I have a set of seven eggs in my cabinet from near Oak Forest.

Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*)—Common resident. I found many nests of these woodpeckers, but was unable to secure the eggs.

Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*)—Very common resident, and the best known and the most abundant of all our woodpeckers; the school-boys call them the "Yellow-hammer." A set of seven eggs in my collection which I took from an apple tree on the farm of Ed. R. Quick, of Brookville.

Chuck-Will's Widow (*Antrostomus carolinensis*)—The only specimen of this bird I ever found in Franklin county was on April 3, 1906, when I was plowing on the farm of Ed. R. Quick near Brookville, it was sitting beside an egg, which is now in my cabinet; the horses nearly stepped on it before it took wing.

Whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus vociferus*)—Common summer resident. This is another bird whose night-song I dearly love to hear. A beautiful set of two eggs in my collection presented to me by Adam Kuntz, taken along Snail creek a few years ago.

Night Hawk (*Chordeiles virginianus*)—Common fall migrant. I am not aware that it breeds in Franklin county, but I know it to breed on the gravel roofs on some of the tall buildings in Spokane, Washington, where it is common. This is the bird we see especially in the fall flying in ziz-zaz lines generally at sun-set. Two eggs from the roof of the Y. M. C. A. building, Spokane, Washington, are in my cabinet.

Chimney Swift (*Chætura pelagica*)—Common summer resident. I will copy the following which I had written for the *American Ornithology*, June, 1902, Worcester, Massachusetts, page 164: "A queer incident that came to my notice was on June 2, 1901. While strolling through a pasture, I observed a bird fly to the ground and disappear. I recognized it as the

chimney swift and, being anxious to know what had become of it, I at once went to the spot and found an old well about fifteen or eighteen feet deep above water. About ten feet from the ground was the bird resting on a nest with four eggs. I have never heard of a similar circumstance before."

Ruby-throated Humming Bird (*Trochilus colubris*)—Common summer resident. I have a most beautiful nest and a set of two eggs in my collection which I took on the farm of Ed. R. Quick, near Brookville, from an elm tree about five feet from the ground and about fifteen feet from the railroad track.

Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*)—Common summer resident. Four eggs in my cabinet from Oak Forest.

Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*)—Common summer resident. My brother, John C. Honecker, collected a set of four eggs for me at his home at Wolf creek.

Phœbe (*Sayornis phœbe*)—Common summer resident. Four eggs, in the writer's collection.

Wood Pewee (*Contopus virens*)—A common summer resident. Three eggs in my cabinet from Brookville.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*)—Rare migrant.

Green-crested Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*)—Rare summer resident. Breeds.

Traill's Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*)—Rare summer resident.

Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*)—Common migrant.

Prairie Horned Lark (*Otocoris alpestris praticola*)—Rare summer resident. Amos W. Butler found them breeding in June, 1891.

Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*)—A common beautiful and well-known bird resident all over the county. Four eggs in my cabinet from Oak Forest.

American Crow (*Corvus americanus*)—Very common.

Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)—Rare, but regular, migrant. Five eggs in my cabinet from Rochester, New York.

Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*)—Common summer resident. I will copy the following interesting article which I wrote for the *American Ornithology*, June, 1902: "A COWBIRDS' NEST.—As ornithologists and all bird students think and believe that the cowbird will build no nest, but always lays in the nests of other birds, I am glad to give the results of my experiments. In order to get the desired results, in the spring of 1899 I secured a pair of cowbirds and placed them in a large cage, cared well for them, and supplied them with plenty of nesting material. To my surprise the female built a nest, layed four eggs, hatched them and reared the young, and on July 28th

young and old were all given their freedom. This will show that the cow-bird will build a nest and care for its young in captivity, which in its wild life it has never been known to do." To assert the matter still more, I obtained several females in the breeding season, and upon dissecting them I found from three to five eggs in different stages of development in their oviduct. So far as known, I am the first and only ornithologist to place this before the public.

Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phœniceus*)—Abundant summer resident. I collected four eggs near Oak Forest.

Meadow Lark (*Sturnella magna*)—Common resident. Five eggs obtained from Ed. R. Quick of Brookville.

Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*)—Common summer resident. Four eggs in my cabinet from Oak Forest.

Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*)—This, one of our most beautiful birds, is a common summer resident. Breeds.

Rusty Blackbird (*Scolecophagus carolinus*)—I never saw this bird in Franklin county, but Amos W. Butler noted it several times at Brookville.

Bronzed Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*)—Very common summer resident. I well remember in springtime while I was plowing on the farm of Ed. R. Quick near Brookville, hundreds—I should have said thousands—followed me all day long, picking up the worms and grubs that the plow turned to view. I have a fine set of five eggs taken near Brookville.

Purple Finch (*Carpodacus purpureus*)—Rare migrant.

American Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*)—Rare winter resident. Dr. Rufus Haymond reported it in 1869 and Ed. R. Quick and Amos W. Butler the winter of 1882-3 at Brookville. I noted it the winter of 1905-6 near Oak Forest.

White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*)—Rare in winter. I saw one December 28, 1907, at Brookville.

Redpoll (*Acanthis linaria*)—Irregular winter visitor. Dr. C. R. Case observed a number February 10, 1881, at Brookville.

American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*)—Common summer and winter resident. They used to nest in my door-yard on Wolf creek.

Pine Siskin (*Spinus pinus*)—Common winter resident. I found a number nearly every winter along the White Water river.

Snowflake (*Plectrophenax nivalis*)—Rare in winter, when it was reported by Dr. Rufus Haymond and Dr. C. R. Case, December, 1880.

Lapland Longspur (*Calcarius lapponicus*)—Rare in winter, when I noted a few near Brookville. March 3, 1907.

Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecætes gramineus*)—Common from March to November.

English Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)—A common pest and a public nuisance, found all over the county, and at all seasons.

Savanna Sparrow (*Ammodramus sandwichensis savanna*)—I found this sparrow quite rare, but Amos W. Butler noted it in small flocks near Brookville.

Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum passerinus*)—Common resident, becoming more numerous each year.

LeConte's Sparrow (*Ammodramus leconteii*)—Rare migrant. One in the collection of Amos W. Butler which he shot four miles west of Brookville along the railroad track March 12, 1884.

Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*)—Very common summer resident. The most beautiful set of this bird's eggs I ever saw I obtained from Adam Kuntz of Snail creek, near Oak Forest, four in number, June 6, 1908.

White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)—Common in summer.

White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)—Common spring and fall migrant.

Tree Sparrow (*Spizella monticola*)—Common winter resident.

Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella socialis*)—Common summer resident. It is familiarly called "chippy." A set of four greenish spotted eggs in my cabinet from Wolf creek, near Oak Forest.

Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*)—Common summer resident. Breeds.

Slate-colored Junco (*Junco hyemalis*)—Common winter resident.

Song Sparrow (*Melospiza fasciata*)—Common winter and summer resident. Breeds.

Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*)—Rare. Ed. R. Quick, of Brookville, John W. Shorten and Dr. Frank W. Langdon, of Cincinnati, obtained specimens near Brookville.

Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*)—Rare summer resident.

Fox Sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*)—Common spring and fall migrant.

Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*)—Common summer and winter resident. Four eggs in my cabinet from Oak Forest.

Cardinal Grosbeak (*Cardinalis cardinalis*)—Common summer and winter resident. Every one in Franklin county knows the cardinal by its common name of "red-bird."

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Habia ludoviciana*)—This beautiful bird is a rare summer resident. A male is in the collection of Ed. R. Quick.

Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*)—Common summer resident. Breeds.

Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*)—Common summer resident. Breeds.

Scarlet Tanager (*Piranga erythromelas*)—This beautiful tanager is a rare summer resident in Franklin county. I found but one nest, with four eggs, near Oak Forest, which are now in my cabinet.

Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*)—More common summer resident than scarlet tanager.

Purple Martin (*Progne subis*)—Common summer resident in some localities, while in other places it is not found at all. It breeds in bird-houses put up for them, and I always had a number in my dooryard every summer. Six eggs in my collection from my home near Brookville.

Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon lunifrons*)—Common years ago, but now rare in the greater part of the county. Breeds in colonies. The last nesting site I know of was near St. Peter's, which I visited in June, 1901.

Barn Swallow (*Chelidon erythrogaster*)—Abundant summer resident.

Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*)—Rare summer resident. Ed. R. Quick reports seeing them years ago in Franklin county.

Bank Swallow (*Clivicola riparia*)—Common summer resident. About one hundred or more nested every season in a sand bank along the White-water river near Brookville on the Ed. R. Quick farm, where I secured a set of six eggs for my collection.

Rough-winged Swallow (*Steligidopteryx serripennis*)—Rare summer resident.

Cedar Wawwing (*Ampelis cedrorum*)—Abundant summer resident. Ed. R. Quick has a pair mounted in his collection, he also kindly presented me with a set of four eggs.

Northern Shrike (*Lanius borealis*)—Rare and irregular winter visitor. A male is in my collection, which I took December 28, 1903.

Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)—Rare summer resident. I have a male and four eggs taken near Oak Forest, May 3, 1905.

Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*)—Common summer resident.

Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*)—Rare summer resident. A few specimens have been taken at Brookville by Rolla Rockafellar and Amos W. Butler.

Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*)—Summer resident. I once found a nest with four young near Oak Forest.

Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*)—Common summer resident.

Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*)—Spring and fall migrant.

White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo noveboracensis*)—Common summer resident. I found it breeding near Oak Forest.

Black and White Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*)—Common summer resident. I found its nest near Brookville several times.

Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*)—Rare summer resident. I have taken a set of five eggs near Brookville.

Worm-eating Warbler (*Helminthus vermivorus*)—Common in summer. I found a nest with four eggs along Blue creek, May 2, 1903.

Blue-winged Warbler (*Helminthophila pinus*)—Common summer resident. I found twenty-one nests in five seasons near Oak Forest.

Golden-winged Warbler (*Helminthophila chrysoptera*)—Irregular summer resident. I never found this warbler in Franklin county, but Ed. R. Quick and Amos W. Butler reported it a number of times.

Nashville Warbler (*Helminthophila ruficapilla*)—Rare migrant. I noted three near Brookville, April 15, 1904.

Orange-crowned Warbler (*Helminthophila celata*)—Rare migrant. This is the rarest of all the warblers in Indiana.

Tennessee Warbler (*Helminthophila peregrina*)—Common spring and fall migrant.

Parula Warbler (*Compsothlypis americana*)—Rare in summer, but I found four nests in 1905, along Blue creek.

Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*)—Rare in summer. I saw two near Brookville a few years ago.

Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica æstiva*)—The beautiful little yellow warbler is the best known and most abundant summer resident of all the warblers in Franklin county.

Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica cærulescens*)—Common spring and fall migrant. I have noted a large number each season near Oak Forest and Brookville.

Myrtle Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*)—Abundant resident, some winters quite common.

Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica maculosa*)—I have found the pretty magnolia warbler a common migrant in the White Water valley, although some seasons quite rare.

Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica rara*)—Common summer resident. I found it numerous at Oak Forest a number of years.

Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pennsylvanica*)—A common migrant some years, others rare. I noted it a number of times near Brookville.

Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*)—My observation shows this warbler to be a rare spring migrant and more common in fall.

Black-poll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*)—An irregular migrant, usually rare, but some seasons common. I saw four, May 17, 1904, at Brookville.

Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica blackburniæ*)—This most pretty of all the warblers found in the United States is a regular migrant.

Sycamore Warbler (*Dendroica dominica albilora*)—I found this warbler a common summer resident along the White Water valley as far north as Brookville. Amos W. Butler gives us an interesting account of the nidification and ovipositing of this warbler, finding a nest in May, 1880.—“Birds of Indiana,” page 1067.

Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*)—A well known and common migrant. I found it abundant at Oak Forest.

Pine Warbler (*Dendroica vigorsii*)—Rare migrant. I never saw this warbler in Franklin county, but Amos W. Butler reports it in the White Water valley, especially near Brookville.

Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*)—Rare spring and fall migrant.

Oven Bird (*Seiurus aurocapillus*)—Common summer resident.

Water Thrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*)—I have taken one specimen near Brookville, April 17, 1894.

Louisiana Water Thrush (*Seiurus motacilla*)—Rare summer resident.

Kentucky Warbler (*Geothlypis formosa*)—Common summer resident.

Mourning Warbler (*Geothlypis philadelphia*)—One reported from Brookville by Amos W. Butler, May 7, 1881.

Maryland Yellow-throat (*Geothlypis trichas*)—Common summer resident throughout the county.

Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*)—Common summer resident. I well remember when I was a small boy in Franklin county, I used to call this warbler the “crazybird,” on account of its peculiar manner of flight.

Hooded Warbler (*Sylvania mitrata*)—Rare summer resident. Ed. R. Quick showed me the first hooded warbler near Brookville, in 1906, since then I noted quite a number along the White Water river.

Canadian Warbler (*Sylvania canadensis*)—Common spring and fall migrant.

American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*)—Common summer resident. Along the White Water river I found it breeding quite often.

American Pipit (*Anthus pennsylvanicus*)—Rare spring and fall migrant.

Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottus*)—Rare summer resident. The summer of 1910 I found four nests along Wolf creek.

Cat Bird (*Galeoscoptes carolinensis*)—Very common summer resident.

Brown Thrasher (*Harporhynchus rufus*)—Common summer resident.

Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*)—Common summer resident.

Bewick's Wren (*Thryothorus bewickii*)—Common summer resident.

House Wren (*Troglodytes ædon*)—Common summer resident.

Winter Wren (*Troglodytes hyemalis*)—Common migrant and winter resident. Breeds.

Short-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus stellaris*)—Amos W. Butler secured two about three miles from Brookville. September, 1897. I never saw this wren in Franklin county.

Long-billed Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*)—Rare summer resident. I have taken a set of six eggs from a nest near Oak Forest, and found four other empty nests within sixteen feet, which I think were all built by the same pair of birds.

Brown Creeper (*Certhia familiaris americana*)—Rare and irregular resident. Some seasons, especially in the fall, I have observed quite a number of these creepers.

White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*)—Very common resident at all seasons. I once found a nest in a hollow beech tree, but instead of finding a set of eggs as I expected, my hand came in contact with a huge black snake, which had evidently feasted on the eggs or young, and, after cutting an opening on a level with the nest, I soon dealt the death blow to Mr. Snake with my pocket knife, and put him out of the oological collecting business. Two weeks later I again visited the nest and found five eggs which are now in my cabinet: the same birds laid a third set of five eggs and reared the young.

Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*)—Rare migrant, as I only saw a few in April, 1903.

Tufted Titmouse (*Parus bicolor*)—Common throughout the year. I noted a number every winter about our yard at Wolf creek.

Chickadee (*Parus atricapillus*)—More abundant throughout the year than its relative, the tufted titmouse (*parus bicolor*). A set of six eggs are in my cabinet from Oak Forest.

Golden-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*)—Rare spring and fall migrant.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*)—Rare winter resident.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila cærulea*)—Common summer resident. William Becker, Jr., of Oak Forest, once presented me with a nest

of this bird, which he thought was that of the ruby-throated hummingbird (*Trochilus colubris*), which it resembles very much excepting its larger size.

Wood Thrush (*Turdus mustelinus*)—Very common summer resident.

Wilson's Thrush (*Turdus fuscescens*)—Very rare. I never saw the veery, as this bird is usually called, in Franklin county, and Amos W. Butler says it is one of the rarest birds, only one having been noted in twenty years.

Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Turdus aliciae*)—Very rare.

Olive-backed Thrush (*Turdus ustulatus swainsonii*)—Common spring and fall migrant.

Hermit Thrush (*Turdus aonalaschkæ pallasii*)—Common spring and fall migrant.

American Robin (*Merula migratoria*)—Very common throughout the year.

Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*)—Common throughout the year.

In concluding this article on "Franklin County Ornithology," I wish to express my sincere thanks to all my Franklin county friends for the many kindnesses they have bestowed upon me in assisting me in the quest of my favorite study, and it is most gratifying to me to note that so many are interested in this line of work. I have spent many hours studying birds and have never regretted the time, work or money I spent, for what I sowed I am now reaping, and if there were not a single dollar in it, the pleasure it gave me is well worth ten-fold the work I have done.

I am really proud of the fact that I am a "Hoosier" and a native of Franklin county. I hope that these few meager notes will be interesting.

Spokane, Washington.

CHAPTER XXI.

SIDELIGHTS ON FRANKLIN COUNTY HISTORY.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

The history of Franklin county covers more than a century and during that time there had been many towns platted which never materialized. In the list of towns which is here given there are some which are now within the limits of Fayette and Union counties and a few which have been recorded without any date or location. Many of these towns have changed their names and in many instances the town is locally known by a name which the postoffice department never recognized. In other cases the name of a church gradually became the local name for the town. There may be other towns which have been platted that are not in this list and there are a few cross-roads hamlets still in existence which have never been platted. The following list is taken from the plat book in the recorder's office in Brookville:

Andersonville—May 24, 1829; section 10, township 12, range 11; Thomas G. Anderson.

Bath—July 27, 1815; section 14, township 10, range 2; James McKinney.

Brookville—August 8, 1808; section 20, township 9, range 2; Amos Butler and Jesse B. Thomas.

Buena Vista—July 18, 1848; section 35, township 12, range 13; William Pruett.

Buncombe—July 11, 1851; section 20, township 9, range 2; Andrew R. McCleery.

Butler's Run—June 10, 1859; section 20, township 9, range 2; William W. Butler.

Ceylon—November 11, 1837; section 10, township 12, range 11; Fletcher Tevis.

Connersville—March 4, 1813; section 25, township 14, range 12; John Conner.

Darlington.

Dunlapville—No date; John Dunlap.

Edinburg—November 18, 1833; section 23, township 8, range 1: John W. Hancock and wife, William Ramey and wife, Joseph Stevens and wife, John Pursell and wife.

Enochsburg—March 12, 1836; section 10, township 10, range 11; Woodson Clark, Enoch Abrahams.

Fairfield—October 11, 1815; section 21, township 10, range 2; James Wilson, Thomas Osborn, George Johnson, Hugh Abernathy.

Ferona—August 5, 1818; Obadiah and Philemon Estes.

Franklin—January 1, 1838; section 30, township 11, range 13; William Alley.

Greensburg—July 23, 1816; section 10, township 12, range 13; John Naylor, James Sherwood.

Hamburg—April 27, 1864; section 24, township 11, range 11; Wesley Marlin.

Huntersville—February 25, 1841; section 19, township 10, range 12; Henry Myrose, Henry Colmin, Henry Shultz.

Laurel—November 30, 1836; section 9, township 12, range 12; James Conwell.

Lebanon—September 11, 1819; section 8, township 9, range 1; Peter VanDyke, Henry Groober.

Metamora—March 20, 1838; section 36, township 12, range 12; David Mount, William Holland.

Mixersville—March 18, 1846; section 36, township 10, range 1; William Mixer.

Mount Auburn—February 25, 1850; section 9, township 12, range 12; Francis A. Conwell.

Mt. Carmel—February 2, 1832; section 27, township 11, range 1; Jacob Fausett.

New Trenton—December 31, 1816; section 32, township 8, range 1; Samuel Rockafellar, Ralph Wildridge.

New Washington—August 17, 1812; Thomas Madden, John Maclin.

Oldenburg—July 10, 1837; section 4, township 10, range 12; John H. Ronnebaum, Henry Rauspohl.

Palestine—October 9, 1849; section 30, township 9, range 1; Paul Holiday.

Peppertown—August 29, 1859; section 15, township 11, range 12; John Koerner.

Raymond—July 27, 1903; section 2, township 9, range 1; William C. O'Byrne.

Rochester—September 30, 1837; section 13, township 8, range 2; John Ward.

Sabina—Section 33, township 12, range 12; Samuel Goodwin.

Saint Bernard—July 1, 1869; section 1, township 10, range 11; Bernard Kamps.

Saint Peters—August 15, 1853; section 25, township 9, range 3; Maurice de St. Palais.

Scipio—December 29, 1826; section 36, township 9, range 1; Paul Clover, Joseph Alyeer.

Somerset—October 22, 1816; section 9, township 12, range 12; James and Edward Toner.

South Gate—September 2, 1850; section 35, township 8, range 2; Richard Wood.

Springfield—December 31, 1816; section 9, township 9, range 1; William Snodgrass.

Union—September 14, 1816; section 13, township 9, range 2; Ebenezer Howe.

West Union—September 22, 1818; William Goe, Eli Adams.

SOME DEFUNCT TOWNS.

Of the forty platted towns in the above list, there are only twenty-seven now in existence in the county. Three, Connersville, Bath and Dunlapville, were in Franklin county until the organization of Fayette (1819) and Union (1821). Three other towns in the list, Darlington, New Washington and West Union, are not located in the plat book, but it is thought that all three were in the territory north of the present limits of Franklin county. Five towns, Feron, Franklin, St. Bernard, Lebanon and Sabina, have totally disappeared. Franklin seems to be the only one of these which ever had more than a house or two in it, although St. Bernard enumerated a saw-mill and a saloon among its industries in the early seventies. Ceylon evidently died a natural death shortly after its birth, since twelve years after it appeared on the scene of action, Thomas G. Anderson brought a new town into existence on the same site and named it in honor of himself. Buncombe and Butler's Run were platted apparently as additions to Brookville and both have long since been swallowed up in incorporations of the town of Brookville or turned into pasture lands. This leaves twenty-seven towns in the county

which have been platted, and their history is recorded with that of the township in which they are situated.

There are a number of towns or villages which have never been platted, but many of them have played as prominent a part in their respective communities as those which have been honored by being recorded in the plat book. Chief among these may be mentioned Haymond, Oak Forest, Blue Creek, Coulter's Corner, Sharptown, Rockdale, Highland Center, Yung and Kokomo.

A general discussion of the towns of the county should make mention of the many towns with two or more names. In Bath township there are two hamlets which have been known as Bath, and to add to the confusion there was another village by the same name across the line in Union county. The village of Coulter's Corner was called Bath, and when the railroad was built through Bath township in 1903 a town was laid out on it a mile and a half east of the Bath township Bath and it was called Bath, or New Bath, while Coulter's Corner had to be satisfied with being called Old Bath. The United States postoffice department never allows two postoffices of the same name in a state, and this fact accounts for the multiplicity of names enjoyed by various towns of Franklin county. The following towns have double cognomens: Mt. Carmel (Sentinel), Edinburg (Drewersburg), Palestine (Wynn), Rochester (Cedar Grove), Union (Whitcomb), Haymond (St. Marys), Highland Center (Knecht), Scipio (Philanthropy), Blue Creek (Klemme's Corner), Peoria (Ingleside), Blooming Grove (Greensburg, or Greensboro, or Greenbrier), Metamora (Duck Creek Crossing), and Laurel (Conwell's Mills).

Franklin county has never boasted of a city, Brookville being the only town which has ever had a population that might justify it being made a city. In fact, there have never been but five towns in the county incorporated, Brookville, Oldenburg, Laurel, Mt. Carmel and Cedar Grove. One noticeable feature of the towns of the county is the fact that so few of them are on a railroad. The Big Four has Laurel, Metamora, Brookville, Cedar Grove and New Trenton; the Chesapeake & Ohio passes through Bath, Raymond and Peoria; the Chicago division of the Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati & St. Louis touches only one town in the county, Huntersville.

BALTIMORE, A PAPER TOWN OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The opening of the White Water canal was the cause of many paper towns springing into existence along its banks. By paper town is meant one which seldom if ever passed beyond the plat stage and the subsequent

flamboyant description of the proposed town in the papers when its lots were opened for sale. Franklin county has been the scene of more than one paper town during the century of its history, but probably no town of the county was ever pictured in more glowing terms than that laid out by James Conwell in 1836, and advertised in the *Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette* of November 3, 1836. This town was located in Laurel township near the present town of that name. The description, with its surplus adjectives, vivid pictures and extravagant language, is given as it appeared in the above paper:

"The subscriber hereby gives notice that he will expose at public sale on the 29th and 30th days of November, next, three hundred lots in the town of Baltimore, situated on White Water River, Franklin county, Indiana. For many years past, the subscriber has been urgently solicited to lay off a town at this point, and dispose of lots; but has always heretofore refused on the ground of his irreconcilable aversion to trifling country villages, whose population is too frequently composed of the idle, dissolute, and intemperate portions of the community. But believing that since the passage of the internal improvement bill, there are conferred upon this site, in addition to the universally acknowledged natural advantages it possesses, others that will render it a point of great importance for business of every kind, and secure the erection of a town not surpassed by many in the state, he has become convinced that it is his duty to open the way for the accommodation of the country, and to meet the eager wishes of the numerous applicants who are desirous of establishing themselves, at so eligible a spot. Baltimore has heretofore been extensively known by the name of Conwell's Mills, and for many years has been a place of considerable business. The valuable mill property, carding and fulling machinery, tannery, and extensive mercantile establishment, and various mechanic shops, have caused it to be regarded as the centre of business to a large tract of surrounding country. For beauty, fertility of soil, and the advanced state of improvement, this neighborhood is not excelled by any in the state. As regards the salubrity of the proposed site for the town, it is not surpassed by any other in the West.

"During the last sixteen years that the subscriber has resided in this neighborhood, there has been a population of from thirty to sixty souls at this place, and but a single death has occurred during that time. Baltimore is situated on the western side of the west branch of the White Water river. The White Water canal which connects the great national road in the fertile interior of the state with the Ohio river at Lawrenceburg, a branch of which will go to Cincinnati, passes immediately through the town. This canal is already commenced; the whole line will be soon under contract and vigorously

prosecuted to a speedy completion. The proposed site is twelve miles from Connersville, fifteen from Brookville, sixteen from Rushville, twenty-two from Greensburg, fifty-six from Indianapolis, and fifty-five from Cincinnati. Situated on the river and canal, it possesses advantages of water power adequate for every purpose that may be required. At the town and for many miles above it, there is sufficient fall, and at all seasons an abundant supply of water to drive 100 pair of stones.

“When it is considered, that a large body of the most fertile land in the state, densely populated, lies immediately west of this joint; and that, for the greater part of the year, from its entire destitution of mill streams, its inhabitants are compelled to resort to this place, it may readily be conceived, that this is one of the most important points for business, upon the whole line of the canal. Lying, as it does, in the immediate and direct line to market, it already attracts the citizens of a considerable part of Rush and Decatur counties; and this attraction will acquire a much wider range, and extend to many fertile counties further in the interior, north and west, as the place increases in size and importance. Several tributary streams pour into White Water, from the east and from the west, in its vicinity, in the margin of which are prosperous and thriving settlements, which for years, have been dependant upon this point, as their centre of business; along these streams are state and county roads, concentrating at this place, and connecting it with Connersville, Brookville, Oxford, Rushville, Greensburg and other intermediate towns. Of all the necessary materials for building improvements, there is an abundant supply, such as clay, stone, etc. It may be worth while to notice, that the great proposed railroad improvement, so interesting to the West and the South, designed to connect Cincinnati with Charleston, will unquestionably, attract all the business of the northern and western part of the state to the Ohio river, in which event, the White Water canal will be the obvious channel through which this immense trade will pass. In conclusion, it is thought proper to intimate, that, as it has always been the anxious desire of the population, to promote the interests of good morals and sobriety, he designs, in the disposal of this property, to secure, as far as practicable, these great interests, by requiring a pledge from the purchasers, without exception, that the property purchased shall never be used for the establishment of dram shops and distilleries.

“Liberal reservations will be made for the erection of places of worship, seminaries, markets, etc. One-third of the purchase money will be required immediately, or a note with security, will be taken at 90 days; the balance to

be paid at the option of the purchaser any time within three years, with interest from day of sale.

"The subscriber refers to the following gentlemen, who have some knowledge of the country and of himself.

"JAMES CONWELL.

"Messrs. White & Holmes.

" " Taylor & Burton, Philadelphia

" " Bird & Bros.

"Mr. Thomas C. Handy,

" " Henry W. Cooke,

" " George Austin, Baltimore

" " Robert Singleton,

" " William Currin,

"Messrs. Foote & Bowler,

"Mr. John W. Coleman, Cincinnati

"Messrs. Burrows, Hall & Co.

"Conwell's Mills, October 29, 1836."

SLAVERY IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

It is not generally known that slaves were once held in Franklin county, but a perusal of the early records of the county show that they not only existed, but that taxes were paid upon them. Just how many slaves were ever held in the county will probably never be known, since many colored people were held as bond or indentured servants. The Ordinance of 1787 had provided that slavery and involuntary servitude should be forever prohibited from the territory northwest of the Ohio. Several times before 1816 the people tried hard to introduce slavery, and after 1800 the slavery advocates of Indiana territory presented petitions to Congress asking for the suspension of this particular provision. Most of the early settlers of Indiana before 1816 were from Kentucky and slave-holding states, and many of them brought their slaves along with them. It is true that the Constitution of 1816 prohibited slavery, but, notwithstanding this prohibition, the United States census as late as 1820 reported one hundred and ninety slaves in Indiana.

The Franklin county tax duplicate for 1811 reports two slave owners. It is certain that some of the Nobles, Carmichaels, Halls, James, Tyners, Deweeses and Williams held slaves, although it is not known how many. Some

persons of color were buried on the old Tyner farm, later owned by Henry Bruns.

The earliest commissioners' record which has been found (1814) schedules servants of color and free males of color for taxation. In July, 1817, a tax of three dollars was placed "on every free male person of color from the age of twenty-one to fifty-five," and, what is hard to explain, the schedule for that year placed a tax of two dollars "on every bond servant from the age of twelve years upwards." The inference is that the bond servants were also persons of color, although it is not so stated in the tax schedule. As far as is known, no white bond or indentured servants were ever taxed in Indiana. In May, 1818, the commissioners again listed for taxation "every bond servant of twelve years old and upwards," the same to be listed at three dollars per head; by 1819 the tax on bond servants of twelve years and upwards had dropped to one dollar and fifty cents each. Just how long colored people were held either as slaves or bond servants has not been ascertained, but no record is found of their being taxed after 1820.

THE FRANKLIN COUNTY OIL FEVER.

At one time it was thought that Franklin county was in the oil field, and for a year or two there were hopes that oil would be found in paying quantities. In 1905 oil, or what was said to be oil, was found at Stips Hill, near the southern line of Posey township. A company was organized at Stips Hill to sink prospective wells in that vicinity, and in June, 1905, just after it was reported that oil was to be found in the neighborhood of Stips Hill, it was reorganized under the name of the Oil, Gas & Mineral Company. The company issued six thousand shares of stock, which was to be sold at one dollar per share, par value. This was to be used in the sinking of additional wells. The officers of this company were as follows: A. J. Ross, of Andersonville, president; M. J. O'Connell, of Connerville, vice-president; J. J. Reiboldt, of Laurel, treasurer; C. C. Day, of Laurel, secretary.

The oil fever did not subside for a year or more. In the summer of 1905 the local papers had glaring headlines telling of a two-hundred-barrel well which had just been completed on the farm of William Ensweller, near Buena Vista. Oil was undoubtedly found in this well, but, according to the most reliable information obtainable, the oil was found in another well first. Gold mines have been "salted" and copper mines have been "loaded," but it was left for Franklin county ingenuity to "oil" an oil well. One darksome night there was poured into the casing of a dry well at Buena Vista some

bona fide oil and the next morning some of this was dipped out and exhibited to the astonished crowd, which had gathered around the well upon hearing that oil had actually been found. But the bubble soon burst, the stock of the promoting company became valueless, and Buena Vista, Stips' Hill and Andersonville once more assumed the quiet tranquillity of their former days. The oil fever had been cured.

A DUELLO IN BROOKVILLE.

There was a United States military post established at Brookville in 1820, garrisoned by a company of regulars under command of Captain Grovenor. The troops were thought necessary in order to protect the frontier settlements, and especially necessary in view of the fact that the New Purchase had just been opened to settlement. Captain Grovenor was a pompous sort of an individual and estimated the dignity of his position and the importance of his rank at its full value. His duties were not very exacting, for the Indians were peaceable and were getting out of the New Purchase as fast as possible.

Brookville was the metropolis of the White Water valley, and even at that early date its society was very good. It was composed of some of the most distinguished families of the state at the time and their generous hospitality contributed largely toward dispelling the monotony of frontier life. Time passed agreeably enough with Captain Grovenor until he received a slight rebuff one day in regard to some trivial matter of etiquette. This fancied rebuff came from a young man of culture and refinement, Nathaniel French, whose modest shingle proclaimed him to be an attorney-at-law. Probably the deference paid to the Captain's rank and the respect paid to his professional character, may have tinged his social intercourse with a dash of hauteur and, like many another unemployed military hero, made him appear rather more ornamental than useful.

At any rate, Attorney French either underestimated the officer's importance or ignored his pretensions in such a way as to offend him. Unwilling to brook the slightest indignity or insult, and perhaps glad of an opportunity to display his courage and gallantry, the Captain demanded certain acknowledgments and concessions on the part of French, which, being refused, a challenge to adjust the disagreement by a duel was promptly transmitted. French was not especially wedded to that mode of adjusting difficulties, and expressed a preference to give all the satisfaction the Captain desired, according to the prevailing custom of the country—that is to say, by fighting him

with his naked fists; but this was scornfully declined and a meeting insisted upon by the ancient and honorable regulations of the code duello. French accepted the challenge, but, inasmuch as he had never fought a duel, concluded he would investigate the "authorities" on the subject and prepare himself for the meeting without delay. Satisfying himself touching the mode regulating the duello and finding that he had the right to select the weapons, he had chosen stones, distance twenty-five paces, each combatant after throwing a stone to advance one step, and so on until one or the other was knocked down or killed.

This proposition put the Captain in a frenzy, and he declared that it was impossible for a gentleman, especially a military gentleman, to accede to any such outlandish conditions. French contended that, being a civilian, he was unaccustomed to the use of firearms and believed it would be impossible for him to hit an elephant at any distance with a pistol ball, while the use of arms was his adversary's profession, in which he had been drilled and educated, and that this gave him great advantage. With stones there was no advantage to either side; they had been used as weapons from time immemorial, and were recognized by the highest authorities as legitimate, appropriate and most effective; in fact, the first challenge was settled by a stone, and he cited as an authority, to be respected for its antiquity, the case of David, the Hebrew, vs. Goliath, of Gath, B. C. 1063. This was conclusive, but the captain refused satisfaction in that way and he was compelled to content himself without a fight.

THE STORY OF SAMUEL FIELDS.

One of the most interesting incidents in the history of Franklin county is concerned with an old Revolutionary soldier, Samuel Fields, who was the central figure of one of the most picturesque trials the state has ever seen. Condemned to death for the crime with which he was charged, he was reprieved by Governor Ray, who came dashing up on horseback just in time to save the old man's life. He had been sentenced to death by hanging; the gallows was ready to receive him; the fatal hour had arrived; all hope was gone—but the assembled crowd had not reckoned with the dramatic governor. The old man's life was saved; the governor's tragic words, "Here, I give you life," closed a drama that has never been equaled in the state.

The story of Samuel Fields is given here substantially as written by James M. Miller:

"On November 3, 1824, Elizabeth Rariden appeared before Thomas

Flint, a justice of the peace, and filed an affidavit against Samuel Fields, an old Revolutionary soldier, charging him with assault at the house of Temperance Flint. The warrant was placed in the hands of Robert Murphy, son of Squire Samuel Murphy, who resided about one mile south of the Copeland school house, in Bath township on the farm now owned by Isaac Howell, Jr. The constable proceeded to the residence of John Thompson, son-in-law of Fields, who resided about three-quarters of a mile east of the school house I have mentioned, where Fields made his home. Fields refused to accompany the constable, but said he would appear the next morning. Murphy returned to his home and told his father of Fields' determination not to respond until the next morning, and his father said to him: 'Robert, this is your first official act, and if you do not arrest Fields they will say you are a coward and not capable of discharging the duties of your office. If I were you I would return and arrest him.' Acting on his father's advice, and accompanied by John Humphreys and several other neighbors, who had been at a log rolling near his home, he returned. During the absence of the constable, Fields whetted a large butcher knife and stuck it in a crack in a log just inside of the cabin door, and when he saw the constable and posse returning, arose and went to the door, and as Murphy, who was in advance, approached, warned him not to come any nearer or he would be hurt. Murphy advanced, coaxing him to go peaceably, saying, 'Grandpap, you'll go with me, won't you? I have nothing against you. I am only doing my duty as an officer.' There was a large puncheon lying before the door that served as a stoop, and as the constable, still reasoning with him, placed one foot on the puncheon to step up, Fields, holding to the door with his left hand, seized the knife with his right, and, swinging around, thrust the knife in Murphy's left side, cutting a gash from three to four inches long and slammed the door to. Murphy fell mortally wounded. The other members of the posse rushed to his assistance, and, tying a handkerchief around him, raised him up and placed him on a horse and started for his father's house, nearly two miles distant. A messenger was immediately dispatched to Brookville, ten miles off, for Doctor Oliver, who hastened to render any assistance he could, but medical skill could do no good. Murphy died about seven o'clock the morning of the 13th, ten days after receiving the fatal wound, and in a few days his remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at the Franklin church in Fairfield township, amid the tears and lamentations of the entire community. The grand jury, consisting of James Osborn, David Watson, Joseph Schoonover, Henry Fay, Andrew Jackson, James Jones, Nathan Springer, Henry Stater, John Blue, Mathre Karr, Allen Simpson, John Ewing, John Halberstadt, Charles Collett and

Thomas Herndon, met, and, after a careful investigation, found the following indictment:

“We find that the said Samuel Fields, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the Devil, did then and there, on the third day of November, 1824, with a butcher knife worth the sum of 25 cents in his own right hand, thrust, stab, etc., the said Robert Murphy, causing the death of the same.’

“On the 24th day of March, 1825, in the Franklin county court of the third judicial district, Judge Miles C. Eggleston, presiding, with John Hanna and David Mounts, associate judges, prosecuted by Oliver H. Smith, and defended by William T. Morris and John T. McKinney, Samuel Fields was placed on trial for his life, the most damaging testimony being given by his daughter, Mrs. Thompson, who, with tears streaming down her cheeks, told the story of her father’s crime to a jury consisting of the best men of the county, as will be seen by the names of those who comprised it: Thomas G. Noble, Abraham Hollingsworth, John Caldwell, Elijah Corben, Bradberry Cottrell, David Moore, Solomon Allen, Enoch Abraham, John Davis, Lemuel Snow, Matthew Gray and Henry Berry. The trial was hotly contested, the lawyers engaged being able and skilled in their profession. After carefully and patiently weighing the testimony the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree and Judge Eggleston sentenced Fields to be hanged Friday, May 27, 1825.

A PRIMITIVE GALLOWS.

“I hope the reader will pardon the following digression: William Popens, an uncle of the writer, was from New Jersey, and a very warm personal friend of Robert Murphy, the victim of Fields, and, as it was said at that time, ‘if you strike a Jersey you strike a whole community,’ they were so loyal to each other that they never failed to make a common cause of an insult to one of the emigrants that had settled in what was called Jersey, in Bath township. My uncle was determined to witness the execution of the slayer of his friend, and so persistently urged my mother to accompany him, and she finally consented and in due time arrived in Brookville. The fatal hour had come and the sheriff, Robert John, father of Doctor John, good, kind-hearted man, firm in the discharge of his sad and unpleasant duty, began preparations for the execution. The gallows consisted of a large sycamore tree which stood on the river bank west of where Frank Wright’s elevator is now located at the foot of Main street. A large limb extended out

on one side, and all obstructing branches had been removed. The remainder of this primitive gallows consisted of the running gears of a wagon with a platform on it, more like a barrel-rack used by coopers in transporting barrels than anything my mother could compare it to, which was to be drawn from under the prisoner at the proper time. The grave was dug a short distance from the gallows, ready for the victim. The sheriff, with twenty-five deputies armed with flint-lock muskets, with bands of red flannel on their right arms as insignia of authority, marched to the jail on the public square, and, unlocking the padlocks that secured the door, brought the unfortunate man out and placed him in a chair on the platform on the wagon, with his coffin beside him, the guard formed around the wagon and the solemn march to the place of the execution began. On the arrival of the wagon with the prisoner at the scaffold, the crowd separated to let it pass to the proper place under the tree. Uncle seized my mother by the arm and hastened forward to be near as possible to the scaffold. The crowd as it swung around forced them up against the hind wheel of the wagon and, although my mother turned deathly sick, it was impossible for her to turn to the right or left. The minister, John Boffner, an orphan boy, who journeyed from Hardford county, Maryland, to Cincinnati in the same company my mother was in, preached the funeral sermon. One of the hymns sung was 'Show Pity, Lord! Oh Lord, Forgive.'

"The minister completed the services. The sheriff pinioned the arms of the prisoner, readjusted the noose around his neck, placed the black cap on his head ready to be pulled down, and, placing the foot of a small ladder on the platform and the other against the limb of the tree, with tears streaming down his cheeks, ascended and tied the other end of the rope to the limb, and, descending, took his place beside the prisoner with his watch in his hand, and solemnly proclaimed: 'Twenty-three minutes to live.' A man named Walter Rolf drove the horses attached to the wagon and he arose, drew up the lines and cracked his whip; the horses surged forward, causing the wagon to move a little, which tightened the rope, drawing the prisoner up until he sat erect. Just then a shout was raised, 'There is a man coming down the hill.' Those who desired the reprieve of the unhappy man on account of his Revolutionary services and his extreme age, he being seventy-five years old and his head as white as snow, declared it was the governor, while Murphy's friends would not listen to anything like that. It proved to be the governor, who had ridden all the way from Indianapolis on horseback and was dressed in the uniform of a general of the Indiana militia. He made his way through the crowd, ascended the platform and placed in the hands of the condemned man a roll of paper, saying: 'Here, I give you your life.'

"Amid the shouts of approval from those who favored the reprieve and the execrations of those who condemned it, the happy man descended from the gallows and was taken by his friends over near Hamilton, Ohio, where he resided a short time, and removed from there to Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he died. Thus closed the sad drama of a Revolutionary soldier who murdered the only civil officer ever killed in the discharge of his duty in Franklin county. Likewise, the old veteran was the only man ever brought to the gallows in the county."

PRICES THEN AND NOW.

By reference to newspaper files giving the market quotations of different years, the subjoined may be of interest to the reader: In May, 1851, Cincinnati prices were: Cheese, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound; bacon and side meat, also shoulders, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound; butter, 16 cents per pound; tobacco, from 12 to 15 cents per pound; sugar, 6 and 7 cents per pound; salt, \$8.00 per barrel, 22 cents per pound.

In June, 1852, at Brookville, these prices prevailed: Flour, per barrel, \$3.25; corn, per bushel, 22 cents; coffee, 12 cents per pound; sugar, 6 to 8 cents per pound; butter, 12 to 15 cents per pound; eggs, per dozen, 6 cents; hams, per pound, 11 cents; fresh beef, 6 cents; wheat, 55 cents per bushel; potatoes, 45 cents per bushel; lard, per pound, 7 cents; nails, per pound (by the keg), 3 to 4 cents; bar iron, per pound, 3 to 4 cents.

Market quotations in April, 1869, showed the following: Wheat, \$1.45 per bushel; corn, 63 cents; oats, 63 cents; rye, \$1.40; barley, \$2.00; sugar, 11 to 13 cents per pound; clover, 16 cents a pound; timothy seed, \$3.50 per bushel; subscription to the *Brookville American*, \$2.50 per year in advance.

In December of the year last named prices were: Hogs, \$9.75; wheat, \$1.12; new corn, 80 cents; old corn, \$1.00; gold was then quoted at \$1.12, that being before the resumption of specie payment.

The Laurel Woolen Mills of this county in May, 1850, advertised the products of their looms as follows in prices current: "E. Macy & Co., Carding, Fulling and Spinning Wool—make and offer for sale Jeans, blue mixed, $37\frac{1}{2}$ per yard; Jeans, steel, 32 cents; Satinet, 37 to 56 according to color; Cassimere, 62 to 75; White Flannel, 15 to 25; Blankets, per pair, \$2.50."

Prices of the staple articles of the present time (spring of 1915) are as follows: Cut and wire nails, 3 cents per pound; iron bar and rod, 3 cents; coal oil, per gallon, 15 cents for best grades; International Harvesters, \$150 each; good farm wagons, \$90 each; cotton cloth (sheetings), 8 to 13 cents

per yard; calico (prints), 5 to 9 cents; seamless A grain sacks, 24 cents each; sugar, 5 cents per pound; coffee, 20 to 35 cents; tea, 40 to 70 cents per pound; flour, per hundred, \$3 to \$3.25; corn, per bushel, 72 cents; wheat for May delivery, \$1.53; pork, per barrel, \$18 to \$20; cattle, from \$7 to \$8.50 per hundredweight; hogs, \$6.00 to \$7.00.

EARLY MILLS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

In the absence of newspapers covering the early history of the county, it is difficult to ascertain the early history of the grist and saw-mills of Franklin county. That there were many such mills from the earliest history of the county is evidenced from numerous references to them in the records of the county court (1811-17), the commissioners' court (1817-24), and the board of justices (1824-27). In reading these old records it is interesting to note that many of the early roads were laid out with a view of reaching these mills, although in very few instances is their location definitely given.

It has been found that the following men operated either grist or saw-mills, or both, before the state was admitted to the union (December 12, 1816), although the old records state in very few instances whether they were grist or saw-mills. These names are given in the order in which they appear in the records: Amos Butler, John Whitworth, Garner, Hyde, John Ward and John Dunlap (located probably in what is now Union county), Henderson, Nichols (owned by John Dunlap after 1819), Joshua Buller (owned by Henry Fry after 1819), Col. John Miller, John Arnold, John Vance, Joseph D. Clement, Foster, Richardson, Van Meter, Grisler, Gliner, Allen Simpson, Osborne, French, John A. Piatt and Tinbrook and Gregg. Some of these mills were undoubtedly located in what is now Fayette and Union counties, since Franklin extended nine miles farther north into the present Fayette county until 1819 and a similar distance into the present Union until 1821. All of these mills were built along White Water, one of its forks, or on one of the many streams of the county, which would afford ample water power. Those in and near Brookville were the first to use steam power, but the great majority of these first mills were always dependent on water power.

There were other mills which are mentioned in the records at a later date, but it is impossible to determine when they were established. Among those men whose names appear as being mill owners or proprietors prior to 1835, may be mentioned the following: General Rose, Bennett, Jonathan Wright, Samuel Urmston, Thomas Powers, Joseph D. Reed, George Adams

(Wolf creek), Lee & Shroyer, Clendening, James Alley (Pipe creek), Cary, George W. Kimble, Robert W. Halstead, Gideon Jenks, Adam McNeil, Thomas Sherwood (Duck creek), Henry Davis and Girton.

The early mills were very crude affairs and were usually operated only a few months each year. Their owners usually combined farming with their milling and operated their mills on certain days in the week. The establishment of the mills was determined by the density of population, and when it is recalled that the county had between eight and ten thousand people by 1816, it is readily seen why so many mills were established early in the history of the county. As a matter of fact, there were several times as many mills in use in the county one hundred years ago as there are today. The daily output of the first mills was small, and one flouring-mill in the county today turns out a larger amount than the combined output of all the mills of 1815.

SOME INDIAN STORIES CONNECTED WITH FRANKLIN COUNTY AND FRANKLIN COUNTY PEOPLE.

The following episode relates to a family which has been prominent in Franklin county since an early day. Several versions of this tale are to be met with here and there, but none of them seems to have a better foundation than that which is an heirloom in the Stout family, and which runs as follows:

About the year 1620 a Dutch trading vessel, "The Good Hope," bound from Holland to New Amsterdam, stranded on the outer shoals of Sandy Hook. A heavy gale was blowing and the vessel soon went to pieces, under the hammering of the surf, but not before passengers and crew had gotten safely off in the long boats and were landed on the beach. The heavy gale was still at work and here they waited until the wind and sea went down, and then set out in their boat to find the Dutch settlement on Manhattan island. Two of their number, however, were left behind. These were a young burgher of Amsterdam and his eighteen-year-old wife, whose maiden name had been Penelope Van Princess. The man, a consumptive, had suffered severely during the long voyage and the exposure incident to the shipwreck had reduced him to a state bordering onto collapse. When the others began preparations for a new launching, he protested he could bear no further travel until he had recovered something of his strength, and if they were not willing to wait for him a little longer they must leave him where he was. His comrades did their best to dissuade him, finally saying that in any case nothing could induce them to stop longer in that lonely place than strict necessity demanded, because of the great danger from



Stone Age Relics, White Water Valley, Franklin County. Seen in Museum of T. L. Dickerson, Brookville.

Indians, who might at any moment discover their presence and make a murderous descent. But the young man was to be moved no more by alarms than by persuasion. And Penelope, seeing him so resolved, determined, like a faithful wife, to stay and share his fate.

Some of the sailors then made a stretcher of green boughs, on which they carried the invalid across the brook to the bay, on its inner curve, now known as Spermaceti cove. In this comparatively sheltered spot they established him in what comfort they could, and then left him to Penelope's ministrations, with a final promise to send help from New Amsterdam directly they themselves should leave the place.

The fears that had inspired the ship's company soon proved to be only too well founded. Hardly had the Dutchmen disappeared when a party of Indians came down on the sands to bathe. Seeing the two whites there, they promptly dispatched the man, most barbarously cut and mangled poor Penelope and left them both for dead.

A HUMANE INDIAN.

But Penelope was not dead. Coming to her senses after the Indians quitted the spot, she bound up her wounds as best she could with her apron and crawled to the woods at the beach's edge, where she hid in the hollow of a gum tree. Here she lived three days on roots and berries within reach. By the end of that time the situation had grown so intolerable to her that a final tomahawking seemed preferable to more protracted suffering, so that when a deer, with arrows sticking in its shoulder, darted past her hiding place she welcomed the sight, and, creeping out, lay exposed to her fate. Presently two Indians came dashing through the woods in hot pursuit of the wounded deer. They saw Penelope and she hoped her last hour had come. This would have been the case had the matter rested with the younger one alone, who was decidedly in favor of finishing her at once. But the other, a man of middle age, was opposed to it. They argued and at last they fought. The elder won, and catching Penelope up, carried her home to his wigwam, which stood near the present village of Middletown. There he cured her wounds, succeeding so well that they were almost healed before the relief party from New Amsterdam appeared. The Indian, during the interval, learned to look upon his patient with decided favor, and when her countrymen arrived he offered her the choice of returning to them or staying in his

wigwam. She chose to go. The Dutchmen left a horn of powder and silver bullets to console her savage preserver.

At this time there was living in the little village of Gravesend on Long Island, one Richard Stout, an Englishman of respected family, who had sold his land and cast his fortune with the new country. A few generations back the family name had been Staught, it was said, but one of Richard's progenitors having the good fortune to save the life of the Duke of York, and refusing knighthood as a reward for the service, was given a title to land instead, with a command to call himself henceforth not Staught but Stout, in commemoration of his deed.

This Richard Stout met and married Penelope. But Penelope never forgot her Indian friends and often visited them. One morning in the summer of 1655, or perhaps earlier, the old warrior who had befriended her came to her home in a state of unusual perturbation. Penelope asked him the cause of his excitement and he told her he had come at the risk of his own life to save hers—that an Indian uprising had taken place. He begged her to lose no time in fleeing to New Amsterdam. Penelope ran to her husband, who was at work in the field. Warning was sent to the neighbors and the whole settlement suddenly decamped. It was not until 1664, when New Amsterdam became New York, that Stout and his friends dared to return to their Middletown farms.

Penelope's career, after all of these vicissitudes, had still long to run, for she lived to the age of one hundred and ten years. Five of her seven sons were pall-bearers at her funeral. One of her direct descendants, who owns land where the Middletown home once stood, points out the approximate place of her burial.

The descendant of Penelope, Job Stout, was a Revolutionary soldier and held the position of express rider and bearer of dispatches under Gen. George Washington, and was present when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. He emigrated to what is now Louisville, Kentucky, in 1788, and in 1812 came to Franklin county because of his opposition to slavery. He resided on his farm just south of Big Cedar Grove Baptist church until his death, which occurred in the year 1828. He was buried in the cemetery adjoining the church, and on a tablet marking his last resting place is inscribed, "A Revolutioneer of Seventy-Six." He was the great-grandfather of the present generation of Stouts and Shirks living in Franklin county.

REMINISCENCES BY MRS. BRACKEN.

Mrs. Bracken's step-grandmother, who was also own grandmother to Mrs. James Buckley, lived many years and was buried in Fairfield, Indiana. Her father and mother came to the southern part of the state and settled near the present site of Madison. A brother, eleven, and a sister, six, were playing in a clearing not far from where their father was working, when suddenly an Indian sprang out of the bushes, caught the children, and carried them away. Before the neighbors could be summoned together to search, the Indians had gotten far on their way, but in following the trail they found the boy dead in the path. But they could not find or hear anything of the girl. Eleven years later the government made a treaty with the Indians whereby all the white captives must be returned. The mother of the girl being sick, neighbors volunteered to go and look for the daughter. They did not recognize her when they saw her, but brought back the one which was not claimed by others. She recognized her father and mother, but they did not know her. She had been so long with the Indians she had forgotten how to speak English. But her mother finally thought of a scar of a burn she remembered and in this way was assured that it was her long-lost daughter. The latter always loved out-door life and never quite forgot her Indian training.

When the block house stood on the farm that is known as the Wiley farm, Mrs. Sarah Hackleman, with her young baby, waited for her husband to come home to take her to this place of safety, where all the neighbors had already gone, hearing that the Indians were likely to attack them in the night. Mr. Hackleman was lost and did not find his way home until morning, and his poor wife suffered terror through the night, but the Indians did not come. The baby was the mother of Miss Vina St. John.

Mrs. Andrews remembers her uncle, Thomas Powers, tell of the Indians coming to his home, which was the Graham Hanna farm, when the family were making soap. The Indians, mistaking the soap for maple molasses, motioned that they wanted some. When given some to taste, the Indians were so mad and made such threatening motions that the family feared vengeance for some time after.

INCIDENTS CONCERNING AMOS BUTLER.

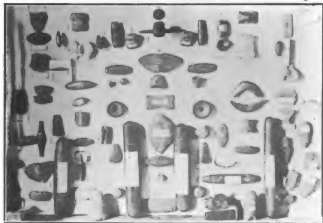
Amos Butler, grandfather of Amos W. Butler, was the first settler of Brookville. He came to the "Big Bottoms" above Lawrenceburg in

1803 and stopped to visit with some old friends from Chester county, Pennsylvania, who had settled there, among them being the Hayes family. He located some land. That fall he returned to Pennsylvania and the following spring made his way back to the Big Miami valley, where he found his land under fifteen or twenty feet of water. He decided he did not want such land. He made his way to Harrison, Ohio, and to the site of Brookville, along Indian trails. He selected land at Brookville, partly because of the location and partly because these were tracts where the timber was smaller, evidently old Indian clearings that had grown up with second growth. He entered his land, and, with Jesse B. Thomas, laid out the original town plat. He built the first mill, bringing his mill irons and mill stones from Cincinnati on pack horses. He induced persons to come to his colony, among whom were the Vincents, parents of Aunt Sallie Stoops, Harry Stoops' grandmother. William Butler was born in 1810. He could remember having seen five hundred Indians encamped at one time near the site of the old pulp mill and within the limits of the present town. A relative took him and his sisters, when he was quite small, four or five years old, to the encampment. He described the trip and remembered seeing the Indians high up in the trees of the cottonwood grove, where they were peeling off the bark, the outer part of which was used for their huts and the soft inner bark used for weaving into clothing and other purposes. The squaws took quite a fancy to his sister and him. They called the former in their broken tongue, "Pretty pappoose."

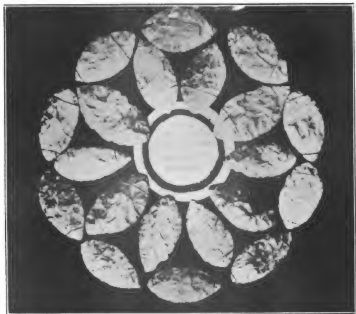
Mr. Butler says, "In connection with the uprising of the Indians preceding the battle of Tippecanoe they ranged over the region north of the Ohio river. One day when my father was probably less than a year old, the alarm was spread by settlers that the Indians were coming. Every settler gathered together his family, such stock as was at hand and his little property and started for the block house, some miles down the White Water. In the case of my grandparents, one of them must have been delayed, for when they were several miles on their way, they discovered that the baby (William Butler) was not there. Forgetting their alarm, they returned to the cabin, where the boy was found as he had been left, asleep in the cradle, which was a large sugar trough. Seeing no signs of Indians, my grandfather proposed they should stay at the cabin and not return to the block house. This they did and the next day the other settlers returned to their cabins. The Indians came no farther than the



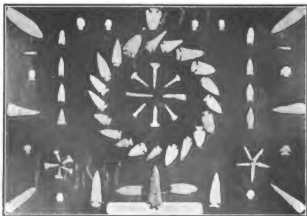
Stone Age Relics Seen in Museum of T. L. Dickerson, Brookville.



Select Specimens in Wall Case of Antique Relics of the Stone Age. Collected by T. L. Dickerson, Brookville.



Unique Chert Hoes Found in Moraine, Twelve Feet Below Surface, Surrounding Skeleton of a Prehistoric Giant, Height Seven Feet Six Inches. Seen in Museum of T. L. Dickerson, Brookville.



Wall Picture in Museum of T. L. Dickerson, Brookville.

northern end of the county, where they attacked some settlers and drove off some stock."

About the year 1817 or 1818 Indians were annoying the settlers and committing depredations in parts of Franklin county. Something had to be done. A small company was organized to put a stop to their depredations and Andrew Shirk, Jr., was one of the number. When pushing through the forests, he espied an Indian crouching behind a log and pointing his gun at him. In a flash, Mr. Shirk drew his gun and the Indian dropped dead with a bullet through his head. Soon after this the other Indians disappeared from the county.

Andrew Shirk was one of the deacons of Big Cedar Grove Baptist church, and at the first meeting after his adventure with the Indian he appeared before the church and told what he had done and begged forgiveness for having killed the Indian. It is needless to say he was forgiven and entirely exonerated.

Soon after the Big Cedar Grove Baptist church was organized its pastor, Rev. William Tyner, who was also pastor of the Little Cedar Grove Baptist church, was going to fill his appointment at Big Cedar church. About a quarter of a mile down Big Cedar creek from the church was a salt spring and deer lick. As Rev. Tyner was approaching this spring he observed an Indian sitting in the forks of a sycamore tree above the spring with a gun in his hands. The minister drew up his gun, which he always carried on his horse with him, and was about to shoot the Indian. Then he watched the Indian for a few moments and decided he was harmless. He put down his gun and rode on past the Indian unharmed, to his appointment.

UNIQUE PRIVATE MUSEUM.

Theophilus L. Dickerson, of Brookville, Indiana, has one of the most remarkable private museums in the state. The writer has visited many collections while visiting the counties of Indiana in the capacity of historian and can cheerfully say, that the Brookville display excels all others we have visited. Mr. Dickerson has been over fifty years collecting it and has expended over four thousand dollars and a vast amount of research and labor in securing unique specimens for his museum.

It is no secret that the White Water valley is rich in mementoes of a

race of people dating back to the Stone age. Scientists, realizing this fact, have made long journeys and some investigations. The bureau of American ethnology, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., will make a survey of the mounds, earthworks and artifacts found, the ensuing summer months in Franklin county.

The collection of Mr. Dickerson literally fills a sixty-foot room in length by eighteen feet wide, and is not only methodically arranged in glass show cases, that take up the floor space, but the walls are utilized in quite an attractive manner, the specimens being grouped in ingenious designs that show skill and vast patience.

One or two specimens we will mention specifically. There is an eagle, with spread wings made from arrow and spear points. Another splendid specimen is a Democratic rooster, large as life, and most realistic in the make-up, constructed from selected chert points; still another is the swastika, an emblem of great antiquity, found in every country on the globe, not only among civilized nations, but barbarous and heathen natives, who revere it as an emblem of friendship and good will. On the west wall, in a large gilt frame, is a beautiful design, made from chert, of the Holy Cross, revered not only by the Catholics, but other religious denominations.

The archæological collection is particularly fine, there being more than two thousand relics of a vanished race, classified according to the plan of Prof. Warren K. Moorehead and other scientists, who are authority in this special field. This collection includes a great number of stone arrow points, spear heads, axes (grooved, perforated and ungrooved), celts, fleshers, ceremonial implements and ornaments, wands, shuttles, bird-stones, pendants, gorgets, discoidals, beads, pipes and hundreds of problematic forms whose use can only be guessed. In looking through this remarkable and rare collection, we were astonished to note that the fine finished artifacts were made from banded and metamorphic slate, chalcedona, agate, obsidion, rose quartz, hornstone, dirorite, jasper, granite and many colors of chert. The latter is called by some, flint, but the true flint, we believe, is found only in the chalk beds of Europe; but it is possible at some remote period reciprocity took place with European natives.

In this museum can be seen, not only archæological curios, known to many as "Indian relics," but historical, mineralogical, conchological and geological bric-a-brac, including petrified wood and plant life, found in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and other states of our Union, showing that, at a remote period, this was a tropical climate.

We saw in this collection a molar tooth of a mastadon, now extinct, that

weights ten and one-fourth pounds, which was exhumed in Fayette county, Indiana; a specimen from a group of ten human skulls discovered near Windsor, in Randolph county, Indiana, in a moraine (or gravel bank) twenty-two feet beneath the surface; a "mysterious" bronze ball found in 1836, when the canal basin at Brookville was being dug, deposited in the hard pan eight feet beneath the surface.

In the historical department is a snuff box made from copper, that came from Wales three hundred years ago, with hieroglyphic pictures of the Prodigal Son and the swine family. Also pioneer relics of the Revolutionary War, pewter ware and queensware made one hundred and fifty years ago, knives, forks, spoons, candlesticks, cards for wool, and hackles for flax, of the pioneer period.

As the majority of mankind are "skirmishing" to get money, will state that in Mr. Dickerson's museum we saw a particularly rare collection of United States script, complete of the five issues, that were crisp and bright, and it is possible that it could not be duplicated by any bank in Franklin county.

In another wall picture, under glass, is the colonial money of 1776, bearing date April 25, printed in New Jersey one hundred and thirty-nine years ago. There is also an autograph letter of Thomas Jefferson written to Gen. Robert Hanna in 1820, with a quill pen.

In addition to numerous pioneer relics, we will mention a sword once the property of a colonel in Tarlton's British troopers, captured by Gen. Robert Hanna and now highly prized as an heirloom by his numerous descendants.

POETICAL ADVERTISING.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Brookville American*, without change, from April 24, 1851, to January 30, 1852:

. STILL THEY COME.

Just opened, and for sale designed,
A stock of goods of every kind;
For men and weman we've supplies,
And children too of every size.

We've drillings and muslins, bleached and brown,
The cheapest and best in our town;
We've Satins, cassimeres, clothes and jeans,
Tweads, sattinets and beaverteens.

We've cottonades of every grade,
 And linen too the best that's made.
 Our stock of hardware is complete,
 Our queensware too is hard to beat.

We've bonnets, fans and parasols,
 Bareges, Silks and fancy shawls;
 We've lawns and gingham, figured and plain,
 Prints, alpacas and delaine.

We've rugs and dyestuffs, groceries too,
 Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, not a few;
 And if it suits the people's mind,
 We will take produce of every kind.

Of half our goods we cannot sing,
 Our stock consists of everything;
 So much we can't describe with care,
 We've everything that people wear.

You need not fear our shelves to thin,
 For supplies are always coming in;
 We buy them cheap and well we know,
 We can't be beat in selling low.

Our invitation is too all,
 We hope you will not forget to call;
 Our store is on Main Burgess,
 Next door to John H. Fudge's.

B. H. & J. C. BURTON.

FRANKLIN COUNTY FIRSTS.

The first county court met February 18, 1811; the first common pleas court, March 4, 1811, and the first circuit court June 24, 1811.

The first commissioners' court met February 10, 1817.

The first day of the career of Franklin county was February 1, 1811.

The first land entered in the county was section 32, township 8, range 1, the same being entered by Benjamin McCarty, May 25, 1803.

The first marriage license was issued on January 7, 1811, to William McDonald and Ruth Gregg. They were married on the day following, by Rev. William Tyner, a Baptist minister.



Wall Picture of Prehistoric Relics of Stone Age. In Museum of T. L. Dickerson, Brookville.

Select Arrow and Spear Points in Museum of T. L. Dickerson, Brookville.



The first white person buried in Brookville was a man by the name of Marshall, who was buried on the river bank where the late G. Henri Bogart lived.

The first road petition was presented to the county court on June 17, 1811, by Joseph L. Carson.

The first man admitted to the bar was Jesse L. Holman, who took out his papers July 2, 1811.

The first will probated in the county was that of George Fruits, who died September 16, 1811, his will being filed August 27, 1804.

The first indictment was returned June 24, 1811, against Polly Knight, who was charged with selling liquor to the Indians.

The first tavern license was issued February 18, 1811, to John Vanblaricum, who paid the county five dollars and the clerk of the court one dollar for the privilege of selling "groceries, foreign and domestic."

The first deed was recorded February 21, 1811; William Flood transferred to Jacob Sailors, for a consideration of five hundred dollars, fifty acres in section 3, township 8, range 2.

The first mention of townships was made on January 3, 1816, at which time the county court appointed overseers of the poor for Brookville, Bath and Posey.

The first election in the county under the constitution of 1816, was held August 5 of that year.

The first person naturalized in the county was Charles Dailey, who was sworn in by Judge James Scott, January 22, 1813.

The first town laid out was Brookville, which was surveyed by Solomon Manwaring and recorded August 8, 1808.

The first newspaper in the county was the *Brookville Plain Dealer*, which was established in 1815, by a man by the name of Ogle.

The first canal boat came into Brookville from the south on June 8, 1839. It was called the "Ben Franklin" and was owned by Long and Westerfield of Lawrenceburg.

The first Germans came into the county in 1832.

The first United Brethren church west of the Alleghany mountains was erected in Fairfield township, and is still in use. It was built in 1831 and this old church, known as Old Franklin, is now the most flourishing rural church in the county.

The first inquest was held on the body of Peter Dettien by James Winchel. He was allowed fourteen dollars and fifty cents for his services.

The first county jail was completed and accepted April 17, 1812. It

was built by James Knight, who also constructed the court house at the same time.

AN EARLY INSURANCE COMPANY.

The first insurance company in Franklin dates back nearly eighty years and it would be interesting to know what became of it. However, its history has been lost in the flight of time and little more is known of the company other than that it was organized. Sometime in January, 1837, the Brookville Insurance Company was organized with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. Its charter had been authorized by the legislative act of January 4, 1837. The men who were responsible for it were James H. Speer, John A. Matson, David Price, Samuel Goodwin, George Holland and Nathan D. Gallion. On February 24, 1837, the *Brookville Indiana American* said all of the stock had been sold and that an election of directors would be held on the 11th of the following month. At that time the following board of directors were elected: David Price, Samuel Goodwin, George Holland, Nathan D. Gallion, Abner McCarty, John Wynn and C. F. Clarkson. The last mention of the company was seen in the *Indiana American* of September 1, 1837, at which time the articles of incorporation were printed in the paper. Its charter was to run for a period of fifty years, but it is evident that it completed its running many years before that time.

CHAPTER XXII.

FRANKLIN COUNTY MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE BECOME FAMOUS.

Much has been written concerning the men and women connected with Franklin county, who have gone forth to make names for themselves in the state and nation, and numerous articles in papers, magazines and books have listed scores of people who have been credited to Franklin county. These include governors, United States senators, ministers to foreign countries, judges, military and naval officers, artists, financiers, educators, preachers and authors.

The fact of the matter is, many people have been included in these various articles who should not be. Many of them lived in the county only a few months or a few years, while some of them were never identified with the county in any way. In the following paragraphs only such persons are mentioned as have some claim in being recognized as Franklin people.

When Indiana was admitted to the Union, in 1816, there were living in Brookville three men who were later destined to become governors of the state and Franklin county may consider James Brown Ray (1825-31), Noah Noble (1831-37) and David Wallace (1837-40) as residents of the county. It is true that they had moved from the county before their elevation to the governor's chair, but it was in Brookville that they made their start in Indiana politics and it seems that the county may have a just pride in having furnished governors for the state for a consecutive period of fifteen years. In addition, Abram A. Hammond, who was lieutenant-governor under Ashbel P. Willard, was acting governor in 1860-61. Will Cumback was born in Franklin county and served as lieutenant-governor under Conrad Baker (1867-69). Two men who were born in the county became governors of territories west of the Mississippi, namely, Lew Wallace, who was governor of the Territory of New Mexico, and John P. St. John, who was governor of the Territory of Kansas at one time.

At least one United States senator should be credited to the county—James Noble, a brother of Noah Noble, a governor of the state, and of Lazarus Noble, receiver of the land office at Brookville. James Noble served in the territorial Legislature, in the constitutional convention of 1816 and was elected to the first state Legislature from Franklin county. He was

elected by the Legislature to one of the seats in the United States senate at the opening of the first session of the state Legislature and was continued in this office until his death, in 1831. It is interesting to note that his successor, Robert Hanna, was also from Franklin county, and Governor Ray at once appointed him to fill the vacancy created by the death of Noble. Jesse B. Thomas, who helped to found the town of Brookville, was a resident of Dearborn county for many years and later removed to Illinois, where he was subsequently elected to the United States Senate. He became the real author of the Missouri Compromise of 1820. As far as is known, he never lived in Brookville and his sole connection with Franklin county rests on his partnership with Amos Butler in the laying out of the county seat in 1808.

Many men from the county have found their way into cabinet positions, into the consular service and into various government offices. James N. Tyner was postmaster-general under Grant and selected as his assistant another man from Franklin county, James S. Clarkson. Later Clarkson was collector of revenue at New York and chairman of the Republican national committee in 1888. George E. Downey, who was connected with one of the Brookville papers at one time, was comptroller of the United States treasury. Charles F. Jones was a member of the Spanish war claims commission and is now connected with the judiciary department of the United States government. Lew Wallace was minister to Turkey, Edwin Terrell, minister to Belgium, and George C. Hitt, vice-consul to London.

No less than three men from the county have been on the supreme bench of Indiana, namely: Isaac Blackford, John T. McKinney and Stephen C. Stephens. Blackford lived in Brookville a year or two before the state was admitted to the Union, and then removed to Vincennes. He was a member of the supreme court of the state continuously from 1817 to 1853 and did more to establish court precedents in Indiana than any other man. John T. McKinney served on the bench from 1831 to 1837 and Stephen C. Stephens from 1831 to 1836.

Rear-Admiral Oliver S. Glisson was born in Ohio and moved with his parents to Franklin county when a small boy. He received most of his elementary education in the schools of Brookville and on November 1, 1826, was appointed a midshipman from Indiana. His first cruise was on the sloop "John Adams" (1827-28), and this was followed by service on the "Falmouth" (1829-30) and the schooner "Gampus" (1831-32). He served on various ships up until the Civil War and saw active service during that long struggle. He was commissioned rear admiral in June, 1870, and given

command of the European fleet. He continued in command of that fleet until after the close of the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. In the meantime, he had arrived at the age of sixty-two and was placed upon the retired list, as provided for by law. In a letter to the late George S. Berry several years ago, Mr. Glisson said, "My appointment was obtained through the influence of General James Noble, Judge Test, Governor Ray, Judges McKinney, Mount and Fox. I had many young friends in Brookville—Monroe and Franklin McCarty, John and Edward Test, and Charles and Edward Shipley."

Among others may be mentioned Capt. William H. Herndon, who was in the navy for many years and lost his life with the sinking of the "America" off the coast of Cuba several years ago. Captain Herndon was the father-in-law of President Chester A. Arthur.

The military men of Franklin county include Gen. Pleasant A. Hackleman, who was born a few miles south of Brookville. He has the distinct honor of being the only general from Indiana to lose his life during the Civil War, a fact which is stated on the soldiers' monument in the court house yard at Brookville. The local Grand Army of the Republic post is named in his honor. Gen. Lew Wallace was born in Brookville and lived in the town until he was six years of age. His career in the Civil War is well known and no comment is necessary to show the important place he filled in that conflict. Local militia officers were numerous and only two are mentioned, Gens. Robert Hanna and James Noble, both of whom later became United States senators from this state.

On the banks of the East fork of White Water, in Brookville, stands the home of one of Indiana's leading artists, J. Ottis Adams. He has been a resident of the town for nearly twenty years and his home, "The Hermitage," is the mecca not only of Indiana artists, but of many from other states as well. For many years he conducted summer classes in painting and Franklin county scenery is preserved on hundreds of canvasses which are now decorating walls in all parts of the country. Mrs. Adams is also an artist of ability and her paintings have received favorable comment wherever they have been shown. Mr. Adams was largely instrumental in organizing the first art classes in connection with the John Herron Art Institute in Indianapolis and was the head instructor there for several years. It might be mentioned in passing that John Herron was a native of Franklin county and the beginning of the Herron fortune was made in the brick and tile business in Springfield township.

Franklin county is the home of one family which has made a notable

reputation in financial circles. Five sons of the late Samuel Shirk became presidents of banks in as many different towns, namely: John C. Shirk, Brookville; Milton Shirk, Peru; James Shirk, Delphi; Elbert Shirk, Tipton; W. W. Shirk, Muncie. John R. Goodwin, a brother-in-law of John C. Shirk, was one of the leading bankers of Brookville for many years prior to his death, in 1896. He was chief disbursing officer of the department of the interior at one time. Augustus D. Lynch, who was a resident of this county for many years, was connected with the United States treasury department. Theodore F. Rose, now president of the First National Bank of Muncie, Indiana, was born and reared in Franklin county.

The educators of Franklin county include such men as J. P. D. John, a native of the county and president of DePauw University (1889-95). Probably Doctor John has made a more enviable reputation in educational circles than any other man in the county. As a matter of historical interest his career is briefly summed up in the following table:

1860-61—Liberty and Plum Grove schools in Franklin county.

1861-62—Teacher in Brookville public school.

1862-63—Principal of Mt. Carmel schools, three months. Teacher of Hackleman district school, three months. Teacher in Brookville school, three months.

1863-69—Vice-president of Brookville College.

1869-72—President of Brookville College.

1872-76—Vice-president of Moores Hill College.

1876-79—President of Moores Hill College.

1879-80—Studying in Europe.

1880-82—President of Moores Hill College.

1882-85—Professor of mathematics in DePauw University.

1885-89—Vice-president of DePauw University.

1889-95—President of DePauw University.

Doctor John has been in the lecture field since retiring from the presidency of DePauw and is one of the most popular lecturers in the United States. His lecture, "Did God Make Man or Man Make God," has been delivered hundreds of times and in all parts of the United States.

Other well-known educators who are identified with Franklin county are Charles A. Sims, now deceased, who was chancellor of Syracuse University at the time of his death. Russell B. Abbot was born in Franklin county, received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Indiana University in 1847, his Master of Arts in 1850 from the same institution, and was granted the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Gale College in 1885. He taught in

the schools of Mt. Carmel, Laurel and Brookville. While living in Brookville, he was pastor of the Presbyterian church and, at the same time, conducted a high school in the basement of the church.

A number of ministers, who have preached at one time or other in the county, have not only been successful as pulpiteers, but also as educators. Among these may be mentioned J. H. Martin, who later became president of Moores Hill College; Charles W. Lewis, another president of Moores Hill; L. D. Potter, president of Glendale College; George A. Chase, president of Brookville College. Other well-known ministers who have filled pulpits in this county are Joseph Tarkington, James Havens, W. W. Hibben, Allen Wiley, Thomas H. Lynch and Thomas A. Goodwin. The latter was one of the teachers in Brookville College for several years, the editor of the *Brookville Indiana American* (1853-58) and a Methodist preacher of unusual ability. For many years he was probably the most noted temperance advocate in Indiana and during the prohibition era of Indiana in the fifties, he published a temperance paper, *The Temperance Spontoon*, which had the reputation of being the most radical sheet of its kind in the country.

An enumeration of noted Franklin county people would not be complete without mentioning James B. Eads, the builder of the St. Louis river bridge and the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river. His father, William H. Eads, was a merchant at Brookville and later in Fairfield. Louis T. Michener was attorney-general of Indiana (1886-90) and was largely instrumental in bringing about the nomination of Benjamin Harrison for President. Amos W. Butler, a grandson of Amos Butler, the founder of Brookville, has been secretary of the state board of charities for several years and is recognized as an expert in charity matters.

The field of literature has attracted many people of Franklin county and at least a score have made more than a local reputation along literary lines. Undoubtedly, Lew Wallace, the author of "Ben-Hur," "The Fair God" and "The Prince of India," is the best known of the authors who have gone out from this county. Next in importance is Maurice Thompson, whose "Alice of Old Vincennes" made his name known throughout the United States. He was born in the town of Fairfield, but removed when a small child to the state of Georgia, where he lived until after the close of the Civil War.

MARIE LOUISA CHITWOOD.

[Indiana has produced two women poets whose names have reached beyond the borders of their own state, Marie Louisa Chitwood and Sarah

T. Bolton. Miss Chitwood was born, reared and lived her whole life at Mt. Carmel, Franklin county, Indiana. Although she died before she was twenty-three years of age, yet she left more than a thousand poems, which, for graceful imagery and beauty of expression, will rank with the best poetry of the women of the United States. Miss Elizabeth Applegate was a personal friend of Miss Chitwood, and has furnished much of the information of the following article. The editor is also indebted to Mrs. S. S. Harrell, of Brookville, for a splendid article setting forth the literary value of Miss Chitwood's works. An appreciative article on the life of Miss Chitwood by Mrs. Harrell appeared in the *Indianapolis Star* April 1, 1912.—EDITOR.]

About eight miles east of Brookville, on one of the most picturesque roads of Franklin county, lies the village of Mt. Carmel, distinguished beyond most towns of its size because of a youthful singer, whose birth, short, but beautiful life, and death inspired all in that locality. Though the dust of her remains was removed a few years ago to be placed by the side of her mother in the Greensburg cemetery, the little mound in the country churchyard near her native village is still held sacred by all, as her name and character have been handed down to each generation and her influence seems still a living force.

On October 29, 1832, on a farm near the village of Mt. Carmel, was born Mary Louisa Chitwood. She came with the soul of song—a rhymer from infancy—and, though she gently passed away in her twenty-third year (December 19, 1855), her impress is strongly and beautifully felt by all who read life through written thoughts. Her first school days were passed in what is known as the Center school house—a country school such as that day afforded. While quite young she and her mother found a home in a neat little cottage in the village. Here she came under the influence of George A. Chase, a cultured teacher, who had recently come from the East. Early recognizing her unusual gifts and ability, he paid special attention to her training along the lines of her natural inclinations. For a short time she was his assistant teacher. Other than this, the associations of her entire life were with the sturdy, hard-working country folk, whom she dearly loved and who loved her.

A friend of Miss Chitwood wrote Miss Elizabeth Applegate some years ago "that she always loved Louisa. We played in the summer time under a big willow tree near Louisa's home, with our dolls. We went to school together at the Center school house, and later at Mt. Carmel, where we came under the care of George A. Chase. Louisa was very bright in

school and her charm and disposition made her many friends. She wrote for several magazines. I remember when I used to go with her to the postoffice, she would come away with a load of books, papers and magazines."

She was looking forward to a trip to New York to become for a time a member of the household of the Cary sisters, the realization of which might have meant so much to her had her life been spared. But who can say that this "Little Daughter of the Woods" (as she has been lovingly called by her friends) would have sung with any sweeter notes had it been her privilege to study the larger, broader things of life? This picture of her personal appearance came to me years ago by one who knew her well: She was of medium height, lovely in face and form, with a gentle, genial and confiding spirit; her complexion was fair, cheeks rosy, her eyes of a rich blue, soft and sweet in expression; her hands were small and very white, her hair of flaxen hue, heavy and of great length.

INHERITED TALENT.

Miss Chitwood's mother was of a poetic temperament and wrote some verses which were published in the country newspapers. Aside from this companionship, Miss Chitwood's communion with kindred spirits was through the correspondence which the publication of her poems from time to time soon brought her.

Her first published poem appeared in the *Brookville American*, when she was twelve years of age, and received many complimentary remarks from the editor. At least one-third of her poems have never been published and those which were published were selected and edited by George D. Prentice, the editor of the *Louisville Courier*. Mr. Prentice issued this volume two years after her death and since that time two other editions have come from the press. In addition to her poetry, Miss Chitwood wrote much prose and many of her friends felt that it was equal if not superior to her poetry. There is a plaintive note of sadness in her prose, a questioning of the motives which actuate people to do certain things. In fact, in both her prose and poetry there runs a strain of sadness, which, if not akin to longing, yet gives the reader the idea that there was something for which she longed, but never received.

She was a true lover of nature and sang of the birds, the flowers, of sunrise and sunset, of everything that entered into the makeup of her beau-

tiful world. One has only to read what seemed to flow spontaneously from her brain to realize what a heart full of tenderness and sadness was hers. Her's was not a little rippling stream of thought, but a rushing current seemingly foreshadowing the all-too-short time she had to give expression to the beautiful thoughts that filled her soul. Her poetry was a natural outpouring of her heart, full of the common things of every day life and yet always poetic. To read her poetry is but to renew one's recollections of childhood. Again does the robin built its nest before our childish eyes, and again are we chasing the butterflies in our bare feet, and again are we playing in tiny streams. Each lines presents a picture and the succession of pictures which she unfolds before the reader's view stamps her as one having the real poetic gift. The charming simplicity of her verse lends it a felicity of expression which makes her poetry singularly musical. The following little verse from "The Graves of the Flowers" illustrates her imagery:

"Upon no stone is carved the name
Of April's children fair;
They perished when the sky was bright,
And gentle was the air.
To the soft kisses of the breeze
They held half trembling up
Full many a small transparent urn
And honey-laden cup."

Miss Chitwood was a regular contributor to the *Ladies' Repository*, a leading magazine of that period. She was also the assistant editor for a time of the *Ladies' Temperance Wreath*, which was published at Connersville. She had a horror of drunkenness and some of her strongest poems were on that subject. She had strong convictions on slavery and it has been said that the poem written just before her death in 1855, "Ode to the New Year," found its way into every abolition paper in England and America. Her poems were copied widely throughout the United States in the papers, some appeared in various school readers, some were set to music and hundreds have been recited from the platform and pulpit.

A TRIBUTE IN MOURNFUL CADENCE.

The estimate put upon Miss Chitwood by her life-long friend, George D. Prentice, was printed in his paper immediately after her death, and in it he paid a glowing tribute to her ability: "We have seldom been so deeply

pained as by the intelligence of the death of Marie Louisa Chitwood at Mt. Carmel, Indiana. We grieve at her loss, for she was our dear personal friend and one of the brightest among the young women of genius in the country. She had for a long time been a writer of poetry for the *Louisville Journal*, and every reader has admired the rich and tender beauty of her productions. She was young, but in her brief career she knew something of sorrow, and her heart was softened and strengthened by its discipline. Her whole nature was deeply and intensely poetical and thus her whole world was full of poetry. The deepest griefs of her young bosom were turned to music—soft, sweet and mournful music. There was a low, sad, mysterious melody in her heart, as if that young heart had wandered down from heaven and were moaning for its home as the sea shell moans for its parent sea. She never uttered a thought that was not fitted to purify and beautify and make better each heart into which it sank, and never a thought that might not be cherished and spoken by an angel in the midst of the shining hosts of heaven. She had extraordinary genius, and up to the time of her death she cultivated it with diligence and success. She was rising rapidly to fame when her fiery heart sank down into the cold damps of the grave. We loved her as dearly as we could love one whom we had never seen, and her pure, gentle, child-like, enthusiastic and holy love for us was like a tone of music amidst rude voices, a sweet benediction amidst the turmoil and strife of politics. But we are standing beside her coffin, as it were, and here we lay our humble offering on the cold bosom upon which her cold white hands are folded. It seems such a mysterious dispensation of Providence that the little amount of breath necessary to the life of such a glorious young girl is withdrawn. And yet, though she has gone, the world has been the better for her life, and so we rejoice that we have her beautiful poems, the expression of a beautiful life."

ELIZABETH CONWELL SMITH WILLSON.

No county in Indiana has produced two finer women poets than Franklin, and in the names of Elizabeth C. S. Willson and Marie Louisa Chitwood the county is honored by two of the most musical poets the state has produced. Both were born in the county, both lived here the greater portion of their lives and both were buried in the county which gave them birth.

Elizabeth C. Smith Willson was born April 26, 1842, at Laurel, Indiana, the daughter of Henry Dayton Smith and Mary (Conwell) Smith, the daugh-

ter of James Conwell, who laid out the town of Laurel. Her father died at the early age of twenty-eight, June 28, 1843, when the little daughter was but a babe of fourteen months. Mr. Smith possessed a sensitive temperament, shrinking and reticent, and even when in a crowd was much alone because he was not in sympathetic touch with those around him. He loved the fields and woods and in them he loved to wander and commune with nature.

And Elizabeth inherited to a marked degree the poetical temperament of her father, and, like him, was prone to wander alone through the woods. There were children about her, but they could not understand her; few that could see as she did, fewer still with whom she enjoyed a close companionship. When she was about thirteen years old her little baby brother died and this loss caused her such poignant grief that she never fully recovered from it. It caused her to give forth her first poem, a bit of verse so remarkable that it was difficult for her friends to realize that she had written it. From this time she wrote frequently and her mind seemed filled with poetic images which found expression in exquisite verse. In nature she found her dearest friend and in the flowers of the field and the birds in the air she saw kindred spirits. She seemed to love nature in her every form and if a poet ever fully believed as Coleridge wrote that

"He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small,"

then Elizabeth Willson could be said to be such a one. In her school days her teacher, A. W. Beighle, gave considerable attention to composition among his pupils and in this field Elizabeth took particular delight. She soon began to exhibit remarkable precocity in both prose and poetic composition. On one occasion, not long after the death of her mother, she read a paper during the Friday afternoon exercises at school which filled her teacher and friends with amazed delight. Though prose in form, yet it was so gemmed with fanciful conceits that it was really an exquisite prose poem. When she was about sixteen, Elizabeth started to Brookville College, which was then under the presidency of George A. Chase, a brilliant and popular teacher. She remained in the college only one year and two of the girls who knew her then have vivid remembrances of this beautiful, poetic child of nature.

HELD IN TREASURED RECOLLECTION.

Concerning her, Mrs. Harrell says: "I belonged to a younger group of girls and so was not in any of her classes, but her sweet attentions to the younger girls caused me to love her very tenderly and fixes her image in my mind as something precious in memory." Mrs. Bracken says she was popular among her schoolmates, not particularly a remarkable student, but what was much better, a sweet-spirited girl. She adds that her favorite study was botany.

After Professor Chase left Brookville, he took charge of a school in New Albany and Elizabeth followed him there and remained until the time of her graduation. Her surroundings there were both congenial and happy and she was loved by her teachers and schoolmates alike. George D. Prentice, the noted editor of the old *Louisville Journal*, recognized her poetic genius and did all in his power to foster and direct it. It was here that she met her poetic husband, Forceythe Willson, and it is interesting to note what she has to say of him.

In writing to her bosom friend, Nannie Clements, she says: "Nannie, darling, I feel greatly honored. I have an invitation to attend a reading club next week made up of the literati of the city. It is said to be very exclusive and I am to be the only visitor. There is to be a very gifted man—a poet—there, and his name is Forceythe Willson." This meeting on this particular night sealed the fate of these two poetic hearts. Love sprang up between these two gifted souls and the plans for a literary career which Elizabeth had considered were now laid aside never to be taken up again. Her ambition to be a poet was lost in her desire to become the wife of one, and her love inspired in him whom she honored a desire to perpetuate himself in verse. Their marriage followed shortly after their first meeting and the lonely heart of the truly gifted girl found shelter in the protecting love of a devoted husband. They were married in September, 1863, near Nulltown, four miles south of Connersville, at the Updegraff home.

After marriage they spent some time at Little Genesee, New York, the childhood home of Mr. Willson. The young wife made many friends among her husband's people at his old home, but after they located at Hornellsville, New York, where he had a younger brother in school, she seemed to have not been so contented. In writing to her friend, Nannie Clements, she said: "We have no acquaintances here and were it not for my husband's blessed love and companionship I should be quite lonely."

Later the young couple located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, but the

beautiful young wife did not live long enough to enjoy the triumph of her brilliant husband. For a few fleeting months she knew that he was being honored by such men as Holmes, Emerson, Longfellow and Lowell. But their happiness was soon to come to an end; thick shadows were gathering, and in June of 1864, little Dolfie flitted into the world, but only for a few hours, and then his little soul flew away to Paradise. At the request of the broken-hearted mother, this emblem of her husband's love was buried under a rose tree at the mother's window. There it remained only a few months, when it was laid in another coffin on the breast of the mother. She lingered until October 13, 1864, when her soul joined that of her little son. Thus ended the beautiful life of one of Franklin county's most gifted daughters; she was only twenty-two when she passed away, but she left a name which will be handed down through the long years as one to be loved and held in fond remembrance.

L Aid TO REST IN GOD'S ACRE.

Crowning the hill on the northern edge of the picturesque little village of Laurel, there lies a quaint little burial ground. It is a lonely and yet a lovely spot, and although the hand of man has not beautified it, yet nature has not neglected this sacred little spot. Along the northern slope of this little burial ground, on a pretty little terrace, there lie two graves, side by side. A small white marble shaft about six feet in height, including the base, marks the resting place of this gentle couple and the little son who came but to go, and yet whose coming resulted in the untimely death of both its parents. On this shaft may be seen these inscriptions:

LITTLE DOLFIE,
Died June 4, 1864.

and immediately below may be read the mother's name:

ELIZABETH CONWELL WILLSON,
Born in Laurel, April 26, 1842,
Died October 13, 1864.

Immediately above, an oval white marble slab marks the other grave, and bears this inscription:

BYRON FORCEYTHE WILLSON,
Born in Little Genesee, N. Y.,
April 10, 1837.
Died in Alfred N. Y., Feb. 2, 1867.

It seems fitting to say something of the career of Forceythe Willson after the death of his beloved wife. The stricken and sorrowing husband whispered words of love and comfort to his dying wife, while choking with the suppressed sighs of a breaking heart. The grief of the husband was poignant in the extreme and made him inconsolable. His pen fell from his hand and he never wrote a line of verse after the death of his beloved Elizabeth; his song was forever hushed. Speaking to his wife's dearest friend, Nannie Clements, his eyes dripping with tears and his voice stifled with sobs, he paused and said, "God wanted her and I wanted Him to have her."

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, gifted author, journalist and lecturer, was born in Fairfield, Franklin county. When ten years of age she moved with her parents, John A. and Cassandra (Stoddard) Husted, to Muncie, and there was graduated from the high school. After graduation, she entered the University of Indiana, but married before completing her university course. Her married life was spent in Terre Haute, and it was here her love for writing asserted itself. After her daughter was graduated from the Girls' Classical School of Indianapolis both entered Leland Stanford University, the daughter to study for her degree and Mrs. Harper to complete the course begun at the University of Indiana. Since the marriage of her daughter, Mrs. Harper has devoted herself to her literary work and has spent most of her time in the East and in travel.

For some years during her residence in Terre Haute Mrs. Harper was a regular contributor to the papers of that city and of Indianapolis. She became managing editor of the *Terre Haute Daily News*, and later joined the editorial staff of the *Indianapolis News*, in which capacity she did a great deal of political writing. For a number of years she was a department editor of the *New York Sunday Sun*, *Harper's Bazar*, and the *Locomotive Firemen's Magazine*, a leading labor organ under the editorship of Eugene V. Debs.

Her best-known books are the "Biography of Susan B. Anthony," the first two volumes of which were prepared in Miss Anthony's home at Rochester and the third after Miss Anthony's death; the fourth volume of the "History of Woman Suffrage," (the first three volumes of this history were prepared by Miss Anthony and Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton about

twenty years before) which brings the subject to the close of the nineteenth century and which was also prepared in Miss Anthony's home.

During the past sixteen years Mrs. Harper has been delegate and speaker at the European meetings of the International Council of Women and the International Suffrage Alliance, attending their congresses in London, Berlin, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, The Hague, Paris, Geneva, Budapest, Rome and other places. She has also given many courses of lectures in eastern cities and at Chautauqua, and has often addressed committees of Congress and on several occasions the President of the United States.

Mrs. Harper is now preparing a book on "The Right of Suffrage Under the National Constitution"; is a contributor to the *Review of Reviews*, the *North American Review*, *Collier's*, *New York Independent*, *Harper's Weekly*, and other leading magazines in this country and in Europe; and has her own syndicate of newspapers, which has included such papers as the *New York Tribune*, *Sun* and *Evening Post*, the *Boston Herald* and *Transcript*, the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, the *Washington Post*, *Star* and *Herald*, the *Chicago Daily News*, the *Indianapolis News*, etc.

Mrs. Harper's daughter, Mrs. Winnifred Harper Cooley, for several years an editor of the *National Pure Food Magazine*, is also a well-known writer and speaker.

Among other women, who have courted the muses, may be mentioned Myra Goodwin Plantz, Martha H. Hussey, Emma Quick, Martha Howland Moody, Elnora Stearns Venter, Martha Test, Anna Farquhar and Jessie M. Johnson. Mrs. S. S. Harrell, who is still residing in Brookville, has been a frequent contributor to magazines and newspapers for more than a quarter of a century and her published articles would fill a large volume. She was chairman of the Indiana educational commission of the Columbian Exposition and was responsible for the fine collection of Indiana literature which was a feature of the Indiana building.



Wm. H. Bracken

BIOGRAPHICAL

WILLIAM HOLSWORTH BRACKEN.

Indiana has been honored by the distinguished service of many of her pioneer citizens. History points with pride to the scions of those old families who established their homes on Hoosier soil in an early day. The Bracken family is one of the oldest in Indiana, Thomas Bracken, the founder of the family in this state, having come to Indiana about the time of its admission to the union and entered land in Rush county about four miles east of Rushville, the land being known to this day as the Bracken farm. The grandson of Thomas Bracken, William Holsworth Bracken, came to Brookville in 1860, and for over half a century until his death, in 1912, Franklin county was his home. During that long period he had the confidence and esteem of the people in a marked degree, having had an extensive acquaintance throughout Franklin and adjoining counties. He filled many positions in an entirely satisfactory manner, to all of which he gave his best efforts. No history of Franklin county would be complete without a record of the achievements of the Bracken family, and especially those of William Holsworth Bracken, the subject of this sketch.

William Holsworth Bracken, the son of Dr. William and Patience Ann (Berry) Bracken, was born September 9, 1838, in Jackson county, Indiana. Dr. William Bracken was a native of Dearborn county, Indiana, born May 26, 1817, and his wife was born January 1, 1820, in Mason county, Kentucky. Thomas Bracken, the father of Dr. William Bracken, was a native of Pennsylvania. His wife was Matilda Cohen, also a native of Pennsylvania. Thomas Bracken and wife lived and died on the old homestead in Rush county.

William Holsworth Bracken's maternal grandfather was Holsworth Berry and his wife was a Stevenson, a cousin of Job Stevenson, ex-congressman from the Cincinnati, Ohio, district.

The early education of William H. Bracken was acquired in the old-fashioned subscription schools. In his fourteenth year he entered Asbury, now DePauw University, where he continued for only a few months on ac-

count of his delicate health. Some time afterward he accepted a position in a woolen mill at Big Flat Rock, his father being a partner in this concern. Subsequently, he worked in a store partly owned by his father at Milroy, the firm name being Smith & Bracken. When Mr. Smith withdrew from the business in 1855 it was carried on under the firm name of Bracken & Son until the fall of 1859.

In June, 1860, William H. Bracken went west and after looking the country over comprehensively returned, and on September 27 came to Brookville and took up the study of law, with Wilson Morrow as his preceptor. Admitted to the bar the following year he soon afterwards was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney, which office he filled until June, 1862. At the same time acting in the capacity of town clerk, to which position he was elected.

In June, 1862, Mr. Bracken turned over his private and official duties to others in order to enlist in the Union army. He assisted in raising Company B, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, and upon its organization was made first lieutenant. During most of his three years' service in the army, he was on detached duty, performing arduous services in several important departments. At Henderson, Kentucky, he was made post quartermaster and commissary and served as such from August, 1862, until the following April, when, his regiment being ordered to join the Army of the Cumberland, he was ordered to report to General Mitchell at Nashville, where he was assigned to the commissary department. Later, ordered to Murfreesboro, General Rosencrans placed him in charge of the "Courier Line," made up of some twenty-five men engaged in the transmission of dispatches from one branch of the army to the other through a very dangerous section of the country. During the advance from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga, Lieutenant Bracken was ordered to report to the department headquarters and held the very important post of the chief of secret service department in that locality, submitting all dispatches received to General Garfield, chief officer of the staff of General Rosencrans. Soon after the battle of Missionary Ridge he was ordered to assume command of a train running on the railway from Nashville to Chattanooga, his position being that of military conductor. At the end of a few months he was assigned to the office of provost marshal at Nashville and was then by order of General Sherman made assistant provost marshal under General John F. Miller, remaining in the same branch of the military service until he was mustered out in June, 1865, at Edgefield, Tennessee. From the beginning to the close of his service he was faithful, ever at his post of duty, ready to undertake any necessary work however

perilous and his superior officers placed all confidence in his fidelity, sagacity and promptness in the performance of the arduous tasks assigned to him.

Mr. Bracken returned from the front January 15, 1863, and was married at Low Point, Illinois, to Phœbe A. Kerrick; whose father had lived for a short time in Muskingum county, Ohio, before finally locating in Indiana. To this union were born four daughters and three sons, all of whom are now living except one daughter, Mary, who died when three years of age. When Mr. Bracken died November 22, 1912, at the age of seventy-four years, two months and thirteen days, he was survived by a widow and six children, three sons and three daughters, William K., the eldest, of Bloomington, Illinois; Josephine M., the wife of William L. McMillen, of Fort Wayne, Indiana; Martha E. Kimble, of Fort Wayne, Indiana; Thomas E., of Toronto, Canada; Sarah B., wife of Herbert S. Voorhees, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and Leonidas L., of Muncie, Indiana. Mr. Bracken also was survived by five grandchildren, Miriam G. Kimble, Dwight F. Bracken, Clara B. McMillen, Mary Louise Voorhees and Alexander M. Bracken, and by one brother and sister, Dr. James B. Bracken and Martha E. Rucker, both of Greensburg, Indiana.

Immediately after the termination of the Civil War, Mr. Bracken engaged in law practice at Nashville, Tennessee, but finding sectional prejudice too strong at that time he returned to the north, and in 1866 resumed his long interrupted practice at Brookville. In February, 1880, he entered upon the duties of clerk of the Franklin circuit court, to which position he had been elected, and here he continued to serve the public for two terms or eight years. After an interval in which he was engaged in the regular law practice he was appointed by President Cleveland collector of internal revenue for the sixth collection district of Indiana, filling that office from November 1, 1893, to October 31, 1897.

For more than twelve years Mr. Bracken was chairman of the Democratic county central committee. In 1892 he was a presidential elector at large for the state of Indiana. In 1902 he was a nominee of his party as one of the judges of the appellate court of the state. From the time of the expiration of his term as collector of internal revenue and until the last two years of his life he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession at Brookville as a member of the firm of Bracken & Kidney. Prior to his appointment as collector he had been associated in the practice of law for many years with the late Hon. Samuel S. Harrell.

Mr. Bracken was well and favorably known not only in Franklin county, but in all parts of the state, and it is safe to say that few of Indiana's native-

born sons were more respected or more earnestly concerned in her prosperity. He was a man of pleasing appearance, uniformly genial and courteous in manner. Always a student, his knowledge of the world's best literature was wide and comprehensive. As an attorney-at-law his ability and learning were recognized by every one and for many years he enjoyed a large practice in Franklin county and adjoining judicial circuits. Some three years before his death Mr. Bracken's health began to fail and in time the ailments which proved to be fatal developed to an extent which gave the family and numerous friends occasion for alarm.

Mr. Bracken was prominent in fraternal circles. He was a past master of Harmony Lodge No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons; was past high priest of Brookville Chapter No. 16, Royal Arch Masons; was a charter member and the first past chancellor of Brookville Lodge No. 76, Knights of Pythias, organized in 1877, and was past commander of Hackleman Post No. 64, Grand Army of the Republic.

About ten days prior to Mr. Bracken's death he suffered a severe attack of heart trouble, from which ailment he had experienced severe distress at times for a period of three years. The last attack was more severe than any which had preceded it, and while it was realized that his condition was serious, it was not deemed to be critical until within a short time prior to his death. The passing of Mr. Bracken came as a distinct surprise and shock to the community with which his life for more than fifty years had been so closely identified, and was the occasion for sincere mourning on the part of his hosts of faithful friends.

JACOB FRITZ.

Many hundreds of the best citizens of Franklin county, Indiana, were born in Germany, or are descendants of German parents. It is noticeable almost without exception that the citizens of the county who are of German extraction are successful in whatever undertaking to which they have addressed themselves. Much of the material prosperity of the county is due to the thrift and good management of the German-American citizens who have engaged in agricultural pursuits. One of the substantial and progressive farmers of Brookville township is Jacob Fritz, who has lived in this county since 1866.

Jacob Fritz, the son of Jacob and Katy (Wagner) Fritz, was born

November 18, 1846, in Germany. His parents were both natives of Germany and came to America with their children in 1866. The family at once located in Franklin county, Indiana, on a farm and Jacob Fritz, Sr., engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1906, he then having reached the green old age of eighty-seven, while his wife passed away in 1912, at the age of eighty-five. Jacob Fritz, Sr., and wife were the parents of three children, Jacob, Jr., John and Philip.

Jacob Fritz, Jr., received all of his education in the schools of his native land, and was twenty years of age when his parents located in Franklin county, Indiana. His father bought a farm in Highland township, and on this he lived until his marriage, after which he bought the old homestead farm of eighty acres and lived on it until 1907, when he sold it and bought eighty acres in Brookville township, where he is now residing. He divides his attention between general farming and stock raising with the result that he has been able to make a very comfortable living for himself and family.

Mr. Fritz was married October 27, 1870, to Rachel Berg, who was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, August 8, 1850, a daughter of Theobald and Eva (Richter) Berg. Her parents were both natives of Germany and were early settlers in Dearborn county, Indiana. Her father died in 1872, and her mother in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Fritz are the parents of eight children, all of whom are living, married and rearing families of their own, Rachel, Mary, Lizzie, Jacob, George, Peter, William and Ella.

Mr. Fritz is a Republican, as was his father before him. The members of the family are all earnest adherents of the Lutheran church, and deeply interested in its welfare, actively participating in its various beneficences. Mr. Fritz belongs to that sterling type of German-American citizens who have done so much for this country. Franklin county is honored by having such citizens within its limits.

ISAAC M. BRIDGMAN.

It is a generally acknowledged fact that journalism is one of the most important factors in twentieth century life, exerting, as it does, an influence on practically every department of society. This relation is just as actual and potent in the smaller cities and towns as in the large cities, and he who directs the policy of a newspaper or wields the pen which gives expression to that policy, exerts a personal control over local thought and action not

equaled by any other profession. Among the newspaper men of Franklin county, who have, by their progressive attitude toward local affairs, contributed in a very definite measure to the advancement of the community, is the gentleman whose name appears above and who is successfully publishing the *Brookville American*, at Brookville, Indiana. A graduate of Franklin College, Indiana; Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; and a special student of Chicago University, Mr. Bridgman came to the editor's chair a well trained man. He has also been a school teacher and for several years served as school superintendent, and there is no position which gives a man better opportunities for the study of human nature than the school room.

Isaac M. Bridgman, the son of William and Catharine (Varnasdall) Bridgman, was born in Johnson county, Indiana, just west of Franklin, January 8, 1857. His father was born in October, 1825, in old Virginia, and died in 1904. His mother was born near Harrodsburg, Kentucky, November, 1825, and died February 6, 1914.

William Bridgman lost his father when he was a small lad and he later came with his mother and the rest of the children from Virginia to Johnson county, Indiana. There he grew to manhood and bought a farm just west of Franklin, in Johnson county. He farmed successfully for several years, but he finally retired and moved to Franklin, where he spent the remainder of his life. He and his family were all members of the Presbyterian church and deeply devoted to its welfare. The father of William Bridgman served in the American Revolution.

Isaac M. Bridgman grew to manhood on his father's farm in Johnson county, and attended the district schools near his home. Later he entered Franklin College and was graduated with the class of 1881. Immediately after being graduated from college, he entered the teaching profession, and for many years was engaged in public school work. After teaching for a few years, he entered Cornell University and received the degree of Master of Arts from that excellent institution. He also took special work in economics and political science at Chicago University.

Among other places, he was superintendent of schools at Salem, Indiana, for several years and superintendent of the Polo, Illinois, schools for seven years. He resigned from his position at Polo, Illinois, to take a position in the Barber Brothers Bank, at Polo, and remained in the bank for seven years. In April, 1909, he came to Brookville, Indiana, and bought the *Brookville American*, and has since been in active charge of this paper. He is a Republican in politics, and, although he is not a partisan in any sense of the word, he advocates the general principles of that party. Mr. Bridgman de-

votes a goodly share of his paper to local news and has increased the usefulness of the paper in this community.

Mr. Bridgman was married August 23, 1883, to Alice Farley. She was born in Franklin, Indiana, and is the daughter of John and Elizabeth Farley. Mr. Bridgman is a member of the Presbyterian church and Mrs. Bridgman is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Bridgman has been a member of the official board of his church for many years. Since moving to Brookville, he has taken an active and intelligent interest in the welfare of the town, and in his paper he always stands for those things which will mean a better town. In all respects he measures up to the highest standard of American citizenship, and Brookville is glad to claim him as one of its representative citizens.

ATWELL J. SHRINER.

The Shriner family have been residents of Franklin county, Indiana, since 1822, when the parents of Atwell J. Shriner located on a farm in Fairfield township. The ancestors of Mr. Shriner, on both sides, came from Holland and he has inherited many of those sterling characteristics of that country which have made the people of Dutch descent valuable citizens in the various communities of this country where they have settled. Mr. Shriner has been a life-long resident of this county and has been prominent in many different phases of the development of the county. He has been engaged in the mercantile business, has served as county recorder, as superintendent of the county infirmary and at the present time is filling the office of postmaster. In every position he has administered the duties connected with his office in such a manner as to reflect credit upon himself, and give universal satisfaction to his fellow citizens.

Atwell J. Shriner, the son of Renatus and Caroline (Jackman) Shriner, was born November 15, 1858, in Posey township, Franklin county, Indiana, in the little village of Andersonville. His father was born at Salem, New Jersey, October 2, 1816, and died in this county in February, 1902. His mother was born in Andersonville, this county, in 1836, and died here in April, 1912. The grandparents of Mr. Shriner were Simeon and Catherine Shriner, both of whom were born and reared in Holland. They were married in their native land and engaged in farming and dairying there before deciding to come to the United States. Upon locating in this country, they settled in New Jersey, where they engaged in farming for a few years. In

1821 Simeon Shriner and his family decided to go west, and finally located in Cincinnati, but remained there only one year. They then moved to Indiana and settled on a farm in Fairfield township, in Franklin county, where they lived the remainder of their days. They reared a family of six children: Henry, who was a banker and carriage maker, died at Liberty, Union county, Indiana; Theodore, a farmer, died in Iowa; Charles, physician of Brownsville, Indiana; Olive, the wife of James Turner; Kate, who married Amos Carry, and Renatus, the father of Atwell Shriner.

The maternal grandparents of Atwell J. Shriner were Atwell J. and Ann Jackman, natives of Virginia. After their marriage they moved to Harrison county, Ohio, and a few years later moved to Indiana and settled in Franklin county, in Posey township, where they lived the remainder of their lives. Mr. Jackman died there while in middle life, but his wife lived to be ninety-three years of age. Both were members of the United Brethren church.

Renatus Shriner was only six years of age when his parents located in this county and, consequently, he received all of his education in this county. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, and then went to the little village of Andersonville, in this county, where he was apprenticed to his brother, Henry, who was a wagon and carriage maker. In 1839 he engaged in business for himself in Andersonville, following his trade until 1848. In that year he built a hotel at Andersonville, and at about the same time, he opened a general merchandise store. He continued this dual line of activity until his store was burned down in 1871, after which he confined all of his time and attention to his hotel business until his death, in 1902. During the Civil War, Renatus Shriner was very active in his county in taking care of the widows and orphans of the soldiers who were at the front. He was a life-long Democrat in politics, and a substantial man and influential citizen in the community where he made his home for so many years. He and his wife were the parents of nine children: Theodore, who died in infancy; Ruth, who became the wife of Martin Bohannon, died at the age of twenty-one; Olive, who married R. M. LaRue, a grocer of Connersville, Indiana; Eliza, the wife of C. E. Crowel, a farmer of Posey township, Franklin county, Indiana; Myrtie, who married Isaac R. Knave, a grocer of Connersville, Indiana; Hattie, who became the wife of Wesley A. Cameron, a retired farmer of New Salem, Indiana; Atwell J., a twin brother of Hattie; Kate, who married Benjamin Beaver, a farmer of Noble township, Rush county, Indiana; and Carrie, the wife of John Ricketts, a farmer, also of Noble township.

Atwell J. Shriner was reared in the village of Andersonville, in Franklin county. He received only a limited common school education, due to the fact that the schools were very poor during his boyhood days. He never attended school more than five months in any one year and, when still a small boy, began to work in his father's store, where he learned the principles of business which have made him so successful in his later career. When only fourteen years of age he became a clerk in W. J. Scott's store in Andersonville, and there he received that practical education which is needed by every good business man. He remained with Mr. Scott in his store for three and one-half years, and then went to Rushville, Indiana, where he clerked for one year in the postoffice under Mrs. P. A. Hackelmann. He then returned to Andersonville and opened a confectionery and notion store in the village, continuing in that business for the next six years. He then sold out his store and worked on a farm for two years. However, he did not enjoy farming and, after "working out" for two years, he returned to Andersonville, where he secured a position as clerk in the store of Samuel Barber. He remained in that position for two and one-half years and, in 1885, was appointed postmaster of Andersonville, during the first administration of President Cleveland. He held this office for four years, and at the same time conducted a grocery and notion store in the town. At the expiration of his four years in the postoffice, he again devoted all of his time and attention to his store, but when Cleveland was elected President the second time, he was again appointed postmaster, and retained the position for another four years. Again he retained his store while giving part of his time to the conduct of the postoffice. During the year 1897 he spent part of his time in his store, and about four days of each week on the road, as salesman for John J. Perkins & Company, a wholesale grocery house, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He traveled for this company in Franklin, Rush, Decatur, Shelby, Henry and Fayette counties, Indiana, until 1898, when he quit the road and devoted all of his time to his business in Andersonville. In August, 1901, he disposed of his store to Ora Bryson, having received appointment as superintendent of the county infirmary. He served in this capacity for seven years and four months, until he was elected to the office of recorder of Franklin county. His term of office as recorder expired January 1, 1913, and on June 16, of the same year, he was appointed postmaster of Brookville, and still holds this position.

Mr. Shriner has been an active worker in the Democratic party since he reached his majority, and has been ranked with its leaders in the county for

many years. He was county chairman of his party for six years and led it to victory in the campaigns of 1908, 1910 and 1912. Mr. Shriner is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias, and Improved Order of Red Men. He is also a member of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Shriner was married May 15, 1885, to Jennie Spilman. She was born in Andersonville, in this county, and is a daughter of the late Dr. F. J. Spilman. To this union have been born three children: Fred R., Carl and Lena. Fred R. married Laura Branch, and is now a clerk in the Brookville postoffice. Carl married Edith Carpenter and is the manager of a shoe store in Brookville. Lena is still living with her parents.

DR. GEORGE E. SQUIER.

Perhaps the most ennobling influence which can come into our life is the daily and intimate association with some man whose moral and mental structure has been shaped by the Creator in a large and generous mold. We have all known such people and know ourselves to be better for it. And what a boon to a community is the constant guiding influence of a man who measures up to the splendid ideal which we have pictured. Dr. George E. Squier is indeed fully capable of entering the description of our model.

Dr. George E. Squier was born in Butler county, Ohio, near Trinton, at Miltonville, March 25, 1846, and is the son of Ezekiel Ball and Catherine (Ashton) Squier. His father was born in Middletown, Butler county, Ohio, October 16, 1806, and died September 28, 1896. His mother was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 11, 1805, and died in February, 1893. Doctor Squier is one of nine children, eight of whom grew to maturity: Sarah, Elizabeth, Ann, Ashton, Adam, William C., David, George E., and Augustus. Sarah, deceased, married Thomas Gardner, of Illinois, who is also deceased. Elizabeth married James Winters and lives in White county, Indiana. Ann married Erastus Nice, of Macon county, Illinois, both now being dead. Ashton is a farmer of Carroll county, Indiana. Adam died, at the age of eleven, in Ohio. William C., deceased, was a farmer in Nebraska. David is a retired farmer and lives in Delphi, Indiana. Augustus is a physician in Frankfort, Indiana.

Ezekiel Ball Squier, the father of Doctor Squier, was the son of Abraham and Mary (Ball) Squier. He came to Indiana in 1850 and rented a farm in Clinton county for one year. He later located on the north fork of

Wild Cat creek, in Carroll county, Indiana, and died there September 28, 1896, having lived almost ninety years. By trade he was a brick mason, but followed the occupation of farming during the greater part of his life. He was a Democrat and served for several years as township trustee. In religious views, he was a strong Universalist. He married Catherine Ashton and they had nine children, who have been previously mentioned.

The history of the Squier family goes back to England and the Isle of Wight. Solomon Squier and his father were very rich men and owned all the wharves and docks at Newport, Isle of Wight, England, and died without leaving a will. Solomon Squier had three sons who, after his death, came to America in 1679. They gave up their father's religion, the Church of England, and attached themselves to the orthodox Quakers, and their heirs continued in this religion until the Revolutionary War, when they left the Quakers and joined the Christian church, or, as it was then called, the New Light church. The three sons, who immigrated to America, were Daniel, David and John. Daniel, from whom Doctor Squier is a descendant, spelled his name, as did his father, Squier. David, who moved to New York state, spelled his name Squire. John moved to Pennsylvania and spelled his name Squires.

Daniel Squier, the ancestor of Doctor Squier, had a son Ezekiel, who joined a dragoon company at the time of the Revolutionary War, and was a very loyal colonist and a New Jersey supporter, that being his home state. His son, Abraham, enlisted as a captain, and four more of his sons were minute men. Ezekiel, the son of Daniel, was a physician and surgeon of reputation. He and Dr. William Ball, his brother-in-law, served with Washington's army, performing all of their duties there without asking any pay. They not only offered their services as physicians and surgeons, but, when needed, were glad to serve as minute men. History shows that Dr. Ezekiel Squier received seven wounds in as many engagements.

Abraham Squier, who was a son of Ezekiel Squier, lived in Passaic Valley, New Jersey. His son, William, was a native of New Jersey, and an early settler of Hamilton, Ohio. Being a carpenter and builder, he built the first jail there, a log structure, which was paid for by subscriptions from the citizens. His son, Abraham, was the grandfather of Dr. George E. Squier. He married Mary Ball, who was a daughter of Ezekiel Ball, one of the first commissioners of Butler county, Ohio.

The Ball family is of English descent, and the ancestry can be traced back to Edward Ball, one of the first settlers in Newark, New Jersey. He and his two brothers crossed the ocean from England to Connecticut. He

later moved to Newark, New Jersey, and his brothers to Virginia. He was born about 1642 and married Abigail Blatchley, of Connecticut, and to them were born six children. In 1667 he removed, with his family, to New Jersey, and the last mention of him in any available record was in 1724, when he was about eighty-one years of age. He was a prominent citizen of Newark and held many public offices, among them being sheriff, committeeman of boundaries on settlement with the proprietors and Indians, and other offices.

Thomas Ball, the sixth child of Edward Ball, was born in 1687 or 1688, and died December 18, 1744. He was married about 1710 to Sarah Davis, who died February 1, 1788, at the age of eighty-eight. They were the parents of twelve children. He was a blacksmith by trade and served as constable of Newark, New Jersey, in 1715 and 1716. It was probably in the year 1718 that he removed to a tract of land between Hilton and Jefferson village, where he spent his remaining days.

David Ball, the fifth child of Thomas Ball, was born February 5, 1720, and died April 19, 1786. He married Phoebe Brown, July 9, 1740, and they had two children. She died July 10, 1748, and he afterward married Joanna Watkins, of Rahway, New Jersey, November 9, 1748, and to this union there were six children. She died February 18, 1776, and he married a third time, December 12, 1776, the name of his third wife being unrecorded.

Ezekiel Ball, the fifth child of David and Joanna Ball, was born in New Jersey, February 6, 1756, and died January 22, 1826, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Squier. He was married January 26, 1777, to Abigail Robinson, probably of Westfield, New Jersey. She was born January 26, 1756, and died September 18, 1794. To this union were born four children. On June 5, 1785, he was married a second time, to Mary Little, who was born December 29, 1756, and died February 3, 1823. To this union were born six children. He served at different times as justice of the peace and postmaster of Middletown, Ohio, and was also judge of the Butler county court. His daughter, Mary, born December 30, 1787, became the wife of Abraham Squier, the paternal grandfather of Dr. George Squier. They had a family of twelve children, including Ezekiel, the father of Doctor Squier.

Dr. George E. Squier was a boy of four years when his parents brought him with them to Carroll county, Indiana, and there he spent his boyhood days, attending school in the winter. He assisted in the work on his father's farm until 1876, at which date he accepted a position as clerk in a drug store

in New London, Howard county, Indiana. He held this position for three years, and the experience here gained helped him in his later practice. In 1878 he took up the study of medicine under the direction of his brother, Dr. E. A. Squier, who then lived in College Corner, Ohio, and now resides at Frankfort, Indiana. After studying with his brother for some time he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, where he studied until his graduation, in June, 1882. After graduating he located in Brookville, Indiana, where he has successfully practiced ever since. In 1889 he joined the State Medical Association and has since been one of its valued representatives. He performed the first operation in Franklin county, Indiana, in which, the aid of the X-ray machine was invoked. This occurred in 1897, and there is an interesting story in connection. Charles Snoddy, having accidentally discharged a pistol, the bullet entered his thigh and lodged between the bones of the knee. Doctor Squier took Snoddy to Cincinnati and had an X-ray photograph made of the lodged bullet. Eminent physicians advised that the bullet be left where it was lodged, but Doctor Squier not only performed the operation and took out the bullet, but restored to the man the free use of his limb. Doctor Squier does all of his own surgical work and has practiced longer in Brookville than any other physician.

The following short paragraph in one of the bulletins of the state board of health shows the determined stand which Doctor Squier has taken in the interest of his community: "Dr. George E. Squier, of Franklin county, discovered that some butchers in Brookville had slaughtered some diseased cattle and shipped their carcasses to Indianapolis. He promptly notified the state board. After vigorous prosecution, the butchers were found guilty, one being fined two hundred and fifty dollars and imprisoned six months; another fined fifty dollars, with six months' imprisonment; and the third fined one hundred dollars, with imprisonment for three months."

In 1889 he married Ella Logan, of Clinton county, Indiana. To them have been born three children, Cora, Eunice Vivian and Ethel Maud. Cora was born October 20, 1870, and died in 1882. Eunice Vivian was born January 30, 1873, and died August 9, 1896. She taught school for some time and then attended the Terre Haute State Normal School, where she contracted typhoid fever, of which she died after reaching home. Ethel Maud was born November 5, 1883, and married Joseph H. Briggs, who is a rural mail carrier of Brookville.

Doctor Squier is a prominent and active member of Harmony Lodge No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons. He also belongs to Oshownee Tribe No. 220, of the Improved Order of Red Men. He was instrumental in its

organization and was its first past sachem. He has held the important office of Great Mishinewa Indian, Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men. He has always been a staunch Democrat and served from 1882 until 1892 as coroner of Franklin county. He was also a member of the town council of Brookville one term, and was secretary of the board of health for six years, enforcing the laws very rigidly. Doctor Squier is held in the highest esteem by all who know him and the history of Franklin county would be most incomplete without a short review of his career.

DR. JAMES F. WEST.

It has been just one hundred years since the first members of the West family located in Franklin county, Indiana. In 1815 the grandfather of Dr. James F. West entered a large tract of government land, four miles south of Brookville, and since that time the various members of the family have been active in every phase of the county's progress. Doctor West was a druggist in his earlier years. He later graduated from a medical college, since which time he has practiced medicine in addition to managing a drug store in Brookville.

Dr. James F. West, the son of Benjamin H. and Sarah I. (Carmichael) West, was born May 3, 1857, in Brookville, Indiana, in a house which is still standing just back of the court house. He was one of five children born to his parents, the other four being as follows: William, born February 27, 1848, and died in 1850; Charles E., born February 25, 1850, is a bookkeeper in New York city; George D., born September 20, 1850, and died in 1853; and Robert, born November 25, 1854, is a traveling salesman for a drug firm in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Benjamin H. West, the father of Dr. James F., was born in Brookville township, four miles south of Brookville, July 18, 1818, and died November 18, 1868. His wife, Sarah I. Carmichael, was born in the same township in 1827, and died in December, 1857. Benjamin West was reared on the old home place in Brookville township and was a farmer until the last few years of his life. In 1856 he moved to Brookville and entered into partnership with John King in a grocery and dry goods store, the firm continuing in business until 1865. In that year Benjamin E. West was appointed treasurer of Franklin county, and in the following year was elected to this office, continuing in the discharge of its duties until his death, in the fall of 1868.

Benjamin H. West was a Democrat and an influential man of his community.

The paternal grandparents of Doctor West were William and Mary (Hockins) West, his grandfather having been born in South Carolina. The great-grandfather of Doctor West was Robert West, a native of England, and an artist by profession, who came to South Carolina about 1780. Robert West was a son of Benjamin West, who also came to this country and lived to one hundred and four years of age. Grandfather William West was a farmer, and removed from South Carolina to Franklin county, Indiana, about 1815, and settled on a tract of government land four miles south of Brookville. He continued to reside there until his death, at the advanced age of eighty-four. He was twice married, his second wife, Martha Findley, rearing Doctor West. All of the members of the family attended the Little Cedar Baptist church in Franklin county.

Grandfather West was much interested in fine horses and had a race track near his home, on which he trained his horses. Four children were born to William West and wife: Rachel I., who married T. T. West; Benjamin H., the father of Doctor West; John A., deceased, who was the postmaster of Brookville at one time; and James L., who died several years ago in Iowa. The maternal grandparents of Doctor West were early settlers in Franklin county and located northwest of Brookville.

Doctor West was educated in Brookville during his boyhood days. His mother died when he was eight months of age, and his father when he was only eleven. His grandmother took him to rear when he was a babe in arms, but when he was thirteen years of age she passed away, and he was then taken by his guardian, John King, who gave him a comfortable home. In 1874 Doctor West began clerking in a drug store in Brookville, and in the following year he entered Indiana University, at Bloomington. In the fall of 1876 he became a student in the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, and in 1878 he purchased the drug store of Dr. John Gates, for whom he had formerly clerked. He continued to operate this drug store in Brookville until 1889 and then decided to engage in the practice of medicine. Finally he sold the drug store and became a student in the Kentucky School of Medicine, being graduated from that institution in 1891. He was also a student in the Ohio Medical College for a time while preparing himself for the practice of medicine. After being graduated, in 1891, Doctor West located in Kokomo, Indiana, and remained there three years. He then moved to Brookville, where he has since resided. In 1900 he started a drug store and still manages it, although he gives most of his time to the practice of medicine.

He started this store in order to give his son a chance to enter business, and the firm is known as J. F. West & Son. At the present time Doctor West's son is a clerk in the National Bank of Brookville.

Doctor West was married April 26, 1880, to Anna M. Adair. She was born in Brookville, Indiana, July 13, 1859, and is a daughter of John G. and Ellen (John) Adair, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Adair was president of the Brookville National Bank and owned a flouring mill in Brookville. Doctor West and his wife have one son, Frank A., who was born March 24, 1882. He was married November 16, 1914, to Alma C. Ratz.

Doctor West is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Encampment, and has filled all of the chairs in each of these lodges. He has also been a representative in the Grand Lodge in several of its annual sessions. Doctor West is a worthy scion of a family which has always stood for the best interests of the county, and his own career has been such as to reflect credit upon his sterling ancestors.

JOHN OTTIS ADAMS.

Indiana has a number of artists, the high quality of whose work is widely recognized. Four artists of the state have obtained more than state-wide reputations, among them being John Ottis Adams. He belongs to what has been called "The Hoosier" group of artists, the other three being Otto Stark, William Forsythe and T. C. Steele. Mr. Adams started to become an artist. He has been educated in the best art schools of Europe and is recognized today as being one of the foremost artists of the west.

John Ottis Adams, the son of Alban Housley and Elizabeth Strange (Thomas) Adams, was born in Amity, Johnson county, Indiana, July 8, 1851. His father was born in the same county in 1822, and died in 1894. His mother was born in Jennings county, Indiana, in 1838, and died in 1912.

The paternal grandparents of J. Ottis Adams were John and Margaret (Burnett) Adams, natives of Kentucky and pioneer settlers of Johnson county, Indiana. His maternal grandparents were Isaac and Margaret Thomas, natives of Kentucky.

Alban Adams was a merchant and farmer of Amity. He later removed to Florida, where he and his wife both passed away. Alban H. Adams and his wife were both members of the Presbyterian church.

John Ottis Adams received his elementary education in the public

schools of Franklin, Shelbyville and Martinsville, receiving his high school training in the latter city. He then became a student at Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, although he did not complete the course. In 1898 the college granted him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, as a recognition of his ability as an artist.

From his earliest youth, Mr. Adams had shown artistic ability and, while still a youth, was fond of drawing. In 1872 he went to England in order to study art, and became a student of the famous South Kensington Art School at South Kensington, London. He remained there until 1874, when he returned to the United States. Later he lived with his parents at Seymour, but later went to Martinsville and still later to Muncie, Indiana. During all of these years he was spending his time painting and improving his technique by constant practice at his easel. He lived in Muncie from 1876 to 1880, and while living in that city, painted many oil portraits. In 1880 he again went abroad. He became a student in the art schools of Munich, Germany, and remained in that city for seven years, most of the time studying and working in the Royal Academy of Art, of Munich. While in that city he was an active worker in the American Artists' Club, and for two years served as its president.

In 1887 Mr. Adams returned to the United States and settled in Muncie, Indiana, where he lived until 1898. He was married in that year and at once settled in Brookville, Indiana, where he has since resided. He rebuilt a fine old mansion on the banks of the east branch of Whitewater, which he has appropriately called "The Hermitage." His home is one of the most picturesque in the state and bears all of the earmarks of an artist's domicile. From his studio window he can look over as fair a landscape as can be found anywhere in the state and he frequently paints views from his own window.

In 1904 Mr. Adams was instrumental in establishing the John Herron Art School in Indianapolis, and for five years was its leading instructor. He then returned to "The Hermitage" at Brookville in order to give his sons a chance to grow up unhampered by the cramped conditions of city life. Since Mr. Adams has located in Brookville other artists have established summer homes here. Mr. Adams was a charter member of the Society of Western Artists, and has been the secretary and treasurer and president of that organization. He is an honorary member of the Indianapolis Art Association.

It is not possible to indicate within the limits of this article the many honors which have come to Mr. Adams as a result of his artistic ability.

Only a few of the more important ones are here enumerated. He received a bronze medal at the World's Fair at St. Louis in 1904 for the landscape "Irridescence," which is now hanging in the city library at Terre Haute, Indiana. He received the Fine Arts Corporation prize of five hundred dollars at Chicago, in 1907, on his landscape "Winter Morning," and later received a prize on the same painting at Vincennes, Indiana. He was given the Mary T. R. Foulke prize of fifty dollars at Richmond, Indiana, in 1909, for the landscape, "A Winter Day." He received honorable mention at Buenos Aires, South America, in 1910, for his painting, "A Frosty Morning." He is represented in the art galleries of the Herron Art Institute at Indianapolis; the Public Art Gallery at Richmond, Indiana; St. Louis, Missouri; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Evansville, Anderson, Muncie, Bluffton, Terre Haute, Fort Wayne, Marion, Bay City, Michigan, and the public library at Brookville, Indiana. His pictures may be found in many private collections. In 1915 Mr. Adams helped to decorate the second floor of the new City Hospital in Indianapolis, and the women's ward at the new hospital now contains some fine landscape work of his, which has occasioned much favorable comment.

Mr. Adams was married October 1, 1898, to Winifred Brady. She was born at Muncie, Indiana, and is the daughter of Thomas and Emeline (Wolf) Brady, both of whom are deceased. Her father was a general in the Civil War and later assistant postmaster-general of the United States. Mrs. Adams is also an artist of ability. She has studied in Drexel Institute at Philadelphia and in the Art Students' League at New York City. She is a member of the Women's Art Club of Cincinnati and an associate member of the Society of Western Artists. She particularly excels in still life painting. One of her paintings, "A Pot of Poppies," was exhibited in the Indiana building at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. Another of her paintings, "Golden Glow," has also been shown at many exhibitions and has been favorably noted by artists. Mrs. Adams takes a hearty interest in the work of her husband, and two more congenial people in taste and temperament would be hard to find. They have an ideal home and three interesting sons, John Alban, born September 19, 1900; Edward Wolf, born November 19, 1902; and Robert Brady, born July 19, 1904.

Mr. Adams is a man of genial manner, quiet and unobtrusive, and Brookville is glad to call him one of its citizens. In the spring of 1913, when the flood did so much damage in Brookville, the home of Mr. Adams partially destroyed, but he at once had it repaired.

CHARLES WILLIAM SCHWEGMANN.

Germany furnished a great many of the early settlers of Brookville, Indiana, and among the earliest of the German immigrants to settle in Franklin county was the Schwegmann family. They possessed the characteristic thrift and energy of the German race and have contributed greatly to the growth and advancement of Franklin county.

Charles William Schwegmann, who has long been prominent in the educational life of Franklin county, is a member of the Schwegmann family who early immigrated to Butler township, Franklin county. His paternal grandparents were Joseph and Catherine Schwegmann, both of whom were born in Germany, and who, in about 1855, left their native land and came to the United States. At that time there were many German families settled in and about Franklin county, among whom the Schwegmann family had some friends, if not some relatives. A short time after landing in this county, Joseph and Catharine Schwegmann proceeded to move to Franklin county, where they took up their residence in Butler township. At the time of their arrival they were about one hundred dollars in debt, but, possessing the German thrift and energy, they soon had this debt wiped out and were on the road to a competency. They bought a farm and became what we would call well-to-do farmers. In Germany this branch of the Schwegmann family had achieved military distinction, a brother of Joseph Schwegmann having been killed at the Battle of Waterloo while serving under the famous General Blucher. Joseph Schwegmann died at about the age of eighty, his wife having died several years before.

The maternal grandparents of Charles W. Schwegmann were Nicholas and Catharine Witte, both of whom were born in Germany, and who, about the year 1855, immigrated to Westchester, Ohio. Like many of the settlers in that part of the country, they were attracted by the settlement at Oldenburg, Indiana, where they proceeded and established themselves on a farm. Here they prospered and lived the remainder of their days, Nicholas Witte meeting a very untimely death by suffering from a sunstroke while harvesting his crops.

Charles W. Schwegmann was the son of Joseph Schwegmann, who was born near Hanover, Germany, December 26, 1838, and Elizabeth Witte, who was born near Westchester, Butler county, Ohio, November 30, 1843. Joseph Schwegmann came to this country with his parents when he was a youth. He followed the occupation of a farmer during the greater part of his life

and, while handicapped by poverty in his youth, he has, by characteristic energy, collected enough of this world's goods to insure a comfortable old age. He divided his five hundred acres of farm land in this county among his children and retired to a home at St. Mary's, Franklin county, Indiana, where he still lives happy and respected. In politics he has always given his allegiance to the Democratic party. He is a member of the Catholic church.

Charles W. Schwegmann grew up on his father's farm, receiving his early education in the district number one school, known as the Clear Forks school, in Butler township. This was supplemented by a two years' course at St. Mary's Institute, at Dayton, Ohio, after which he attended the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute. Having always had the ambition to be an educator, he began to teach in Butler township, and continued teaching for eight years, when he was appointed deputy county auditor under Charles G. Reifel, and still very acceptably fills that position.

April 24, 1913, Mr. Schwegmann was married to Emma Pulskamp, the daughter of William and Clara (Mormon) Pulskamp, of Brookville township, Franklin county. They have one son, Cletus, born April 27, 1914. Mr. Schwegmann is a staunch champion of the doctrines of Democracy and has always upheld the standard of that party in Franklin county. He is a Roman Catholic and has always been identified with the charities connected with that church in this county. Like most of the German families of the county, the Schwegmann family have contributed their share to its general advancement and prosperity.

JOHN HART BISHOP.

The Bishop family is of English descent, the parents of John Hart Bishop both having been born in England. The family came to America in 1847, and at once located in Franklin county, Indiana, where since that time, the members of the family have been prominently identified with the history of the county. Mr. Bishop has been engaged in the furniture business for more than thirty years, and is now secretary and head salesman of the Brookville Furniture Company.

John H. Bishop, the son of Hart and Lois (Walker) Bishop, was born in Mount Carmel, Indiana, May 31, 1864. His father was born in Manchester, England, in 1823, and his mother was born in Radcliffe, a town about seven miles from Manchester, England, December 2, 1824. His

father died in this county in 1880, and his mother passed away in April, 1904. His parents reared a family of three children, Charles A., a fruit-grower, now living in LaGrand, Florida; Ella, deceased, the wife of Abram Fenton, also deceased; and John H., of Brookville.

Hart Bishop, the father of John H., was reared in England, and was married when only twenty years of age. He learned the trade of a reed-maker, that is, the making of reeds, which were used in the manufacture of cotton and silk. In 1847 Hart Bishop, his family and his parents, left England, and came to America, landing at New Orleans. They came across in a sailing vessel, which consumed forty-nine days in the passage, and during the latter part of the voyage they had nothing to eat except hardtack. From New Orleans they came by boat up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati, and thence to Franklin county. Hart Bishop worked the first summer in the harvest fields of this county, and later engaged in wagon making. When he had saved enough money, he and his father went into the manufacture of reeds and continued, until his death in 1880, to follow that industry.

The paternal grandparents of John H. Bishop were Mr. and Mrs. Hart Bishop. His grandfather was born in Paisley, near Glasgow, Scotland, and when a young man went to England, where he became a manufacturer of reeds. He was sixty years of age when he came to America with his son, Hart Bishop and family. He died in Franklin county. The maternal grandparents of John H. Bishop reared a family of ten children, the mother of John H. being the youngest of the family. They were members of the Church of England, and Grandfather Walker was beadle of St. Thomas church, in his immediate neighborhood. The mother of Mr. Bishop was a Universalist.

John H. Bishop was educated in the public schools of Mount Carmel, and later entered the preparatory department of Indiana University. He remained in school there until his father's death in 1880, when he was compelled to leave school in order to work. While in the university he was a member of the Greek letter fraternity Phi Gamma Delta, and still retains an active interest in the fraternity.

After leaving the university Mr. Bishop went to work in the reed factory, which his father had left, and in company with his brother, Charles, managed it for about three years. In 1882 the two brothers came to Brookville and Charles A. established the Charles A. Bishop Furniture Company, manufacturing all kinds of fine furniture. In 1887 the name was changed to the Bishop & Tucker Furniture Company. John H. worked in the

lumber yards, and later among the machines in the factory. Still later he became shipping clerk and, in 1886, he went on the road as salesman for the company, and has spent part of every year since that time as salesman.

On January 1, 1908, the furniture company was reorganized under the firm name of the Brookville Furniture Company. The capital stock was yearly increased and several new stockholders were taken into the company. At the time of the reorganization, Mr. Bishop was made secretary of the company, a position which he is still holding. He spends about half of the year in the offices of the company in Brookville, and the remainder of the time he is on the road in the interest of the company. The factory now employs about seventy-five men, and manufactures some furniture which ranks among the best produced in the country. They make the de luxe bedroom suite, which has attracted much favorable attention. Nearly all of their fine furniture is made from mahogany and Circassian walnut.

Mr. Bishop was married April 20th, 1892, to Catherine Adair. She was born in Brookville, and is the daughter of John G. and Ellen (Johns) Adair. Her father was a banker, a flour mill owner, a farmer and an influential citizen of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop have no children.

In politics, Mr. Bishop has always given his hearty support to the Democratic party, although he has never been an active participant in political affairs. He has always been much interested in Masonry, and is a member of the Scottish Rite and the Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has belonged to this lodge since 1887. Mrs. Bishop is a member of the Methodist church.

LOUIS A. JONAS.

The gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch has played no little part in the development of his native county. Coming from a family that has been identified for many years with this community, Mr. Jonas has acquired the position of one of its most substantial citizens. In his early manhood, he became an educator; later, positions of trust were bestowed upon him by the public, who realized his merit, and he is now numbered among the prominent attorneys of Franklin county.

His birth occurred July 31, 1870, in Cedar Grove, Franklin county, Indiana. He is one of twelve children, seven of whom lived to maturity. His parents are John A. and Caroline (Doecker) Jonas, both of whom are still

living. The former was born in Prussia, Germany, in August, 1831, and the latter was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1838.

The paternal grandparents were Peter Jonas and wife, both natives of Germany, who came to America in 1846, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio. Peter Jonas was a builder of pipe organs, and continued this occupation in his own home until an advanced age. He and his wife were members of the Roman Catholic church.

The maternal grandparents of Louis A. Jonas were natives of Hanover, Germany. Anselm Doecker brought his wife to Cincinnati, Ohio, about the year 1830. For many years he conducted a grocery business in Cincinnati, and during the Civil War he was a member of the Home Guard. His death occurred in Cincinnati. In the autumn of 1875 his wife located in Cedar Grove, where she engaged in the grocery business. They were both devoted members of the Catholic church.

Mr. Jonas' father was born in Germany and came to America with his parents when he was fourteen years of age. He learned the cigar-maker's trade in Cincinnati, and in 1869 moved to Cedar Grove, where he established and operated a cigar factory. For many years he was a traveling representative of a tobacco house. He is now living retired in Cedar Grove. During the Civil War, at the time that Morgan's raids were striking terror to many communities of Indiana, John A. Jonas joined the famous band of "Squirrel Hunters" who were much dreaded by the enemy because of their unerring aim. Although at no time holding office his political allegiance was given to the Democratic party. However, he held the man before the party and cast one vote for Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Louis Jonas received his early education in the public schools of Cedar Grove. Later he spent one term in the normal school, taking special work to fit him for the profession of teaching. He taught school for eight terms in Highland township, and in 1902 was elected to the office of clerk of Franklin county. He took the office February 12, 1904, was re-elected in 1906, when he served until 1912. Previously he had served as deputy county auditor from 1896 until 1904. He has always been active in the councils of the Democratic party.

In February, 1912, he was admitted to the bar, and since then has practiced law in Brookville.

On August 29, 1894, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Meier. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, the daughter of Louis and Elizabeth (Jacobs) Meier, both of whom are still living in Cedar Grove, Indiana. Louis Meier is a general excavating contractor.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonas are the parents of ten interesting children: Frances, born May 23, 1895; Alma Caroline, born December 25, 1896; Louis H., born 1898; Charles C., born 1900; Evaline, Elnora, Henrietta, Arthur, Jerome and Joseph.

Mr. Jonas and his family have always taken a zealous interest and active participation in the concerns of the Catholic church. He is a member of the Catholic Knights of America and also gives his support to the benevolent societies of his church. Mr. Jonas stands ready at all times to give his financial aid to those causes worthy of his support, and is regarded as a true friend in need. His friendship, once gained, continues strong and steadfast through life, and through his friendly interest and wise counsel many a faltering one has taken heart and continued the good fight.

JAMES DARE.

The virility of the people of America, particularly those of the west, and the strength of the institutions of our country largely is due to the foundation laid by the hardy pioneers who wandered west, enduring all sorts of privations and hardships to establish a cornerstone of civilization in the wilderness. Among the descendants of those who entered this part of the state of Indiana at a very early period in its settlement is James Dare, of this county, the son of John Jennings and Mary Ann (Cassidy) Dare, both of whom were born in New Jersey and who, when the subject of this biographical sketch was four years old, moved to Franklin county, Indiana.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Dare, Patrick Boyle and Eleanor (Kent) Dare, came from Salem county, New Jersey, shortly after their marriage, coming overland to this vicinity. There were few improvements on the land in those days and hardship was the penalty all pioneers paid for their venture into the wilds. Shortly after coming to this section of the state the paternal grandparents of Mr. Dare moved to Bath township, Franklin county, and entered a claim on the site now occupied by their grandson, James Dare. They shared the privations common to pioneer life, and lived in a rudely-constructed shack until they could erect a log cabin. At that time they preempted a claim of one hundred and sixty acres, or a quarter section. Grandfather Dare cleared the land, which he cultivated successfully and also acted as a frontier guard, a very common form of public service in those days. He and his wife were regarded as among the most influential residents of the county at that early period and the memory of this good couple is cherished throughout the whole countryside.

The maternal grandparents of James Dare were John and Hannah (Hay-



MR. AND MRS. JAMES DARE.



word) Cassidy, of New Jersey, who located on Templeton's creek in Fairfield township, Franklin county, at a very early date and engaged in farming. They, too, shared the common hardships of those days and their trip overland was accomplished only after many difficulties. The mother of James Dare at that time was a mere babe in arms and was carried a great part of the way on horseback by her mother. The Cassidys cleared the land upon which they erected the rude buildings of that day and where they remained until Mr. Cassidy's death, whereupon Mrs. Cassidy moved to St. Joseph county, where she lived with her daughter until the day of her death.

John Jennings Dare, father of James Dare, was a man of industry and thrift, and was one of the best known men in Franklin county, where the whole of his life was spent. His brother, Clement, was surveyor and superintendent of construction of the canal through Brookville, which remains an excellent bit of engineering to this day. John J. Dare was a large stock raiser and early took the lead among the farmers in his community, the products of his stock farm being considered among the best of their kind at that day. He first started farming on the forty acres now known as the Breese Homestead. This gradually increased until he had accumulated two hundred and eighty acres upon which he erected the substantial buildings which are still standing. To do this he razed the old log building that had stood on the farm from the time of the earliest settlers. He spent the remainder of his life here, his death occurring in July, 1870. He was survived by his wife only two years. The children of this union were James, the subject of this sketch; Clement, Lewis, Edmond, Samuel, John W., Franklin and Mary.

James Dare was born in Bath township, Franklin county, October 14, 1837, and received his education in the subscription schools of his day, being trained by his father at the same time in the principles of farming. In 1861 he was married to Ruth Ann Dubois, of Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, the daughter of Solomon and Rhoda (Vanmeter) Dubois, both of whom were born in Salem county, New Jersey. Mrs. Dare's paternal grandparents were Solomon and Lydia (Heward) Dubois, of Salem county, New Jersey, in which county the whole of their lives were passed. Her maternal grandparents were William and Mary (Nicholas) Vanmeter, of Salem county, New Jersey, where they also passed their entire lives. Mrs. Dare's parents were married in New Jersey and came to Brookville township at a very early date. Here they took up a quarter section of land which they improved and on which they spent the remainder of their days. This original quarter section of land, the old Vanmeter home, is now known as the Logan property. The children by this union were Lydia, Mary Ann, Emiline, Rebecca, Oliver, Sarah, Sewart, Ruth Ann, John, Sylvester and Margaret. It may be noted

in passing that large families were much more common at that time than now. Mr. Dare has followed numerous lines of activity and in his chosen line, that of agriculture, has gained no small distinction in the locality in which he resides. He has given much attention to the raising of Poland China hogs and has taken many stock prizes, being more than merely locally noted for the superiority of the breeds of general-purpose horses, cattle and hogs raised on his place. From his very earliest manhood Mr. Dare has taken an active part in the affairs of the community and has always been a loyal citizen. At the time of the Civil War he joined the army and got as far as Lawrenceburg, where he was intercepted by his father, who, on account of the lad's extreme youth, secured a substitute and obtained his release from duty. He has taken a leading part in the good-roads movement now so general in Indiana and for which every progressive farmer has fought for years. Mr. Dare also has been very active in school affairs, always having been an apostle of good schools and many of them. He invariably is found in the forefront of those fostering movements for the betterment of his community and has the distinction of never having lost in a movement to which he has lent the weight of his influence. For a good many years the Dare family had been loyal members of the United Brethren church, but Mr. Dare, while furthering all Christian movements, never has identified himself with any particular sect and is quite broad and tolerant in his religious views. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is actively identified with all of its works. The history of the Dare family from the very earliest time is one that reflects credit upon the members thereof in every community in which they have lived.

The children of James and Ruth Ann (Dubois) Dare are William Andrew, Anna May, Mary Eleanor, Arta, Omer and Lota, the latter of whom married William Ketner, who rents part of the home farm and lives in part of the house occupied by the Dare family.

JOSEPH HANDLE.

Thousands of German citizens came to Indiana during the period of its early settlement and there was another heavy influx of immigrants from that country in the early seventies and it is very gratifying to note that all of the German citizens who came to Indiana at any time in its history have proved worthy citizens of the body politic. A large number of these offered their

services in behalf of the Union during the trying days of the Civil War and war department records show that no foreign nation contributed so many of its sons to the Union army as did Germany. Franklin county attracted many settlers from Germany in its earlier history and few years have elapsed since then when there were not a few immigrants from that country. Joseph Handle is one of the many citizens of Franklin county who was born in Germany. He came to this county early in the seventies and has since devoted himself to general farming and stock raising with excellent results.

Joseph Handle, the son of John Aloysius and Theresa (Frall) Handle, was born in Germany, October 4, 1848. His parents were born, reared and married in Germany and his mother died in that country. His father later came to America and located in Ohio, dying in Cincinnati. John A. Handle and wife were the parents of five children, Joseph, Eliza, Anna, Caroline and Gretchen.

Joseph Handle was reared in Germany and resided there until he reached his majority. In 1869 he came to this country and first settled in Cincinnati, but shortly afterwards removed to Franklin county, Indiana. He now owns one hundred and twenty-one acres of good land in Brookville township and here he carries on general farming and stock raising in such a manner as to entitle him to inclusion among the most progressive men of his county. He has placed many improvements upon his farm and everything about the place indicates that he is a man of thrift, energy and good management.

Mr. Handle was married in 1887 to Lizzie Biltz and to this union have been born one daughter, Mary, who married Peter Wilminson and has five children, George, Elmer, Helena, Anna and John.

Mrs. Handle was born in 1854 in Butler township, Franklin county, Indiana, a daughter of George and Mary Biltz, natives of Germany and early settlers of Franklin county. Her father died in 1912, her mother having passed away about 1856. George Biltz and wife were the parents of six children, John, Adam, William, Julia, Theresa and Lizzie.

The Democratic party has always received the support of Mr. Handle since he came to this country. He has never been a candidate for public office, preferring to devote all of his time to his agricultural interests. He and his family are members of the Catholic church of Brookville and render it their loyal support at all times, being devoted to all movements which have as their object the advancement of the community's best interests.

JOHN C. MORIN.

A valued citizen of Brookville, Indiana, is John C. Morin, who has been a resident of the county seat since 1904. He has served two terms as assessor of Franklin county, and, since 1906, has been interested in the Brookville Telephone Company. Since the first of 1915 he has devoted all of his time and attention to the telephone company. While assessor of the county he made a record which it is safe to say has never been surpassed by any other assessor of that county.

John C. Morin, the son of Edward H. Morin, was born in Newport, Kentucky, December 16, 1867. His father's interesting history is given elsewhere in this volume and the reader is referred to it for further information concerning the Morin family.

When he was eleven years of age, John C. Morin moved with his parents to Franklin county, Indiana. He completed his education in the schools of this county, and, as he was the oldest son of his father's family, he early began to work on the farm. He worked with his father on the home farm until he was married, and continued to operate the paternal estate until 1904, when he moved to Brookville.

In 1906 Mr. Morin became the treasurer of the Brookville Telephone Company, and in 1913 was elected secretary and general manager and given complete charge of the company's business. During the last eight years he has put the company on a paying basis, a fact which indicates his executive ability, as the company had paid no dividends for ten years previous to that time. He has doubled its subscription list and, since leaving the office of county assessor, has devoted all of his attention to the management of the telephone company.

Mr. Morin has been an active worker in Democratic politics for many years. He was assessor of Springfield township from 1902 until 1906. In the latter year he was elected assessor of Franklin county, and for the next eight years continued in this office, being re-elected in 1910. During all of those years there was no change made in his assessments by the state board of tax commissioners, a fact which speaks well for the administration of the duties connected with his office.

Mr. Morin was married in June, 1893, to Ida M. Cornelius. She was born in Butler county, Ohio, and is the daughter of John and Mary Cornelius. Her father is a veteran of the Civil War and is still living, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Morin are the parents

of five children: John E., Clara, Howard, Lloyd and Robert. The oldest son, John E., is the wire chief of the telephone company in Brookville.

Mr. Morin is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and has filled all of the chairs in the local lodge of this order. He was chief of records for five years. The family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are interested in its welfare. Mr. Morin comes from a highly respected family in this county, and his career has been such as to reflect credit upon a distinguished family name.

DR. CALVIN CARTER.

A well remembered man of a past generation in Brookville is Dr. Calvin Carter, who lived in Brookville from 1893 until his death, fifteen years later. Doctor Carter was a man of unusual energy and ability. He taught school for several years in his younger manhood and served as county surveyor. Later he was graduated from a medical college, and for fifteen years was engaged in the successful practice of medicine in Brookville. Part of his time he operated a drug store in addition to attending to his practice, although, after his marriage, his wife took active charge of the drug store. Since his death his widow has remained in charge of the store, which is now the finest drug store in the city.

The late Dr. Calvin Carter was born in Ripley county, Indiana, near Osgood, April 29, 1857, and died at his home in Brookville, July 13, 1908. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Carter, both of whom were residents of Ripley county, Indiana. John Carter and his wife were the parents of four sons and one daughter. Doctor Calvin; Isaac, who is now a successful attorney at law in Shelbyville, Indiana; Edgar, a druggist in Indianapolis; Charles, a farmer, and Laura, a practicing physician of Shelby, Indiana.

Dr. Calvin Carter was reared on his father's farm in Ripley county. He received a good common and high school education and, when still a mere youth, began to teach in the public schools of his county. Later he took the complete course in Mooreshill College, graduating from the civil engineering department. Upon his return to his home county, after leaving college, he was elected surveyor and served in this capacity for two years. However, he was not satisfied in this profession, and decided to take up the study of medicine. With this idea in view, he became a student in the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and was graduated from that excellent insti-

tution in the spring of 1893. In the same year he located for the practice of his profession in Brookville, and successfully continued to administer to the ills of mankind until his death. In 1895 he established a drug store in Brookville, in the Samoniel building. In 1896 he located his store on the southwest corner of Fifth and Main streets, where it is still in operation under the name of the Citizens Drug Store. After his marriage, in 1897, the wife of Doctor Carter took charge of the drug store, while the Doctor devoted all of his time and attention to his practice.

Doctor Carter was married January 7, 1897, to Margaret Busald, who was born in Brookville, and is the daughter of George and Mary (Knacht) Busald, both of whom were born in Highland township, in this county. Her father was born February 24, 1842, and her mother October 26, 1849. Her parents reared a family of five children: Frank, Margaret, Lena, Anna and Ophelia. Frank, who died December 6, 1912, in Louisville, Kentucky, was foreman in a corrugated box factory; Lena is the wife of Philip Biere, of Brookville; Anna is the wife of Fred Eisenhart, of Indianapolis; Othelia is the wife of Charles Dare, a credit man for the Mooney-Mueller Drug Company, of Indianapolis.

George Busald, the father of Mrs. Carter, learned the carpenter trade as a young man, and after his marriage moved to Brookville, where he is now living. He was a carpenter and contractor during all his active career. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Carter were born in Alsace-Lorraine, and were early settlers of Highland township, in this county. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Carter were Mr. and Mrs. Francis Knacht, natives of Germany, and early settlers of Highland township. Francis Knacht was a justice of the peace for over thirty years in Highland township, and was the legal counsellor for the whole community. He was known as the "marrying squire," and hundreds of couples were pronounced man and wife by him during the time he served as justice of the peace. Mrs. Carter's ancestors, on both sides, were all members of the Catholic church.

Doctor Carter was a Democrat in politics until 1896, at which time he allied himself with the Republican party. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was always interested in church work. Fraternally, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, of Brookville. He was for some time president of the Franklin County Medical Society.

Since Doctor Carter's death, Mrs. Carter has very successfully carried on the drug business which was established by her husband. The building has been remodeled and a third story added. In addition she has purchased the adjacent store building on the south. The store has recently been fitted

up with new fixtures, including a handsome tiled floor. The stock of the store is complete and up-to-date, and everything about it is kept immaculately clean. It would be expected that a woman should keep a drug store in a tidy manner, and it is probably safe to say that no drug store in the country presents a neater or more attractive appearance than that presided over by Mrs. Carter. She is a woman of unusual business ability and is highly esteemed by all who know her. Doctor and Mrs. Carter had no children.

DR. JOHN W. LUCAS.

One of the youngest physicians of Brookville, Indiana, is Dr. John W. Lucas, who has been located in the county seat since the fall of 1914. All of his education, common school, high school, college and medical, has been received in Indiana, and, consequently, he is a Hoosier from every aspect. Having been graduated from Indiana Medical College in 1907, he has been engaged in the active practice of his profession since that time, and has already demonstrated that he has those qualities which are demanded by the successful physician of today. Although he has been a resident of Brookville but a comparatively short time, he has already won a place in this community by reason of his skill and kindly manner.

Dr. John W. Lucas, the son of John W. and Susan (Sanders) Lucas, was born at Brownstown, Jackson county, Indiana, October 22, 1881. His father was born in the same county in 1840, and died there in 1908. John W. Lucas, Sr., was a veteran of the Civil war, and a lifetime farmer of Jackson county. His wife, Susan Sanders, was also a native of the same county, having been born in 1852.

Doctor Lucas received his common and high school education in the public schools of Brownstown, and then spent two years in the State University at Bloomington. He then entered the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, and was graduated in the spring of 1907 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after his graduation he located at Mount Carmel, Franklin county, Indiana, and practiced there until 1914. On September 1 of that year he located in Brookville, where he has already built up a very satisfactory practice.

On the 20th day of June, 1907, Doctor Lucas was married to Mabel Seal, and to this union has been born one daughter, Helen, whose birth occurred in 1910. Mrs. Lucas was born in Whitcomb, Indiana, and is a daughter of Dr. Frank E. and Dora (Quick) Seal. Doctor Seal and

wife are the parents of two children, Mabel, the wife of Doctor Lucas, and Lloyd, a farmer of Franklin county, who married Laura Appleton. An account of Doctor Seal's history is given elsewhere in this volume.

Politically, Doctor Lucas is a Democrat, but, so far, has devoted his entire time and attention to his profession, not taking an active part in political matters.

WILLIAM NOBLE GORDON.

A prosperous business man of Metamora for many years, and now a banker of that place, is William Noble Gordon, who has spent practically his whole career in the town of Metamora. The Gordon family is one of the oldest families in Franklin county, and the father of William N. Gordon was born in the year Indiana was admitted to the Union. The family has taken a very active part in everything that pertained to the development of the county, and in all respects has measured up to the highest standard of American citizenship.

William Noble Gordon, the son of Milton B. and Sophia (Tracy) Gordon, was born in Metamora, Indiana, January 27, 1858. His father was born in Metamora township, January 10, 1816, and died March 3, 1892. His mother, Sophia Tracy, was born in Shelby county, Indiana, near Morristown, February 1, 1828, and died in June, 1907. His parents reared a family of seven children: David Tracy, who died at the age of five; Flora, who died in 1884; Lettie, the wife of Henry R. Lennard, cashier of the Metamora Bank; William Noble, with whom this narrative deals; Harry L., an attorney of Cincinnati, Ohio, former lieutenant-governor of Ohio, and vice-mayor of Cincinnati; Edith, who died in October, 1889, in Belleville, Kansas, the wife of Joseph Shackelford; and Howard M., who died in 1905.

Milton B. Gordon, the father of William N., was reared on the old paternal homestead in Metamora township. While still a young man he became interested in the flour mill industry and operated two mills along the Whitewater canal, one at Metamora and the other below that village. He managed these mills for several years and eventually started a dry goods store in Metamora with his brother, Mahlon C., as a partner. Later his brother, Mahlon, dropped out of the firm and Mr. Gordon took his son, William Noble, in partnership with him. The business became very successful and Milton B. was directly connected with it from 1857 until his death, in 1892. Milton B. Gordon was a Republican in politics, a Methodist in re-

ligious faith, and an active worker in the church. He was a very successful business man in every respect and, at the time of his death, not only owned a considerable amount of property in Metamora, but also over two thousand acres of land in Franklin county. If he had one fault it was that of being too generous. He was very kind-hearted and lost several fortunes by not forcing collections. Although he handled large sums of money, he very seldom resorted to the courts to force a collection. During the Civil War, the widows of the soldiers who were killed in the war always knew that Milton B. Gordon would give them whatever they wanted. Later, when many of the old veterans who were incapacitated for work traded at his store, Mr. Gordon always told them that they could pay whenever they got the money. He was recognized as one of the best authorities on business affairs in this part of the county, and few days passed that people did not call upon him for advice upon some kind of business affairs. It was freely given and was invariably found to be sound.

The paternal grandparents of William N. Gordon were William and Elizabeth (Kelly) Gordon. They were married in Lexington, Kentucky, and later settled in Franklin county. William Gordon was born in Scotland. He was the only son, although he had five sisters. William Gordon's father was killed in the Revolutionary War, two months before Grandfather Gordon was born. At that time the family was living in Gordonville, Virginia, where they had been located for a generation. Several years after the close of the Revolutionary War, Great-grandfather Gordon's widow moved with her family to Lexington, Kentucky, Grandfather Gordon being about sixteen years of age at that time. Immediately after marriage, in 1811, William and Elizabeth Gordon left Kentucky and moved to the Miami bottoms in Ohio, where they stopped for a time at the home of Mr. Ewing. They remained there one summer until they had gathered one crop and then moved over into Franklin county, Indiana, and took up a tract of seven acres in Metamora township. Grandfather Gordon built a log cabin about three-fourths of a mile north of where the village of Metamora is now located, and in the next year, 1812, he brought his wife and family there to live. He had thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, among whom were the following: Orville, William, Leonidas, Milton, Mahlon, Melvin and Taylor. Grandfather Gordon was a tall man in stature and heavily built.

The maternal grandparents of William Noble Gordon were David and Arletta (Cole) Tracy, natives of Vermont, and both of whom had been previously married. Grandmother Tracy had first married a Mr. Benjamin, and to this union two sons had been born; one, Judson Benjamin, a graduate

of West Point, was killed in the Mexican War at the taking of the City of Mexico. He was a contemporary and warm personal friend of General Grant. General Grant, in his memoirs, speaks of spending the evening in Mr. Benjamin's tent the night previous to Mr. Benjamin's death. The other son, Calvin Benjamin, was a missionary to Burmah, Asia, and died in that country. Grandfather Tracy had three children by his first marriage. He was a practicing physician and upon coming to Indiana, located in Shelby county, where he died. The full sister and brother of the mother of William Noble Gordon were Sophronia, the wife of George Hughes; and Isaac B., deceased, a former resident of Metamora.

William Noble Gordon was reared in Metamora and, when still a mere youth, began to work in his father's store. Later he became his father's partner, and they continued together until his father's death, in 1892. William N. continued the business in company with his mother until her death, after which he conducted it alone until 1909, when he closed out the store on account of the confinement being injurious to his health. On July 20, 1910, he and his brother-in-law, Henry R. Lennard, established the Farmers Bank in Metamora, Mr. Gordon becoming president and Mr. Lennard, cashier, and the two have occupied these respective positions since that time. In addition to his banking business, Mr. Gordon gives his personal supervision to his two large farms of nine hundred acres in Franklin county.

Mr. Gordon was married February 14, 1883, to Madge Monroe. She is the daughter of Col. George and Mary (Cunningham) Monroe. Her father was colonel of the One Hundred Twenty-third Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, of the Civil War, and was killed in the battle of Farmington.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon are the parents of two children, Donald Monroe and Janet. Donald M. was born November 25, 1885, and married Carolyn Hopkins, of Indianapolis. He now lives in Metamora and assists his father in looking after the latter's extensive farming interests. Janet was born July 2, 1890, and is still living with her parents.

Mr. Gordon is a staunch Republican in politics and has always taken an intelligent interest in the welfare of his party in local affairs. He served as trustee of Metamora township for four years and gave excellent satisfaction during his tenure. He built his present comfortable home in Metamora in the fall of 1888. He served as postmaster at Metamora from 1907 to 1913. The family are all loyal workers in the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Gordon is now a trustee and steward in the local denomination at Metamora. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons

and belongs to the Commandery at Connersville. Mr. Gordon is a worthy representative of one of the sterling old pioneer families of the county, and it seems particularly fitting that the career of the Gordon family be preserved in this history of the county.

I. A. POPPER.

The people of Jewish birth are proverbially successful in whatever line of business they undertake, and the career of I. A. Popper, who has been connected with the business interests of Brookville since 1878, strikingly illustrates this fact. Born and reared in Bohemia, he left his native land when a youth of fifteen, to come to America. For many years he suffered from poor health, and had many discouragements, but he persevered and plodded steadily along until he was able to establish himself in business.

I. A. Popper, the son of Albert and Elizabeth (Popper) Popper, was born in Leibling, Bohemia, May 25, 1848. His parents were born at Radnitz, Bohemia, in 1805 and 1808, respectively. His father was a cattle buyer and breeder, and every spring bought skins for the Bohemian government. Mr. Popper died when he was forty-five years of age, being drowned while on a trip through the country buying grain to feed his cattle. His widow never remarried and lived the remainder of her days in Bohemia. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Popper were the parents of fourteen children, five of whom are now living: Benedict, a cattle buyer of Bohemia; August, of Regian, Bohemia; Fannie, the wife of Israel Abelisk, a cattle buyer and large land owner living in Hochliblin, Bohemia; Louis, a retired merchant of Cincinnati, Ohio; and I. A., of Brookville, Indiana. It is interesting to note that the maternal grandparents of I. A. Popper lived to an extreme age, his grandfather being one hundred and six years old at the time of his death, and his grandmother one hundred and four. They lived all of their days in Bohemia.

I. A. Popper attended the public schools of his native land until he was about twelve years of age. He then spent three years learning the machinists' trade, specializing in the making of guns and locks. As a youth he was ambitious to become a man of affairs and, when only fifteen years of age came to America to seek his fortune. He landed at New York City and lived there with some of his distant relatives for about a year and a half. He worked for his board during the day, and in the evening attended night school. When he was about sixteen and one-half years old

he went to Louisville, Kentucky, and worked for two weeks at the machinist trade in that city. He then secured employment with the firm of Sable Dinkelspiel, and worked for this company for nine years, as buyer of country produce. He was then taken sick, and for twenty-seven months was confined to his bed with rheumatism. His money became exhausted, and he was finally transferred to the Jewish hospital at Cincinnati, where he was placed in the charity ward. He was there two months before he was able to get up, and was then in a badly crippled condition and not able to do any kind of manual labor. He planned to return to his old home in Bohemia, but a fortunate acquaintance with an old negro woman changed the whole course of his life. She had what she claimed was a specific cure for rheumatism, and in his despair he allowed her to treat him. The result was marvelous, as his rheumatism left him and he was soon able to return to work.

The next position of Mr. Popper was in Levi's cafe, on Central avenue, in Cincinnati, where he clerked at night. The work there was hard on his eyes and he soon became nearly blind. His physician told him that he would have to quit the cafe and get out of doors or he would lose his eye-sight altogether. At this juncture he started to become a peddler, feeling that in this way he would be able to make a living, and at the same time retain his health. He started through the country on foot, carrying a bundle of notions on his back, and for the next few years was thus engaged. He not only regained his health, but laid by a small sum of money, which enabled him to start in business for himself.

The next chapter in the interesting history of Mr. Popper finds him married in 1878, and established in a small dry goods store in Brookville, Indiana. He started with a capital of one hundred and thirty-five dollars, and such has been his industry and devotion to his business, that he is today one of the most substantial men of the city. He certainly well merits the success which has come to him since he met with so many discouragements in his earlier career. His first store in Brookville was located on Main street, where the Harry B. Smith Dry Goods Company is now situated. In his early business career in Brookville he was twice burned out and suffered heavy financial losses both times. In both cases the fire started in an adjoining building. After his second fire, he located where the Charni dry goods store is now situated, the building being especially built for Mr. Popper. In 1898 he sold out his dry goods department to Mr. Charni and moved his clothing store to its present location, where he is

doing a prosperous business. He was a director of the Brookville Business Men's Association, and has always taken an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his city.

Mr. Popper was married January 16, 1878, to Laura Wise. She was born in Steingrop, Austria, in 1855, and is the daughter of Samuel and Hannah Wise, both of whom are deceased. Her father was for many years a dry goods and notions merchant in Cincinnati. Mrs. Popper is a niece of the late Dr. A. M. Wise, one of the most noted rabbis of the Jewish church. Mr. and Mrs. Popper are the parents of four children: Rozella, who is now a cashier in Cincinnati; Ruby, private secretary of the president of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company; Hannah May, who is a teacher in Brookville; and Arthur L., who is now working in his father's store.

Mr. Popper is a Democrat in politics and has always taken an intelligent interest in local political matters. He has served as president of the city school board and favored every measure which he thought would benefit the city schools in any way. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons of Brookville, and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and Improved Order of Red Men. In 1887 Mr. Popper bought his present home in Brookville.

The career of Mr. Popper is a striking example of what may be accomplished when a man plans his work and carries it forward with energy and discretion. It is safe to say that no man in Brookville is held in higher esteem among his fellow citizens, and it seems eminently fitting that his career be included among the representative men of Brookville and Franklin county.

HARRY MANLEY.

On Christmas day, 1849, the parents of Harry Manley located in Franklin county, Indiana, and there they lived the remainder of their days. Mr. Manley has spent most of his life in Laurel and for the last twenty-five years has operated a stone quarry near the town.

Harry Manley, the son of Edward and Louise P. (Whipple) Manley, was born in Laurel, Indiana, August 24, 1856. His father was born in Ashtabula, Ohio, October 31, 1817, and died in Laurel October 16, 1893. His mother was born in Oil Creek Franklin county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1828, and died in Laurel March 9, 1893. His parents reared a family of

seven children: Frances Louise, the wife of B. E. Lippincott, president of a brokerage firm in Portland, Oregon; Edward, of Laurel, Indiana; Harry, with whom this narrative deals; Charles, who makes his home with his brother, Harry; Guy, who died May 20, 1894; Florence, the wife of Otis Freeman, a farmer of Rush county, Indiana; and Clifford, an employe of the National Biscuit Company, with headquarters in Richmond, Indiana.

Edward Manley, the father of Harry, was a sailor on the Great Lakes during his early years and later became a boatman on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He attained the rank of river captain, and it was while on one of his trips that he met his future wife in Cincinnati, where she was visiting her sister. They were married February 29, 1849, and shortly afterwards he took a four-horse team, bought a load of goods in Cincinnati and started through Indiana, selling and trading to the people along the road. On Christmas day, 1849, he drove into Laurel and decided to locate here. He engaged in the fire insurance business and followed this line of activity until his death.

The paternal grandparents of Harry Manley were Jabez and Dorcas Manley, natives of Massachusetts, and early settlers in Ashtabula, Ohio. Jabez was a cooper by trade and after his son, Edward, settled in Laurel, Indiana, he removed to this state and lived here the remainder of his days. Jabez Manley and his family were all strict Presbyterians. The maternal grandparents of Harry Manley were probably born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather Whipple was a shoemaker and employed many men in his shop. He died in middle age as a result of a blow from a stone thrown by a boy on the street. His wife died many years afterwards in Washington, D. C., having moved there to make her home with one of her daughters.

Harry Manley was educated in the public schools of Laurel and, when eighteen years of age, became a stone-cutter in the quarry yards of Laurel. After working in the yards for four years he decided to learn the occupation of a telegrapher. He went to Connersville and, after one year of apprenticeship there, became station agent and operator for the Big Four railroad at Laurel, retained this position for ten years, when he returned to Connersville to live for two years. The close confinement undermined his health and he was forced to resign his position. At that time he and his brother, Charles, opened the stone quarry near Laurel and, three years later, Harry bought his brother's interest in the quarry and, for the past twenty-five years, has operated the quarry alone. He now employs twenty-five men when he has the quarry running at full blast.

Mr. Manley was married October 24, 1883, to Alice Weir. She was born in Laurel, Indiana, and is a daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Reese) Weir. Her father was born in Laurel township, Franklin county, Indiana, where he died February 5, 1908, at the age of seventy-nine. Her mother died February 15, 1873, at the age of forty-one.

Isaac Weir was the son of James and Susan (Harrell) Weir and was born at Gilford, North Carolina. When a young man he drove by wagon to Cincinnati and later located near Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in a small village called Gilford, being named after the old town of that name in North Carolina. The father of Isaac Weir fought in the War of 1812. He was offered forty acres of land in Mill creek valley, now a part of Cincinnati, to go as a substitute for another man, but refused and volunteered himself. The parents of Isaac Weir were early settlers in Franklin county. Isaac was married at the age of twenty-one and became a carriage-maker. He was for some years a pattern-maker in James O'Hair's foundry at Laurel, and later established a carriage and wagon making shop of his own. Still later in life he conducted a general machine shop and a saw-mill. He was a natural mechanic and could make anything out of wood or iron. He made fancy furniture for the wealthy people of the county. He has the honor of drafting and building the first threshing machine ever built in Franklin county, and for many years afterward built threshing machines in his foundry. He made and sold wagons, and received one hundred dollars for each wagon that he sent out of his factory. His son, Charles, learned the trade under him and continued a general woodworking and cabinet-making business.

Mr. and Mrs. Manley are the parents of four children: Ralph Sheldon, Nellie Elizabeth, Ernest Weir and Anna Louise. Ralph Sheldon was born October 29, 1884, and is now a foreman of the Evansville Veneer Works. He married Amelia Schlect and has two sons, Raymond and Charles. Nellie E., who was born October 13, 1886, married H. C. Ingels, the owner of the Solar Gas Light Supply Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls have one daughter, Louise. Ernest Weir, born January 26, 1890, is now a postal clerk on the Big Four railroad. Anna Louise, born June 14, 1893, is a teacher in the public schools of Rush county.

Mr. Manley is an active worker in the Republican party and has served on the school board of his town for many years. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, Mr. Manley is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and has been secretary of the Laurel lodge for twenty-five years.

EDWIN HEAP.

England often has been referred to as the "mother country" of America and it is literally true that the first permanent white settlers of the North American continent were of English birth. The influence of these early settlers has been of lasting importance, many of our present and most important institutions being offshoots of those that had existed in England for many centuries, and which were transplanted to this country by the early English settlers. Among those who came to this country from England more than half a century ago was John Heap, father of Edwin Heap, a substantial and well-known citizen of Whitewater township, who has lived in this county almost his entire life.

Edwin Heap was born on the farm he now owns July 18, 1863, son of John and Jane (Ashton) Heap. His father was a native of England and his mother was of English parentage, her father having been an eminent physician in England before coming to this country.

John Heap, father of Edwin Heap, was born in England and came to this country when quite young, settling in Whitewater township, this county, where he purchased one hundred and seventy-two acres, now owned by Edwin Heap. On February 22, 1842, John Heap was united in marriage with Jane Ashton, a daughter of Dr. William Ashton, who before coming to this country had practiced medicine near Manchester, England.

Upon coming to America Dr. William Ashton located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he practiced his profession for some time, enjoying considerable practice. In addition to his professional activities he also engaged in the manufacturing business, being an extensive manufacturer of window blinds and oil cloth. He later moved to Indiana, coming to Franklin county, where he bought a farm in Whitewater township, on which he spent the remainder of his life. Dr. Ashton came from a notable family of England, where his father, John Ashton, was a man of considerable prominence. During his residence to this county, Dr. Ashton enjoyed a wide circle of friends by whom he was well regarded.

John Heap and his wife Jane (Ashton) Heap occupied the farm which Mr. Heap had purchased previous to his marriage. He engaged in general agricultural pursuits and met with splendid success. He also was a stone mason, bricklayer and plasterer of exceptional ability. Mr. and Mrs. Heap's lives in this community were marked by that quiet repose that comes from a life of fruitful endeavor. Mr. Heap died in 1880, at the age of seventy.



The Ap. J. Williams of No. 37

Edwin Heap

survived by his wife and two sons, John and Edwin, the former of whom died January 7, 1915. His wife died January 31, 1899.

Edwin Heap secured his schooling in the common schools of Franklin county. He was reared on his father's farm, spending his school vacations in the usual manner of the farmer's son, assisting in work on the farm and acquiring the bodily vigor and discipline that have since proved of such value to him. Mr. Heap was married twice, his first wife being Indiana Hancock, a daughter of Green Hill Hancock, by which union there was one child, Harold, born May 6, 1884, who married Clara Bogart. Mr. Heap's first wife died July 2, 1891, and on November 30, 1893, he married, secondly, Ida M. Wynn, daughter of Rubin and Lavina (Renier) Wynn, of Butler county, Ohio, who was one of two children, the other being Clara H. Wynn.

Edwin Heap is now the only member of his father's family living, his brothers, Thomas, John and William and his sister Ella having died some time ago. Edwin Heap is admired for his many splendid qualities, not the least of which is his untiring industry. Besides his extensive farming interests, he is a stockholder and vice president of the First National Bank, at Okeana, Ohio, and is also a stockholder of the Harrison National Bank of Harrison, Ohio. He has well-grounded ideas on all popular questions and is vitally interested in all movements which have for their object the advancement of the public welfare along all lines, civic, moral or social. By industry and close application to the duties which confronted him, Mr. Heap has won an enviable place for himself in the community in which he has spent his whole life and both he and Mrs. Heap are held in the highest regard by all their wide circle of friends and acquaintances in this and adjoining counties.

ELLSWORTH MARTINDALE.

A large number of the early settlers in Franklin county, Indiana, came from Pennsylvania, and at the completion of the Whitewater canal through the county, in the thirties, there was a great influx of new settlers. Among the families who settled in the county during the thirties was the Martindale family, the grandfather of Ellsworth Martindale arriving in Brookville in the summer of 1838. A year or two later Grandfather Martindale located in Metamora, in this county, and in that village Ellsworth Martindale was born during the opening year of the Civil War. After reaching

maturity Mr. Martindale engaged in the butcher business in his native village, and continued in that line of activity until 1911, when he opened a general merchandise store, in company with a partner, now having the best equipped store in Metamora.

Ellsworth Martindale, the son of Amos and Mary Ann (Parvis) Martindale, was born in Metamora, Indiana, August 27, 1861. His father was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1826, and died at Metamora, Indiana, March 20, 1909. His mother was born in Maryland, April 24, 1832, and died in Metamora, Indiana, June 4, 1889. Amos Martindale and wife were the parents of twelve children: Lucy, who conducts a confectionery store in Metamora; Eva, deceased; Julia, the widow of James Alley, of Indianapolis; Emma, deceased; Isabelle, the wife of Harry Day, a real estate man, of Denver, Colorado; Ellsworth, of Metamora; Thomas, who works for his brother, Ellsworth, in the store; Harry, a machinist, of Connersville, Indiana; Chester, an employe of the McFarland Automobile Company at Connersville, Indiana; Charles, who is in the confectionery business with his sister, Lucy, in Metamora; and two, Jenks and Bertie, who died in infancy.

Amos Martindale, the father of these twelve children, came with his parents from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to Franklin county, Indiana, in 1838, being twelve years of age at the time the family located in this county. He grew to maturity at Metamora and, after his marriage in 1849, farmed in Metamora township until 1857. He then moved to the village of Metamora in order to give his children an opportunity for an education. He built a tannery near the canal, in the village, and operated it until 1870. He then purchased the Metamora tavern and was proprietor of it until 1895. At the same time he owned and managed a butcher shop and a livery barn in Metamora. He was a staunch Republican until the last eight years of his life. He served as trustee of Metamora township for two terms and was a man of influence in all of the civic affairs of his community, and was frequently called on by his neighbors to settle estates. He was a self-educated man. He and his family were members of the Christian church.

The paternal grandparents of Ellsworth Martindale were Abner V. and Eliza (Butcher) Martindale, both of whom were probably born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, of German parentage. Abner Martindale was a stone mason by trade, and, after coming to Franklin county in 1838, followed his trade in this county, although he also owned and operated a farm. Grandfather Martindale was twice married. His first wife, Eliza Butcher, died, leaving him with four children; Rachel, the wife of Levi Sherwood, de-

ceased; Amos, the father of Ellsworth; Angeline, deceased, the wife of Doctor McGuire; Martha, the widow of Richard Sherwood, now living in Metamora, where she has lived most of her life. The second wife of grandfather Martindale was Anna Dubre, whom he married while still living in Pennsylvania. To his second marriage were born three children: Laura, the widow of William Gordon, and now a resident of Rushville, Indiana; Kate, deceased, and Harrison, deceased, who was a resident of Wabash, Indiana.

The maternal grandparents of Ellsworth Martindale were William and Matilda Parvis. They were born, reared and married in Maryland, and grandfather Parvis died in that state. Later, grandmother Parvis, with her children, came on foot from Maryland to Franklin county, Indiana. They had a covered wagon full of goods, but grandmother Parvis walked practically all of the way and carried a baby in her arms. They arrived in this county about 1842 and first located in Brookville, later moving to Cedar Grove. A few years later she permanently settled in Metamora, where she lived the rest of her life. After coming to this county she married Thomas Raymond and had three children by her second marriage.

Ellsworth Martindale was reared in Metamora and learned the butcher business in his father's shop. After his marriage, in 1885, he rented a farm near the village and continued farming until 1900. He then opened a meat shop in Metamora and continued in the retail meat business until 1911. In that year he formed a partnership with Mr. Jenks and bought out the general merchandise store of A. Blacklidge. The firm of Martindale & Jenks have now the most complete and best equipped store in Metamora. They carry a complete line of dry goods, groceries, shoes, readymade clothing and hardware, and have built up a business which extends throughout this section of the county.

Mr. Martindale was married November 2, 1885, to Belinda Young. She was born in Metamora township, and is a daughter of James and Sarah Young. Her father is deceased, but her mother is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Martindale was born one child, Arnold, who died at the age of sixteen years.

Mr. Martindale is a staunch Republican and has always taken an intelligent and active interest in the welfare of his party. He was elected trustee of his township in 1908, and concluded six years' service in this office in 1914. He and his wife are members of the Christian church and contribute generously to its support.

JOHN JACOB REIBOLDT.

German families have long played an active part in the important affairs of Franklin county. Many of these German families have lived in this county for many years, some being natives of the county, while the members of other families were born in Germany. It is a feature of the German people to retain their native characteristics, no matter where they may be living. The German cherishes the fine traditions of the fatherland and holds to what is best in German life without, in the least, detracting from his allegiance to his adopted country. Among the many prominent German-Americans living in this county is John Jacob Reiboldt, of Laurel.

John Jacob Reiboldt was born three miles south of Brookville, in Brookville township, Franklin county, March 4, 1856. He is a son of John Jacob and Catherine (Mettel) Reiboldt, both of whom were natives of Germany. John Jacob Reiboldt was one of three children by this marriage, the others being J. Peter (deceased), who was a farmer in Laurel township; and Margaret (deceased), who was the wife of Ludwig Ensminger.

John Jacob Reiboldt, Sr., followed the butcher's trade in Germany, before coming to this country. After coming to this county, he engaged in farming, and at the same time followed his former occupation of cattle butcher. He prospered and soon acquired a farm of his own, located in the district known as "The Flats." He died in 1857, survived by his widow and three children. His widow later married her husband's brother, Peter.

John Jacob Reiboldt, Sr., was one of four children of Peter and Catherine Reiboldt, the others being Peter, Mary and Margaret. Mary married Doctor Blecken and lived in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Margaret married a Mr. Baas and lived near Pennsylvaniaburg, Indiana. Peter later married his brother's widow; Mrs. John Jacob Reiboldt, Sr.

By her second marriage Mrs. Reiboldt had four children: Catherine married Ralph Weber and lives at Laurel, Indiana; Edward, now dead, was a merchant at Laurel, Indiana; George, a professor at Moores Hill College, and a minister, lives at Hope, Indiana; Charles H. is justice of the peace and a poultry merchant of Laurel, Indiana. Mrs. Peter Reiboldt still lives at Laurel, where she is prominently identified with the Lutheran church.

The paternal grandparents of John Jacob Reiboldt, Jr., were Peter and Catherine Reiboldt, who were natives of Germany and who came to this country about 1840. They first located in Pennsylvania, later moving to Franklin county, Indiana, where they located on what is now the Kunkle farm, on the "Flats," a few miles south of Brookville. There they lived

until their death. Peter Reiboldt had been in the German army, and was a splendid type of German soldier, tall and erect, with handsome physique. The following story, relating an incident of his military service in Germany, is of great interest. One day when a general was reviewing the troops, he stopped in front of where Peter Reiboldt was standing and said: "You are the prettiest soldier in the ranks."

The maternal grandparents of John Jacob Reiboldt, Jr., were Jacob and Mary Mettel, both born in Medard, Germany. In 1847, they came to this country, landing at New Orleans. They came up the Mississippi river and thence up the Ohio to Indiana, where they landed and later came to Franklin county, settling in Highland township. There they lived until Mr. Mettel's death, after which his widow lived at the home of Jacob Reiboldt, Sr., where she died. Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Mettel were devout members of the Lutheran church.

Jacob Reiboldt, Jr., first attended school on the "Flats" in the south part of Franklin county. He later attended school at Brookville seminary, after which he spent a short time in the school at Laurel, having moved with his parents to that place in 1866. At the age of thirteen he was confirmed in the Lutheran church in Ripley county, where he also attended school for a short time. He worked on his father's farm as a boy and acquired the rudiments of business training under his father's direction. In 1878 he formed a partnership with Capt. W. L. Day in the hardware business, in Laurel, in which business he continued for twenty-seven years. In July, 1893, Mr. Reiboldt and Captain Day, with other gentlemen from Muncie, organized a bank for Laurel, which proved a successful venture. Later, Mr. Reiboldt and Captain Day purchased the interests of their partners, following which Mr. Reiboldt operated the bank and Captain Day confined his attention to the hardware business. In 1903 Mr. Reiboldt sold his interest in the hardware business to Captain Day and, since that time, has confined his interests to the bank, of which he is now the sole owner, and which has been doing business for twenty-one consecutive years.

On October 30, 1893, he was married to May Queen Ferguson of Clarksburg, West Virginia, a daughter of Lemuel and Myrtle Ferguson, both of whom were natives of Clarksburg, West Virginia, where they died. Mr. Ferguson was a prominent druggist of Clarksburg. To Mr. and Mrs. Reiboldt was born one child, Karl, December 20, 1904. Mrs. Reiboldt died January 26, 1914. Mrs. Reiboldt was well liked during her residence here, and left a host of friends.

John Jacob Reiboldt is a public spirited citizen and is prominent in

fraternal and social circles. He is a Republican in politics, and has served on the county council of Franklin county for a number of years. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, holding his membership in the blue lodge at Laurel, in the council, chapter and commandery at Connersville, and the consistory and Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis. He has passed all the chairs in his local lodge. Mr. Reiboldt has earned a splendid reputation in the community as a progressive citizen, merchant and banker. He has always been active in every movement for the public good and has been of distinct service to this community.

HENRY R. LENNARD.

For a quarter of a century one of the most substantial business men of Metamora, Franklin county, Indiana, was Henry R. Lennard, who for that length of time operated a handle factory in this place. Since 1910 Mr. Lennard has been cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Metamora, and is now filling this responsible position with general satisfaction to the directors of the bank and the constantly increasing circle of patrons.

Henry R. Lennard, the son of George W. and Clarinda (Woodward) Lennard, was born at Newcastle, Henry county, Indiana, August 14, 1853. His father was born near Newark, Ohio, in 1825, and died while at the front in the Civil War, May 14, 1864. His mother was born in Henry county, Indiana, in 1831, and died June 1, 1879. His parents reared a family of three children, Henry R., of Metamora; Gertrude, deceased, who was the wife of Leonidas P. Mitchell, former deputy comptroller of the United States treasury; and Ashel W., an attorney of Pueblo, Colorado, who is now living on a ranch in Idaho for his health.

George W. Lennard, the father of Henry R., was reared in Ohio, and in his young manhood read medicine and was graduated later from the Farmers' College of Medicine. About 1851 he removed to Newcastle, Indiana, and practiced medicine in that city. Later he engaged in the newspaper business, buying the *Newcastle Courier*, which he edited for two years. In 1855 he was graduated from the law school of Cincinnati and entered into partnership with Judge M. L. Bundy, with whom he practiced until August, 1861, when the office was closed, both partners going to the war.

George W. Lennard enlisted as a lieutenant in a company of the Thirty-sixth Regiment of the Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and after the battle of

Stone River, when many of the officers were killed, he was made lieutenant-colonel and, later, colonel of his regiment. He was killed May 14, 1864, while leading his regiment in a charge at the Battle of Resaca, Georgia. While at the front he was elected senator to the General Assembly on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1863.

The paternal grandparents of Henry R. Lennard were of German descent and lived most of their days at Reading, Ohio. The maternal grandparents of Henry R. Lennard were Ashel and Catherine (Hollet) Woodward. Ashel Lennard was a lieutenant in a Kentucky regiment in the War of 1812. Both were born in Virginia, married in that state and, immediately after their marriage, went to Harrodsburg, Kentucky. A few years later grandfather Woodward moved with his family to Preble county, Ohio. He left his wife in that county and went to Henry county, Indiana, and entered about one thousand acres of government land, where the city of Newcastle now stands. He built a cabin, harvested a crop and went back in the fall of 1823 to Ohio, when he got his wife and returned to Henry county. Both were members of the Christian church. He lived to be seventy-five years of age, while his wife passed away at the age of seventy.

Henry R. Lennard was educated in the public schools of Newcastle and in Kentucky University. Besides spending two years in the latter university, he was graduated from the law department of the University of Michigan in the class of 1879. Immediately after graduation, he located for the practice of his profession in Newcastle, Indiana, and remained there for three years. He then served in the post office department at Washington, D. C. for nearly a year, resigning his position in the government service in 1884 to buy a general store with his brother-in-law, W. N. Gordon, at Metamora, Indiana. They remained in business together for two years or until, in 1886, Mr. Lennard bought the handle factory at Metamora, which he managed until 1911, a period of twenty-five years. The factory was compelled to close on account of the scarcity of timber in the vicinity of the mill. When the Farmers' Bank of Metamora was organized in 1910, William N. Gordon, the brother-in-law of Mr. Lennard, became president, and Mr. Lennard was installed as cashier. The bank has had a very successful career during the five years which it has been in existence and is now rendering a very commendable service to its community.

Mr. Lennard was married January 7, 1880, to Lettie B. Gordon. She was born at Metamora, Indiana, and is the daughter of Milton B. Gordon. Mrs. Lennard's history is given elsewhere, in the sketch of William Noble Gordon. Mr. and Mrs. Lennard are the parents of two children, Edith,

born November 22, 1880, the wife of F. H. Wiley, of Indianapolis; and George M., born November 20, 1890, a clerk in the Metamora bank.

Mr. Lennard is a Republican in politics, but has never cared to take an active part in the political life of his community. However, he gives his enthusiastic support to every measure which promises to benefit the general welfare of his fellowmen. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, holding his membership in the Blue lodge at Metamora, the Chapter at Brookville and the Commandery at Connersville.

HARRY C. JONES.

The present postmaster of Laurel, Indiana, is Harry C. Jones, who has been a resident of Laurel since 1893. Mr. Jones has been engaged in various enterprises, having started out to work for himself, when he was sixteen years of age, by 'clerking in a drug store in Indianapolis. Later he worked in a law office in Indianapolis for a time, after which he worked for R. G. Dun & Company in Chicago and clerked in a hotel in Colorado. He operated a jewelry store in Iowa for a while, and moved his store from that state to Laurel in 1893, continuing in the jewelry business in Laurel for the next twelve years. He was the organizer of the Laurel Telephone Company, of which he was, for several years, sole owner. He has served in various civic capacities and, since February 19, 1914, has been serving as postmaster of Laurel.

Harry C. Jones, the son of Elisha P. and Mary Alice (Webb) Jones, was born in Columbus, Indiana, August 10, 1870. His father was born at Columbus, Indiana, January 18, 1841, and is still living. His mother was born at Franklin, Indiana, March 28, 1851, and is also still living. Mr. and Mrs. Elisha P. Jones have two sons, Harry C. and Warren S., the latter residing on the old home farm in Hendricks county, Indiana.

Elisha Jones was reared in Columbus until he was about fourteen years old, when his parents moved to Indianapolis. Early in life he engaged in the mercantile business in Vincennes, Indiana, and later at Columbus, Indiana. Still later he conducted a wholesale grocery business at Indianapolis, where he remained for a few years. Later he moved to Lizton, Hendricks county, Indiana, and bought a farm, where he still makes his home.

The paternal grandparents of Harry C. Jones were Aquilla and Harriet (Cox) Jones. Aquilla Jones was one of the first settlers in Columbus, Indi-

ana, and was the first postmaster of that town. Later he moved to Indianapolis and became president of Indianapolis Rolling Mill Company, and was at one time interested in the Colts Firearm Company, and in the Gatling Gun Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis. It will be recalled that Doctor Gatling, inventor of the gun which bears his name, worked out his patent and established in Indianapolis the first factory for the manufacture of those guns. At one time Aquilla Jones was worth half a million dollars, but lost much of his fortune as the result of indorsing a note for a friend. He was an active worker in the Democratic party and served as postmaster of Indianapolis under Cleveland's first administration. He died at the age of eighty-one. The maternal grandparents of Harry C. Jones were W. S. Webb and wife. Mr. Webb lived in Indianapolis and was a prominent banker until the panic of 1874, when he lost much of his wealth.

Harry C. Jones received most of his education in the public schools of Indianapolis. When his parents moved to Lizton, Indiana, he went there with them, but soon returned to Indianapolis and made his home with his grandmother Webb in order to complete his education in the city schools. When he was sixteen years of age he began to work in the drug store of Harry Pomeroy in Indianapolis, and later became an amanuensis in the law office of his uncle, Aquilla Q. Jones, of Indianapolis. After working for his uncle two years he entered the employ of R. G. Dun & Company, with headquarters in Chicago. He then went to Colorado, where he remained for a time. He later took charge of a jewelry store in Farmington, Iowa, for an Indianapolis jewelry firm. When business became bad in Iowa, the store was removed on June 10, 1893, to Laurel, Indiana, and Mr. Jones continued in charge of the store until 1905. He then sold the store and devoted all of his time and attention to the Laurel Telephone Company. Previous to disposing of his jewelry store he organized and built this telephone company. After retiring from the jewelry store he continued as manager and owner of the company until October, 1911, when he sold it to Mary E. Goudie, of Brookville.

Mr. Jones was married September 19, 1894, to Anna C. Herrmann, who was born in Laurel and is a daughter of Fred and Margaret Herrmann. Her father is deceased, but her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of three children: Raymond Webb, born February 14, 1896, and now assistant postmaster under his father; Helen Louise, born July 5, 1899; and Mary Alice, born April 12, 1908.

Mr. Jones has always been an active worker in the Democratic party. In 1907 he was elected trustee of Laurel township and, with the extension

of the tenure of office by the State Legislature, continued to hold it until 1914. Since February 19, 1914, he has been serving as postmaster of Laurel. He has also been on the town council of Laurel and has served as town clerk. In every position Mr. Jones has administered the duties connected with his office in an efficient and painstaking manner and, consequently, fully merits the high esteem in which he is universally held.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM LOCKWOOD DAY.

A successful business man and public spirited citizen of Laurel, Indiana, who has passed to his reward, is Capt. William L. Day. He was connected with the town of Laurel and everything pertaining to its development for more than half a century. Mr. Day served in the Civil War as a captain and, after the close of the war, located in Laurel and made that town his home during the remainder of his life. He was engaged in business in the town nearly half a century, although he was one of the largest farmers of the county, owning over one thousand acres of land in Laurel township, to the operation of which he gave his own personal supervision.

The late Capt. William Lockwood Day was born at Smyrna, Delaware, October 13, 1829, and died at his home in Laurel, Indiana, October 27, 1913. He was the son of John and Mary (Sharp) Day, both of whom were born in Smyrna, Delaware, his father dying in 1832, and his mother in 1870. His mother remarried in 1835, her second husband being John Temple, and to her second union, one son, Joshua, was born. About 1837 Mr. Day, with his mother and stepfather, came to Indiana and located in Franklin county. His stepfather bought a farm in Blooming Grove township and the family lived there until 1860, when John Temple and his wife immigrated to Fairfield, Iowa, bought land, and lived there the remainder of their lives. Captain Day had only one full brother, Richard Day, who lived all of his days in Laurel, Indiana, where he was in the drug business. The paternal grandparents of Captain Day were Mathias Day and wife, wealthy people of Delaware.

Captain Day was eight years of age when he came with his mother and stepfather to Indiana. He attended the public schools of Blooming Grove and later took a course in a commercial college in Cincinnati, Ohio. He remained at home until he was eighteen years of age and then began clerking in a store at Metamora, Indiana, for Jonathan Barnes. He clerked later for

another firm in Metamora. After his marriage in 1853, Captain Day located in Metamora for a short time and then moved to Clarksburg, Indiana, where he clerked in a store. His next home was in Greensburg, Indiana, where he worked in the store of Wheeler & Cobb for three years. On May 20, 1858, he located with his family in Laurel, Indiana, and in the following year bought a drug store, enlarged the stock and started his long and successful career as a business man. He continued in the store until February, 1864, when he opened a recruiting office for the government at Laurel. On February 22, 1864, he went into camp at Greensburg, Indiana, with thirty-three men, added more, and the men were finally mustered in as Company K, One Hundred Twenty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Day was elected captain of the company. It was immediately sent south and joined Sherman's army in Georgia, fighting its first battle at Dalton in that state. The regiment to which Captain Day's company was attached, followed General Hood over the northern part of Alabama and Tennessee and finally brought him to bay at Nashville. In the beginning of 1865 Captain Day's company was sent to Carolina, where they remained until the close of the war. After the war Captain Day, with his company, was put in charge of the commissary department and were not mustered out until August 25, 1865.

In 1866 Captain Day returned to Laurel and resumed the management of his drug store, but he sold it shortly afterwards and entered the livery business with "Towhead" Williams. In 1870 Captain Day started a hardware store and maintained an interest in it until near the time of his death. J. J. Reiboldt was his partner in the store for twenty-seven years. He also started a packing house in Laurel and operated it very successfully, in partnership with Churchill and Wellends, for many years. As he prospered from year to year, Captain Day invested in land until he owned over one thousand acres of excellent land in Laurel township. In 1877 he bought the James and Winifred Conwell homestead in Laurel and lived there until his death. He started the Laurel Bank, but later sold out his interest in the bank to J. J. Reiboldt.

Captain Day was married September 10, 1853, to Anna Maria Conwell. She was born in Laurel township, Franklin county, Indiana, October 13, 1832, and was the daughter of Jeremiah and Catherine (Kendrick) Conwell, both of whom were born in Sussex county, Delaware. Her father was born May 27, 1786, and died April 10, 1867. Her mother was born May 7, 1789, and died February 14, 1866. Captain Day and wife were the parents of seven children: Lafayette, a druggist of Laurel, who died December 14,

1903; Ida, who died in infancy; Edgar, who is still with his mother; Katie, who is also with her mother; Horace G., a real estate man of Denver, Colorado; Harriet, a professional artist, who is now in charge of the art department of the State University at Marysville, Missouri; and Charles, a hardware merchant of Philippi, West Virginia.

The American progenitors of the Conwell family were Yeates and Rebecca Conwell, who arrived in America from England, April 15, 1699. They located first at Reedy Island, and later in Broadkilm Hundred, Sussex county, Delaware. In 1705 William Fisher of Lewes, Mrs. Conwell's father, deeded to them one thousand acres of land, and this tract was held by the family for several generations. Yeates Conwell and wife were the parents of four children; William, John, Elias and Hannah. John Conwell was born April 14, 1699, and was twice married. His first wife's name was Comfort and his second was Susannah. He had three sons by his first wife, William, Joseph and Elias; and three children by his second, John, Jr., David and Lydia. John Conwell, Jr., was Mrs. Day's paternal grandfather. His wife's name was Betsy and they reared a family of nine children, Jeremiah, the youngest of the nine, being Mrs. Day's father. The father of Jeremiah Conwell was a sailor and ship owner, and Jeremiah was reared on the coast of Delaware and spent much of his boyhood days on the sea with his father. Later he owned a vessel and carried merchandise between Philadelphia and Baltimore. Jeremiah Conwell was married in Delaware to Catherine Kendrick, a daughter of William and Lydia Kendrick. Her father was a wealthy merchant and lived in one of the sea-coast towns of Delaware. During the Revolutionary War, the British ships anchored in Delaware Bay, opposite his house. John Conwell, Jr.'s, two brothers, David and William, fought in the American Revolution. Jeremiah Conwell, the father of Captain Day's wife, fought in the War of 1812.

In 1832 Jeremiah Conwell, the father of Mrs. Day, located in Franklin county, Indiana. He had a family of eleven children and all but the youngest, Mrs. Day, were born in Delaware. Jeremiah Conwell lived a few months in Laurel township and then bought the "Old Paper Mill" farm of two hundred acres in Fayette county. He lived on the farm until old age, and then moved to Laurel and made his home with his son-in-law, Captain Day. James Conwell, a cousin of Jeremiah, was the founder of the town of Laurel. He platted the town and it was through him that Jeremiah Conwell was induced to locate in Indiana. Jeremiah took a great interest in the building of the Whitewater canal and was a heavy stockholder in the enterprise. Many descendants of the Conwell family are still living in Franklin county.

Captain Day was a staunch Republican and always took a great interest in political matters. He was justice of the peace for many years, but never held any other office. He was a firm believer in temperance and advocated total abstinence. He was an enthusiastic member of the John Secrist Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Laurel, and never failed to take an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the old soldiers. His widow is now eighty-two years of age and is living at the old homestead at Laurel. She is the last of the Conwell family to survive, although they were once one of the largest families in the county.

G. WALLACE HYDE.

A successful business man of Brookville, Indiana, is G. Wallace Hyde, who has been engaged in the life insurance business in the county seat since 1908. For ten years previous to this he taught in the schools of this county, and made an excellent record as an instructor. As a young man he attended Valparaiso University and the State Normal school at Terre Haute, and was well qualified to engage in the teaching profession. His family is one of the old families of the county, his grandfather coming here from England, when a young man, while his grandmother was one of the first children born in Whitewater township.

G. Wallace Hyde was born in Springfield township, Franklin county, Indiana, October 17, 1878, and has spent his life thus far within the limits of the county. He is a son of Thomas F. and Eliza (Hampson) Hyde. His father and mother were both born in this county, his father in 1844, and his mother ten years later. His father died in 1884, and his mother later married her first husband's brother, Eli E. Hyde. Thomas F. Hyde and wife were the parents of two sons, G. Wallace and Thomas F., Jr. Eli E. Hyde and wife were the parents of six children, all of whom are still living with their parents: Roscoe, Samuel, Emma, Matha, Mary and Clara.

The grandfather of G. Wallace Hyde was Dr. Thomas Hyde, a native of England, and an early settler in Franklin county, Indiana. He was educated as a physician in his native land and practiced for a short time before coming to America. He became one of the pioneer physicians of Franklin county and for many years was an influential and useful citizen of the community where he resided. He lived to be honored by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, to whom he had ministered during his active life. His

Mr. Federmann was married September 17, 1885, to Laura L. Ellington. She was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is a daughter of William H. and Anna Ellington, both of whom are deceased, and to this union have been born four children: Annella, who is still living at home; William L., a graduate of Wabash College, and now a druggist in Kansas City, Missouri; Charles R., a student of the University of Illinois, and Richard L., who is still a student in the public schools of Brookville.

Mr. Federmann has been an active worker in the Democratic party of Franklin county for many years. He was president of the county council when the court house was rebuilt, and has been a member of the board of trustees of the Carnegie free library since its organization. The family are all active workers in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Federmann is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias. When the Franklin County National Bank was organized, in 1901, he was elected vice-president, and still retains this position. In all respects Mr. Federmann has been one of the leading citizens of his county, and for more than thirty years he has been an active participant in every phase of his county's growth and development.

PETER SCHAF.

If one were to write the history of Franklin county, Indiana, and omit telling about the Valley House, that famous hostelry at Brookville, it would be like paying a visit to Brookville and failing to eat one of those rare meals served at this renowned tavern. Perhaps the Valley House will be best known as the hotel that was operated for so many years by the late Peter Schaf, of Brookville, one of Indiana's famous bonifaces, whose greeting lingered long in the memory of the traveler who had the good fortune to become a guest of the Valley House.

Peter Schaf was born on the border of Alsace-Lorraine, near Strassburg, now a German province, but at that time a part of France. He was born in the village of Schorbach about 1826 and died July 31, 1893. He was a son of Nicholas and Marie (Haller) Schaf, both natives of Alsace-Lorraine, and both of whom came to this country. Peter Schaf was one of five children born to them, three daughters and two sons. Of these, but two are now living, Mrs. Elizabeth Lux, wife of a wealthy farmer residing in Shelby county, Indiana, and a brother, Nicholas, who also lives in Shelby county.



PETER SCHIAP. MRS. SUSANNA (SCHIAP) SENEFELD. MICHAEL P. SENEFELD.

Nicholas Schaf, father of Peter Schaf, was born July 21, 1797, and his wife, Marie (Haller) Schaf, was born February 14, 1801. About 1840, they came to this country, accompanied by their children and settled in Dearborn county, Indiana, where they resided until the elder Schaf's death, after which time Mrs. Schaf made her home with a daughter in Madison, Indiana, where she died several years later.

Peter Schaf was a small lad when his parents came to this country, but he was ambitious, full of native energy and industry, and at the early age of fourteen began working on the steamboats that plied on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He started his career as cabin boy, afterwards becoming second cook and later first cook on various boats. He was married in 1853 to Catherine Scholl, the ceremony taking place in Cincinnati, Ohio, at St. Mary's Catholic church, the Reverend Father Hammer officiating. Catherine Scholl was a native of Bavaria, having been born at Deidesheim in 1824. She lived to be seventy-three years of age. When she was a small girl, she lost her parents and at the age of nineteen emigrated to this country, locating in Cincinnati with her brother, Adam Scholl. Here she met Mr. Schaf, to whom later she was married.

Mr. and Mrs. Schaf resided in Cincinnati for some time, and then they moved to Franklin county, Indiana, where they located on a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Butler township. In 1871 he sold this farm, moved to Brookville, where he bought the "Valley House," at that time one of the largest hotels in south Indiana. This hotel had a splendid reputation for its hospitality and was the favorite stopping place for travelers in this part of the state, but it had never enjoyed the fame that it afterward attained under the ownership of Peter Schaf. He was a jovial man and soon became noted as one of Indiana's most popular hotel keepers. Many travelers in this part of Indiana were wont to go out of their way in order that they might spend a pleasant day or two enjoying the hospitalities of Peter Schaf. In 1886 Mr. Schaf sold the Valley House to his two sons-in-law, Michael P. Senefeld and W. A. Koehler, after which Mr. Schaf built a house in Brookville, to which he retired and where he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Schaf was a very active man physically, and had a jovial countenance that made him many friends. He was a member of St. Michael's Catholic church, in which he was active during his entire life, and was one of the founders of St. Peter's Benevolent Society in connection with the above church. He was prominent in the councils of the Democratic

party and was honored by his party by being elected joint representative from Franklin, Fayette and Union counties to the state legislature.

To Peter and Catherine (Scholl) Schaf were born ten children: August, Anna, Nicholas, Barbara, Frank, Joseph, Mary, Lena, Regina and Susanna Josephine. August married Mary Schneider, a native of Brookville, and to them were born two daughters, Elizabeth and Clara, the former of whom is the wife of William A. Fries, the latter living at home with her mother. August Schaf lived in Brookville from his early childhood to the time of his death in 1879; Anna Schaf married Herman Schwegman and died in 1899 in Arkansas; Nicholas Schaf is a noted chef in California. He married Mary McCormick, of Cincinnati, and she died, leaving one daughter, Caddie. Barbara Schaf married Joseph Schneider (deceased) and lives in Indianapolis. She is the mother of nine children. Frank Schaf lives in Chicago, Illinois. He married Anna Kolhoff, of Brookville, and they have one daughter, Agnes. Joseph Schaf is the president of the Columbia Club at Indianapolis, the home of Indiana's Republicanism. He is a prominent manufacturer of Indianapolis, the president of the American Brewing Company of Indianapolis, a stockholder and director of the Fletcher American National Bank, a director of the Claypool Hotel Company and is also interested in several other important industries of Indianapolis. He also has extensive interests in Chicago, Illinois. He married Miss Josephine Maus, of Indianapolis, where they make their home. They are the parents of one daughter, Alice, and a son, Charley. Mary Schaf married W. A. Koehler and died February 22, 1904, leaving four children, Regina (deceased), a nun of the order of St. Francis; William, a resident of Baltimore; Raymond and Clement. Lena Schaf, who finished her education at the academy at Oldenburg, Franklin county, Indiana, married William Van Wyck, a prominent business man of Geneva, Switzerland. Regina Schaf died at the age of eleven. Susanna Josephine Schaf, widow of the late Michael P. Senefeld, is the present owner of the Valley House at Brookville

Susanna Josephine Schaf, the tenth child of Peter and Catherine (Scholl) Schaf, was born in Butler township, Franklin county, Indiana, December 22, 1863. She was educated in the St. Mary's parochial schools in Brookville, having come to Brookville in 1871, and was reared in the Valley House, of which her father was the famous proprietor for many years. On May 18, 1886, she was married to Michael P. Senefeld, a native of Franklin county, Indiana.

Michael P. Senefeld was born at Oak Forest, Franklin county, June 9, 1860, son of John and Eva Senefeld, both natives of Germany. His parents

came to this country and located in Butler township, Franklin county. His father was a cooper by trade, which occupation he had followed in the old country. In 1865 the elder Senefeld moved his family to Brookville, Indiana, and established a cooper shop, which he operated for many years. Michael P. Senefeld was one of seven children of John and Eva Senefeld, the others being the Reverend Father Senefeld, of New Albany; Peter, who lives in Indianapolis; Charles, who lives in Brookville, and four sisters, Mrs. Joseph Reeder, of Connersville, Indiana; Mrs. Mary Peters, of Brookville, Indiana, and Barbara and Eva, who keep house for their brother, the Reverend Father Senefeld, of New Albany. The parents of these children were devout attendants at St. Michael's Catholic church at Brookville.

Michael Senefeld at thirteen years of age was apprenticed to a printer, learning "the art preservative of all arts" on the *Brookville Democrat*. He followed this trade until 1886, when, with his brother-in-law, W. A. Koehler, he bought the Valley House from their father-in-law, Peter Schaf, and faithfully maintained the splendid reputation achieved by their predecessor in the operation of this celebrated hotel. In 1907 Mr. Senefeld purchased the interest of his partner and continued as the sole owner of the Valley House until his death, which occurred September 26, 1913. Since that time Mrs. Susanna J. (Schaf) Senefeld has continued the operation of the Valley House. Having been reared in this hotel as the daughter of the famous owner, Peter Schaf, Mrs. Senefeld naturally adapted herself to the activities of management and has failed in nothing to keep the house up to its splendid reputations. She takes a great deal of pride in the cuisine and service of her hotel, and it has been said with a great deal of truth that she serves one of the best, if not the very best, meals in southern Indiana. Mrs. Senefeld would rather be complimented on the excellence of the accommodations of her hotel than to increase the revenue of it. Travelers who make Brookville never weary of praising Mrs. Senefeld and the hospitality accorded them.

To Mr. and Mrs. Senefeld were born four children. David T., born June 30, 1888, finished his education at St. Joseph's College at Rensselaer, Indiana, and is now at home assisting in the management of the hotel; Stanley A., born November 17, 1891, also assists his mother; Clarence M., born October 30, 1893, was graduated from Brookville high school, spent one year in the engineering course of Purdue University and is now living at home, also assisting in the management of the Valley House. Arnold John, born September 6, 1899, is now attending school at St. Mary's College in Dayton, Ohio.

Mrs. Senefeld is interested in all local affairs of public importance, including the public library and schools. Mrs. Senefeld and family are devout worshippers in St. Michael's Catholic church at Brookville. They are a very interesting and highly esteemed family and are truly capable of maintaining the high standard of excellence and hospitality that marked the ownership of the Valley House under the well-remembered Peter Schaf.

FRANK J. GEIS.

Many Germans settled in Franklin county, Indiana, before the Civil War and, among them, the Geis family occupies a prominent place. The parents of Frank J. Geis, the present treasurer of Franklin county, were both born in Germany, his father coming to this country when he was a small boy. Mr. Geis has been in the hardware business for many years in Brookville, and is still the owner of a hardware store in the county seat. He has taken a prominent part in Democratic politics for many years and has served as treasurer of the county since 1913, having been elected in the fall of 1912, and again in the fall of 1914. He is administering the duties of this office in a manner which reflects credit upon himself.

Frank J. Geis, the son of Michael and Mary (Fassoot) Geis, was born at St. Peters, Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, on June 3, 1867. His father was born at Grosswahlstadt, Germany, about 1828, and died in Franklin county in 1882. His mother was born at Maurau in Alsace-Lorraine in 1834, and is still living, making her home in Franklin county, where she has resided many years.

Michael Geis came to America with his parents, when a youth, and located at St. Peters in Franklin county, Indiana. He received part of his education in his native country and completed it in this county. He learned the trade of a harness maker in Cincinnati while yet a young man and later located in Franklin county, at St. Peters, where he established a general store, while at the same time he conducted a harness shop. He managed the general store for twenty years, and during most of that time was actively engaged in the making of harness. Later he moved to Brookville and conducted a grocery store in the county seat until his death, in 1882. He was twice married, his first wife having been Anna Fassoot, a sister of his second wife, the mother of Frank J. There were two children by the first marriage, Mary and Anna, both of whom died in childhood. To the second union

were born five children: Charles, who died in 1911; Josephine, the widow of John Fries, and now the manager of a dry goods store in Brookville; Aloysius, a produce merchant of Columbus, Ohio; Frank J., of Brookville; and Flara, who married Clint Grist and lives in Brookville, Indiana.

Frank J. Geis was only six months old when his parents moved to Brookville and here he has made his home since that time. He received his education in St. Michael's parochial school and then attended St. Meinard's College in Spencer county, Indiana for two years. After working in the office of a distilling company for two years, he began to work in the hardware store of Joseph A. Fries in Brookville and was later taken in as a partner, the firm becoming Fries & Geis. The business is still conducted under this name, although Mr. Fries died in 1896. Mr. Geis remained in active charge of his store until he was elected to the office of county treasurer in the fall of 1912.

Mr. Geis was married October 18, 1892, to Anna Haman. She was born in Brookville and is the daughter of Mathias and Catherine (Schlitz) Haman. Her parents were both natives of Germany and, on coming to this country, located in Sheridan, Ohio, later moving to Brookville. Her father, who is now deceased, was a butcher by trade. Her mother is still living, at the age of eighty-five. Mr. and Mrs. Geis are the parents of five children: Bertha, born in 1893; Cecelia, born in 1895; Herbert, born 1897; Anthony, born in 1899; and Agnes, born February 19, 1908.

The family are all loyal members of the St. Michael's Catholic church of Brookville. Mr. Geis is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the St. Peters Benevolent Society and Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Carnegie library at Brookville, and is interested in all educational and religious measures which he feels will benefit his community. He has been a life-long Democrat and has been one of the leaders of his party. He has served as precinct committeeman, and was treasurer of the county Democratic executive committee for four years. He was a member of the town council of Brookville for eight years, taking an active part in all of the improvements which were suggested for the town during his term of office. A proof of his popularity and recognized ability is shown in the fact that his party nominated him for the office of county treasurer in 1912 and subsequently elected him for this important office in the fall of the same year. He gave such excellent satisfaction during his first term that he was re-elected in the fall of 1914, and is now filling the office to the uniform satisfaction of all of the citizens of the county.

CHARLES G. REIFEL.

The members of the Reifel family have been honored residents of Franklin county, Indiana, since 1859, when the parents of Charles G. Reifel located in the county. Mr. Reifel began teaching school before reaching his majority, and, before assuming the office of county auditor in 1912, taught twenty-seven years in one township. A service of such length is sufficient indication that Mr. Reifel was a successful teacher, and the thousands of pupils who have gone to school to him will heartily attest to his efficiency as an instructor of youth. There is no higher profession than that of the public school teacher, and he who molds the youth of this country during their plastic years is doing that great work which once caused a great educator to say: "The common schools, the hope of our country."

Charles G. Reifel, the son of Conrad and Louisa (Koerner) Reifel, was born in Peppertown, Salt Creek township, Franklin county, Indiana, April 24, 1865. His parents were born in Germany, and came to America in 1859. Ten children were born to Conrad Reifel and wife: Charles G., of Brookville; Emma, the wife of John Becky, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Caroline, who is living on the old home place at Peppertown; William J., of Cleveland, Ohio; August J., superintendent of the Brookville schools; Louis H., of Fowler, Indiana; Herman T., living in Minnesota; Louise, the wife of G. W. Hyde, of Brookville; and two who died in infancy.

Charles G. Reifel received his elementary training in the schools at Peppertown, and later was a student in the normal school at Laurel, Indiana. While still a mere youth he began teaching, and for more than a quarter of a century followed this profession in Butler township, in this county. He interspersed his teaching with several terms at the State Normal school at Terre Haute, Indiana, attending this excellent school in order to prepare himself the better for his work. During the latter part of his teaching career Mr. Reifel was superintendent of schools at St. Mary's, in this county.

Mr. Reifel was married October 24, 1888, to Elizabeth Strasburger, who was born in Butler township, and is a daughter of Conrad and Catherine Strasburger. Mrs. Reifel's father, who is now deceased, was a substantial farmer of Butler township, and was commissioner in Franklin county for six years. The mother of Mrs. Reifel is still living. There have been eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Reifel, all of whom are still living. They are Matilda, Mary, Carrie, Dora, Harry, Emma, William, Frances, Lambert and Clarissa and Elizabeth, twins. All of these children are still single and three



Jose S. Honecker

of the daughters, Mary, Carrie and Dora, are teachers in the public schools. Mr. Reifel has always taken an active part in Democratic politics, and was formerly secretary of the township organization in Butler township. In 1910 he was elected auditor of Franklin county and took his office January 1, 1912. In 1914 he was renominated and again elected, which means that he will hold the office until 1920. In the administration of the duties connected with this office he has given his fellow citizens conscientious and efficient service, a fact which they recognized by re-electing him after the expiration of his first term. The family are all loyal members of the St. Michael's Catholic church of Brookville. Fraternally, Mr. Reifel is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Knights of America, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Improved Order of Red Men. In 1911 Mr. Reifel moved with his family to Brookville, and now lives at the site of the old home where Gen. Lew Wallace was born. He calls his home "Fort Wallace," and adds, in his whimsical way, the "fort is full of Reifels (rifles)."

JOSEPH FRANK HONECKER.

Very few men have left their native heath for a new home and have there been crowned with the laurels of success, who do not look fondly upon the scenes of their childhood and think pleasantly of past days. The publishers of this history are deeply indebted to Jos. F. Honecker, the eminent ornithologist, a native of Franklin county, Indiana, and well-known student and friend of the birds; for several plates and a contributed article found in this volume.

Jos. F. Honecker, the well-known ornithologist of the United States government, was born four and one-half miles southwest of Brookville, Indiana, June 4, 1877, the son of Louis and Christina Honecker, the former born July 19, 1832, in Hesenburg, Germany, and the latter born January 6, 1840, in Bramer, Germany. Mr. Honecker's father died January 2, 1902, while his mother passed away May 19, 1895.

The paternal grandparents of Jos. F. Honecker were George and Elizabeth Honecker. The former born July 18, 1798, in Kurhessen, Germany, and died March 4, 1875, near Brookville. The latter was born June 15, 1800, in Kahl Bayern, Germany, and died February 16, 1874, near Brookville, Indiana. The brothers and sisters of Jos. F. Honecker were Anna, who died August 28, 1895; John C. Honecker, who lives near Brookville, and

Mrs. George M. Seipel, of Spokane, Washington. Mrs. Louis Ruwe, of Dayton, Kentucky, and Mrs. Lewis Molique, of Hamilton, Ohio, are stepsisters; and Henry Obermeyer, of Lafayette, Indiana, is a step-brother of Mr. Honecker.

Like all successful men, Mr. Honecker has had an interesting history. He reluctantly consented to write a brief sketch of his life and we shall let him tell his own story.

"From June 4, 1877, the day I was born, to October 10, 1911, when I left the Hoosier state for my future home in the northwest, at Spokane, Washington, I lived in Franklin county, about four and one-half miles southwest of Brookville. My first boyhood years were spent while living on the farm owned at that time by Mr. and Mrs. William Bohlander, Sr. They had a daughter, Miss Lizzie, now Mrs. William Meeker, who is just one day older than I, and celebrates her birthday on June 3. We were together a great deal, and naturally became great friends. It is needless to say that we had our pleasures and joys, as well as our quarrels and fights.

"At the age of seven, I started to go to the Wolf Creek school, District No. 17, with Mr. Michael A. Jacob, of Brookville, as my first teacher. A few years later I attended the Oak Forest Catholic school, and the winter of 1891-92 I again returned to the Wolf Creek school, where I completed my school and college career, with Miss Mary Hornung, of Brookville, as teacher. At the age of fifteen, like many other ambitious boys, I had a great desire to enter some business college, but the lack of the proper funds prevented me from doing so. I am proud of the fact that my parents taught me how to work. Knowing that my school days were over, I left for Lafayette, Indiana, to work on the farm of my step-brother, Mr. Henry Obermeyer, during the summer of 1893, returning home in the fall. The following spring I started to work for Mr. Martin Weber, of Brookville, and worked seven years in his garden. The winter of 1901-02 I worked in Mr. Michael Seipel's clothing store in Brookville, and seven summers for Mr. Ed. R. Quick on his farm, one mile south of Brookville. It is Mr. Quick who taught me many valuable things in ornithology. I also spent two pleasant winters in the job-printing office of Mr. Benjamin F. Winans, of Brookville, where I learned the printing trade.

"Since I came to Spokane, Washington, I have devoted my time mostly to my favorite study, ornithology, and with the intention of starting a printing office some day in the future. I am now taking life in an easy manner. With the exception of the automatic steam whistle on the locomotive, which I invented some years ago, I have not done anything of importance in my

past life. But hoping to do better in the future, I am the same, every-day Jos. F. Honecker, which my Franklin county friends knew. I am poor at writing my own life history, but at the request of the publishers of this book, I have done the best I could. I'd rather write about the birds."

Mr. Honecker now lives at 811 West Third Avenue, Spokane, Washington. Politically, he is an adherent of the Republican party, and is naturally interested in public questions. He has been an active member of the Audubon Society for a number of years. Religiously, he is a devout and earnest member of the Roman Catholic church. Jos. F. Honecker is still a young man. His friends in Franklin county are keenly interested in his career, and delighted with the progress which he has thus far made.

GEORGE ELMER DENNETT.

There is a peculiar satisfaction, which must be experienced to be realized and appreciated, in the knowledge that life has been lived in such a manner that a character is developed to its fullest extent and that the esteem and admiration of one's neighbors has been gained by persistent application and strict adherence to the cardinal virtues. Having once realized this praiseworthy satisfaction, one can indeed say to himself: "I have not lived in vain and my existence upon the earth is fully justified." George E. Dennett should fully enjoy this satisfaction, as he has lived the life which we have attempted to indicate as the ideal one.

George E. Dennett was born in Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana, on March 29, 1868. He is the son of John and Lucretia (Jones) Dennett. His father was born in New York city, August 15, 1837, and his mother was born in Carroll county, Ohio, February 9, 1839. George E. was one of eight children born to his parents. They are Anna, Mary, Harriet, George E., Lucretia, Francis, Edith and Thomas. Anna married Charles Blackledge, a carpenter, of Brookville; Mary is the widow of Levi Urnston and lives in Boston, Massachusetts; Harriet married Dr. William Best, and resides in Indianapolis; Lucretia became the wife of George Moorman, editor of a newspaper in Greenwood, Indiana; Francis is a rural mail carrier in Brookville; Edith married Guy Jones, an attorney, of Newcastle, Indiana; Thomas resides in Muncie, Indiana, and is a draughtsman in the Warner Gears Company.

John Dennett, the father of George, was the son of George and Harriet

(Proctor) Dennett, both of whom were born in London, England. Grandfather Dennett was born in 1796, and died in 1870, and his wife was born in 1824, and died in 1880. The paternal grandparents of John Dennett lived in London, as did his maternal grandparents. Grandfather Proctor was killed in the battle of Waterloo, where he fought as a private in Wellington's army. After his death his widow married a Mr. Ford and they immigrated to America, settling in Elizabeth, New Jersey, where they died.

John Dennett and his wife are a rare example of the happy, contented couple. They have a comfortable home, sufficient of this world's means, have reared an excellent family of eight children, and have reached the summit of earthly content. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1911.

John Dennett received his early education in Elizabeth, New Jersey, after which he served an apprenticeship of three years at the painter's trade. He followed that trade as a journeyman in Elizabeth until he was twenty years of age. He went to Cincinnati in 1857, and worked at his trade for a time in that city, but later moved to Riley, Ohio, where he settled as a painting contractor. In 1861 he came to Brookville and, here married, after which he returned to Riley, Ohio, where he remained until March 1, 1863. He then returned to Brookville and has lived here ever since, having built his present comfortable home in 1867. During his residence in Brookville he has been in the business of painting contracting and paper hanging. He is an expert grainer, being considered the best workman in that line in several counties around. He has always been an enthusiastic Republican in politics, but has never been an aspirant for public office. He and his wife belong to the Christian church, of which he is an elder. For forty-six years he has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and for forty-eight years a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. He owns five houses in Brookville and some in other towns.

Mrs. John Dennett was the daughter of Joseph and Lilly (Helm) Jones, who were natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively. Her father was a physician, and upon coming west he first settled in Riley, Ohio. In 1860 he moved to Brookville, Indiana, and in 1869, to New Trenton, Indiana, living at the latter place the remainder of his days.

George E. Dennett received his education in the schools of Brookville, being graduated from the high school of that place in 1886. After his graduation he taught school in Franklin county for three years. On April 10, 1889, he became a bookkeeper in the Goodwin & Shirk private bank in Brookville, where he remained, in different capacities, as a capable and trusted

employee until 1905. In that year the bank was reorganized under the name of the National Brookville Bank. Mr. Dennett was then made cashier of the bank, and has held that position ever since.

On June 28, 1893, he married Adah Colescott, who was born in Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, and was the daughter of John A. and Emma Colescott. Her father is now deceased, but her mother is still living in Chicago. Mrs. Dennett's father was a graduate of Miami University, and was in the railway mail service for many years.

Mr. Dennett is a Republican in politics and has been one of the few Republicans elected to the city council of Brookville, which usually has a large Democratic majority. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Brookville, having served as financial secretary of the church for fifteen years, and also for many years on the official board. He is a director of the Franklin Furniture Company. He is fraternally affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Encampment, having filled all the chairs in both branches of Oddfellowship. He is also a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and has attained all of the degrees in the Scottish Rite.

FRANK J. BAKER.

The Baker family, represented in this connection by Frank J. Baker, located in Franklin county, Indiana, about the beginning of the Civil War. Mr. Baker learned the cigar maker's trade when a young man, and for the past twenty-two years has been engaged in the cigar manufacturing business in Brookville. He started with a small shop, where he manufactured all of his cigars with his own hands. As his business grew, he added employees and now has from eight to ten men working in his factory all the time.

Frank J. Baker, the son of John and Cecelia (Bohl) Baker, was born in Brookville, Indiana, November 15, 1870. His father was born in Miens, in Bieron province, Germany, near the Rhine river, in 1836, and died at his home in Brookville, February 14, 1882. His mother was born in New York state, near New York City, October 13, 1839, and is still living in Brookville.

John Baker, the father of Frank J., was reared in Germany. His father, who was a sailor, died when his son, John, was a babe in arms. John Baker was eighteen years of age when he left his native land and sailed for America. He located in Cincinnati and, after working there for two years, he returned to Germany, and brought his mother back to this country with him. A few

years later he made another trip to Germany and, at about the opening of the Civil War, he returned and located in Franklin county, Indiana. He found employment on the farm of Henry Fry, near Fairfield, and for several years worked as a farm hand, by the month, for different farmers throughout the county. After his marriage, in 1868, to Cecelia Bohl, he built a home in the northern part of Brookville and lived there the remainder of his life.

The maternal grandparents of Frank J. Baker were George J. and Margaret (Caton) Bohl, natives, respectively, of Rhineburgh and Ahlbier, Germany. After their marriage, in their native land, George J. Bohl and his wife came to America and located in New York City, about 1837. In 1844 they came to Indiana and located in Brookville, where Grandfather Bohl died, about 1848. His widow was left with a family of five children: Cecelia, the mother of Frank J.; George, who died at the age of twenty-six; Margaret, the wife of William Hydron; Matthew, who died at the age of eight; and Elizabeth, who died at the age of four and one-half years. In 1854 Grandmother Bohl and her children bought the home in Brookville where Mrs. Baker, the mother of Frank J., is now living.

Frank J. Baker was reared in Brookville and received his education in the parochial and public schools. While still a youth he began to learn the cigar-maker's trade under F. W. Hathaway, for whom he worked eight years and a half. In 1893 Mr. Baker himself started a cigar manufacturing business. With the thrift and energy which characterize the German people, he prospered from the start and, as his business increased, he added to his equipment in order to keep pace with the growing demands of his trade. In October, 1906, he built his present factory, at the rear of the lot on which his house stands, which is well equipped for the business for which it was intended. He now employs from eight to ten men in the making of his three brands of cigars, Baker's Perfectos, Chief Executive and La Falda, the latter being a ten-cent cigar.

Mr. Baker was married September 30, 1891, to Mary Sellmeyer. She was born in Oldenburg, Franklin county, Indiana, August 8, 1872, and is the daughter of Henry C. and Mary Selimeyer, both of whom are still living. Mrs. Baker's father served as auditor of Franklin county for eight years, and is now engaged in the banking business in Knobel, Arkansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker are the parents of seven children, all of whom are still living, and who are: Evan, born January 14, 1892, now an employe in his father's cigar factory; Norbert, born December 16, 1893, a salesman in the Walkover Shoe Store in Indianapolis, Indiana; Lloyd, born October 2, 1895, an employe in the Middletown, Ohio, Cement Works; Charles, born

May 19, 1899; Francis, born January 23, 1902; Urban, born August 9, 1904; and Mary Helen, born July 1, 1909.

Mr. Baker and his family are members of the St. Michael's Catholic church at Brookville. Mr. Baker is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the St. Peter's Benevolent Society. In 1891 Mr. Baker built a comfortable home on the corner of Eleventh and High streets, and there the family is now located. Mr. Baker is a quiet and unostentatious citizen, interested in the welfare of his city, and a man who has earned the respect of all with whom he has been associated.

THOMAS JEFFERSON McCARTY.

The perusal of the history of almost any family of Franklin county is teeming with interest, as this county is one of the oldest settlements in Indiana. Its early settlers were prominent in their native states before coming to Indiana, some had seen service in the Continental Army during the American Revolution, and many of the early settlers might well be recorded in the text histories of our schools. One of the most distinguished families that settled in Franklin county was the McCarty family, of which Thomas Jefferson McCarty, of Brookville, is a descendant. He has lived in this county during practically his entire life, and has achieved distinction as an educator and prominent citizen.

Thomas Jefferson McCarty was born in Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, August 13, 1866, the son of Washington Jackson and Eliza Jane (Evans) McCarty. Washington J. McCarty was twice married, his first wife having been Elizabeth Fay. To that union were born three children, Hadley and Amanda, who died while children, and Andrew J., who is a farmer in Brookville township. Thomas Jefferson McCarty was born after his father's second marriage, and was one of seven children, the others being George, a farmer living in Ohio; William M., ex-county treasurer of Franklin county; James, a teacher, living in Franklin county; Isaac N., an attorney of Brookville; Frank, of Union county, a rural delivery mail carrier; and Ella, who is now Mrs. Ogle, and who lives in Connersville, Indiana.

Washington Jackson McCarty, father of Thomas J. McCarty, was reared in Brookville, Indiana, and educated in the common schools of this county. He was married to Eliza Jane Evans, who was born on a farm in this county, adjoining that of Isaac McCarty's, who was the father of Wash-

ington Jackson McCarty. Isaac McCarty married Margaret Cooksey, and to them two children were born, Washington J., and Caroline. Washington McCarty bought a farm from his father-in-law and continued to live there the rest of his life. He became a preacher in the Christian church and held services in a school house, where he preached for more than twenty-five years. Washington McCarty early allied himself with the Democratic party and stood high in its councils. He died December 10, 1902, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife died in 1886, at the age of forty-eight.

The paternal great-grandfather of Thomas Jefferson McCarty was Benjamin McCarty, a native of Virginia, who came to this state and entered the first land in Franklin county. This land was known as section twenty-two, Whitewater township. The entry was made May 22, 1803, showing that the McCarty family were very early settlers in this county. Benjamin McCarty made several partially successful efforts to produce marketable salt from a salt spring, which flows into the Whitewater near New Trenton. The enterprise was abandoned after encountering fresh water. He was one of the founders of the Little Cedar Baptist church. Benjamin McCarty was a man of strong intellect.

He had five sons, who were Enoch, Jonathan, Monroe, Isaac and Abner. Abner was for years a farmer in Brooksville township. His son, Thomas J., was for a long time a druggist in Brookville, but later moved to Los Angeles, California, where he died. Enoch served as a member of the first state convention, and also was a member of the state Legislature for several sessions, and a judge of the Franklin circuit court, in the latter respect following in the footsteps of his father, who was one of the earlier judges in this county, serving in 1811, when the state had a territorial form of government. Enoch McCarty was a man of great executive ability, and was one of the group of early Indianians who shaped the destinies and institutions of this state during its earlier days. He also had the distinction of serving as the first county clerk of this state, after its admission to the Union.

Jonathan McCarty, brother of Enoch, and as equally well-known, was a very prominent figure during his life. His influence was a potent factor in shaping the early destinies of this state. He represented Franklin county in the state Legislature and assisted in passing the law which laid out the county of Fayette. Subsequent to his services in the Legislature he was elected to, and served in, Congress, which office he filled in a very creditable manner for several years. He enjoyed a wide reputation as an orator of great ability, and his services were in demand for political stump speeches in all

parts of the country. Jonathan McCarty later moved to Keokuk, Iowa, at which place he died.

Isaac W. McCarty, grandfather of Thomas Jefferson McCarty, was born and reared in Franklin county, and for a number of years resided at Brookville. In 1870 he moved to Iowa, where he bought a farm. During his residence in this county, he was highly regarded because of his many pleasing ways. He was a man of modest demeanor and, while enthusiastically alive to all the questions of the day, never took any demonstrative part in political activities. Isaac McCarty and family belonged to the Christian church. Mr. McCarty died in Iowa, survived by his widow, who remained in this county and later was married to William Baker, of this county.

The maternal grandparents of Thomas Jefferson McCarty were Louis G. and Susan (Brumbarger) Evans. Mr. Evans was born in Virginia and early settled in this county, where he owned extensive farms and where he died in 1875, at the age of sixty years. At the time of his death he was a very large land owner, his holdings at one time amounting to about eleven hundred acres. In his early life, Mr. Evans ran a boat to Cincinnati, on the Whitewater canal.

Thomas Jefferson McCarty attended district school No. 11, in Brookville township. He then attended a summer normal course and began teaching school. He later attended the Normal Training School at Hope, Indiana, after which he attended the normal school at Danville, Indiana. For twenty-three years he taught school in Franklin county, and for three years was principal of the Mt. Carmel schools. Being very industrious, he followed the painter's trade during his vacations. In June, 1909, he was elected county superintendent of schools of Franklin county, and still occupies that position. On May 13, 1894, he was married to Anna Belle Alexander, of Napoleon, Indiana, a daughter of Bushrod and Mary (Watterson) Alexander. Mr. Alexander was a farmer and was a native of Virginia. His wife was born in Ripley county, Indiana. He died in 1908, and she in 1914. Mr. Alexander was seventy-eight years of age at the time of his death, and his wife was sixty-eight years old when she died.

After his marriage, Thomas J. McCarty erected a splendid home on Twelfth street, in Brookville. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. McCarty were born two children: Harry Raymond, born April 5, 1895, now teaching his first term in school, and Mary Mildred, born September 11, 1901, who lives at home.

Mr. McCarty and family belong to the Christian church and are very active members. Mr. McCarty is a member of the Independent Order of

Odd Fellows and takes a great interest in that order. The history of the McCarty family is indeed an interesting one, and Thomas Jefferson McCarty has fully kept alive the traditions of his family.

CHARLES A. STINGER.

Among the representative men of Springfield township, Franklin county, Indiana, is Charles A. Stinger, who is prominently identified with the farming and stock raising interests of his township. As a self-made man he stands as a fine example of industry and good management, and his fine farm of one hundred and fifty-two acres is ample evidence that he has not labored in vain. He takes an intelligent interest in the life of the community about him and in this way does his duty as a public-spirited citizen.

Charles A. Stinger, the son of Andrew and Charity (Vanausdall) Stinger, was born in Springfield township, February 11, 1872. His father was a native of Ohio and came with his parents to Franklin county, Indiana, early in its history. Andrew Stinger had one brother, Benjamin, who served in the Civil War with distinction. Benjamin survived all the hardships of the war, but was accidentally shot in the hip after his return from the war. He still lives at Oxford, Ohio.

Andrew Stinger, the father of Charles A., was educated in the common schools and engaged in farming during his active career. He lived in Butler township in Butler county, Ohio, for many years, and took a prominent part in Democratic politics in that county, serving as assessor of Riley township for nine years. Andrew Stinger died about twenty-two years ago and his widow is now living in Franklin county with her daughter, Mrs. Frank Demrick. Andrew Stinger and wife were the parents of eight children: Lillie, of Plainfield, Indiana; who married Trier Gossett, and has two sons, Cecil and Forrest; Edward of Brookville; Laura, deceased; Joseph, deceased; Charles A., with whom this narrative deals; Orris, deceased; Clifford, a farmer of Springfield township, who married Nettie Timberman; Flossie, who married Frank Demrick, a grain dealer of Bath station; Belle, who is the wife of Richard Applegate, a farmer of Springfield township.

Charles A. Stinger secured his education in the district schools of Butler county, Ohio, whence his father moved with his family when Charles was but three weeks old. He worked with his father on the home farm in that county during his summer vacations, and by the time he was married



MR. AND MRS. CHARLES A. STINGER.

was thoroughly acquainted with all the different phases of agriculture so that he was competent to manage a farm of his own. In the fall of 1900 Mr. Stinger bought his present farm of one hundred and fifty-two acres and has placed many extensive improvements upon the farm since acquiring it. He has built a house and barn, and has one of the most attractive looking country places in the county. In addition to raising excellent crops of grain, he gives considerable attention to the raising of Duroc hogs, and he has found this to be a profitable venture.

Mr. Stinger was married August 7, 1894, to Mary Luretta Abbott, the daughter of Joseph and Elenor (Vanausdall) Abbott, natives of Franklin county, owning a farm in Springfield township. Mr. Abbott farmed all his life until he retired a few years ago, moving to Oxford, Ohio, where he is now living. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott were the parents of six children: Flora, the wife of Perry Appleton, a farmer of Springfield township; George W., deceased; Elmer, who married Lou Cox, and lives in Bath township; Ellis, who married Edith Morris, and lives in Hamilton, Ohio; Clarence, who married Hazel Woodruff, and lives in Springfield township, and Mary Luretta, the wife of Mr. Stinger. Mr. and Mrs. Stinger have no children.

Politically, Mr. Stinger is a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, and has served his township as a member of the advisory board. Mr. Stinger is also interested in the new bank at Brookville, the Peoples' Trust Company, being a member of the board of directors of this financial institution, which was recently organized with a capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Stinger and his wife are highly esteemed and respected members of the community in which they have resided so long, and are popular among a wide circle of friends and acquaintances who admire them for their many good qualities of head and heart.

ERNEST W. SHOWALTER.

One of the successful men of affairs of Brookville, Indiana, is Ernest W. Showalter, who is now the secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Franklin Furniture Company. He is a man of education, having spent three years in DePauw University, after completing his high school course. He also taught school for one year. He then worked in a bank in Brookville for several years, after which he became interested in the furniture

business, and has been employed in that business since 1903. He takes an active part in the civic, religious and educational life of his community, and, in all respects, measures up to a high standard of good citizenship.

Ernest W. Showalter, the son of Isaac and Susan (Holdeman) Showalter, was born in Brookville, Indiana, August 28, 1874. His parents reared a family of six sons, who are Henry F., a farmer of Howard county, Indiana; David H., a contracting carpenter of Indianapolis, Indiana; Charles I., a contractor and foreman of a planing mill in Connersville, Indiana; Edward J., a sheet metal worker of Kokomo, Indiana; Frank A., who has been in the regular army since 1898, and Ernest W., of Brookville.

Isaac Showalter, the father of Ernest W., was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, eight miles from Gettysburg, March 5, 1831. He was the son of David Showalter, who was born in the same county in 1791, and who died in 1837. The wife of David Showalter was Catherine Hurst, who was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, in 1795, and who died in that county in 1865.

Isaac Showalter was married December 30, 1852, to Susan Holdeman, who was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1832, the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Holdeman, both of whom were natives of Adams county, Pennsylvania. In 1857 Isaac Showalter and his family came to Franklin county, Indiana, and the year following located in Brookville, where he has since made his home. He became a contractor and builder, and for two years was in partnership with Joel B. Price. The remainder of the time he has been working independently. He has built more houses in Brookville than any other one man, and has also put up several store buildings. About 1875 he built his present home, on North Main street, and in this house he has since resided.

The paternal grandparents of Ernest Showalter were David and Catherine (Hurst) Showalter, natives of Pennsylvania and Germany, respectively. The maternal grandparents of Ernest W. Showalter were Henry and Elizabeth (Thompson) Holdeman. He was a miller and had his mill in Adams county, Pennsylvania, near the famous battlefield of Gettysburg. Henry Holdeman and his wife reared a family of seven children.

Ernest W. Showalter attended the public schools of Brookville and was graduated from the high school in the spring of 1892. In the fall of the same year he entered DePauw University, where he spent three years. He then taught school in Franklin county, Indiana, and in February, 1896, he entered the employ of the private bank of Goodwin & Shirk, of Brookville, remaining with this bank until August, 1903. At that time Mr. Showalter

entered the employment of the Bishop Furniture Company, as manager of their retail store in Brookville. In 1904 the present fine building of the company was erected, and when the company was reorganized, in 1906, under the name of the Franklin Furniture Company, Mr. Showalter was made secretary-treasurer and general manager, a position which he still retains. The company handles furniture and carpets, and also conducts an undertaking business.

Mr. Showalter was married September 4, 1901, to Hallie Harrell, who was born in Brookville, April 20, 1875, and is a daughter of Samuel S. and Sarah C. Harrell. Her father, who was an attorney of Brookville, is deceased, while her mother is still living. Mrs. Showalter is a graduate of the Brookville high school and an alumna of DePauw University, class of 1897. Later she became a teacher at Oxford College, at Oxford, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Showalter are the parents of two children, Portia, born October 2, 1904, and Sidney Harrell, born April 13, 1910.

Mr. Showalter is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias. He has always been active in Republican politics, and was county secretary of the Republican central committee in the campaigns of 1910 and 1912. He has been a member of the Brookville school board since 1909, and is now treasurer of the board. He and his wife are active church workers, and Mr. Showalter is a steward and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church at the present time.

FRANK X. SIEBERT.

It is surprising to note the large number of citizens of Franklin county, Indiana, who were either born in Germany, or are of German descent. Frank X. Siebert, the proprietor of a modern marble shop in the county seat, is a son of German parents, and has all of those sturdy characteristics which mark the people of that country. Mr. Siebert has devoted his whole active career to the stone cutter's trade and has the reputation of being the most expert marble and stone cutter in the county.

Frank X. Siebert, the son of Leonard and Eva (Fischer) Siebert, was born November 29, 1863, at Brookville, Indiana. He is one of four children born to his parents, having two brothers and one sister, the latter dying in infancy.

Leonard Siebert was born in Salmanster, Germany, October 8, 1818, and

died in Brookville, Indiana, in 1889. His wife, Eva Fischer, was also born in Germany, in 1839, and died in Brookville in 1870. The paternal grandparents of Frank X. Siebert lived all of their days in Germany. His maternal grandparents were born and married in Germany, and came to Franklin county, Indiana, about 1845, where they lived the remainder of their lives.

Leonard Siebert was a shoe-maker by trade in his native country, and when he came to America, in 1848, with his family, he followed his trade in New York for a while. In 1854 he came to Indiana and located at Brookville, where he lived the remainder of his life. He had a shoe shop of his own, and often employed several men in turning out hand-made shoes.

Frank X. Siebert was educated in the parochial school of Brookville, but left school when he was eleven years of age. When he was a lad of fourteen he started to learn the stone cutter's trade under H. H. Schrichte, for whom he worked until 1884. Having reached his majority, Mr. Siebert felt that there were better opportunities in his trade than he could obtain in his own home town. For the next three years he worked at his trade in Cincinnati and Cleveland, making it a point to work in the best shops, in order that he might better prepare himself in the trade to which he intended to devote his future career. In 1887 he returned to Brookville and has since made this city his home. In 1898 he entered into partnership with A. J. Cook and opened a marble shop. This partnership continued until 1903, when Mr. Siebert bought out his partner's interest, having since conducted the business alone. He now has a shop equipped with pneumatic tools and all of those appliances which are demanded by first-class artisans in this line. He makes, delivers and sets up a large number of tombstones throughout this county and surrounding counties every year, and has built up a trade which is constantly increasing.

Mr. Siebert was married September 13, 1888, to Ella Meddock, daughter of Galon and Elizabeth (Burgett) Meddock. She was born in Johnson county, Indiana, and both of her parents have been dead for many years. Mr. Siebert and his wife have two children, who are Arthur Glenn, born October 22, 1889, and Hazel E., born April 4, 1891. The son is now in business with his father, while the daughter is teaching in the public schools of the county.

Mr. Siebert has always been active in Democratic political circles and has filled various positions with credit to himself and satisfaction to his fellow citizens. He served as town marshal in 1890, and for twelve years was a member of the city school board. He has also served on the council. In 1894 he became assistant postmaster of Brookville and served for the

following four years. Fraternally, Mr. Siebert is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Indianapolis Consistory and the Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Encampment and the Knights of Pythias. In 1908 Mr. Siebert built a beautiful brick residence in Brookville, where he and his family now make their home. Mr. Siebert is a man of strong personality and has lived so that his life has been a credit to the community honored by his residence.

FRANCIS DENNETT.

Francis Dennett has spent his entire life, up to the present time, in Brookville. His parents were early settlers in this county, and the family has always favored everything which stood for the best interests of the home city. Mr. Dennett was a contracting painter for several years, but since 1904 has been a rural route mail carrier for the Brookville postoffice.

Francis Dennett, the son of John and Lucretia (Jones) Dennett, was born in Brookville, Indiana, July 10, 1873. His father was born in New York City, August 15, 1837, and was a son of George and Harriet (Proctor) Dennett. George Dennett was born in London, England, in 1796, and died in 1870. Harriet Proctor was also born in London in 1824, and died in 1880.

John Dennett received his education in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and early in life began to learn the painter's trade. In 1857 he went west and located in Cincinnati and a year later moved to Riley, Ohio. In 1861 he came to Brookville, and on February 28, of that year, was married to Lucretia Jones. She was born in Carroll county, Ohio, February 9, 1839, and was a daughter of Joseph and Lilly (Helm) Jones. John Dennett and wife are the parents of eight children: Anna, Mary, Harriet, George Elmer, Lucretia, Francis, Edith and Thomas. In 1911 John Dennett and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. The interesting career of John Dennett is told elsewhere in this volume and the reader is referred to his history for further information concerning the family.

Francis Dennett was educated in the public schools of Brookville and, after leaving school, learned the painter's trade with his father. For sixteen years he worked with his father as a contracting painter and, during that time, they painted nearly every house in Brookville, besides many others throughout the county. On April 1, 1904, Mr. Dennett became a rural route

mail carrier out of Brookville, receiving his appointment as a result of a successful civil service examination. He has been driving over the same route during the entire eleven years that he has been in the service. In 1904 he built a comfortable home on North Franklin avenue, where he now makes his home.

Mr. Dennett was married November 1, 1900, to Christine W. Bossert. She was born in Highland township, in this county, and is the daughter of Jacob and Dorothy (Belsner) Bossert. Her parents were both born in Germany, and came to the United States, with their parents, when they were nine and six years of age, respectively. Jacob Bossert, Sr., was a farmer in Highland township, and died there January 13, 1910, at the age of eighty-two. His widow is still living, at the age of seventy-six. Mr. and Mrs. Dennett have no children.

Mr. Dennett is a staunch Republican, but has never taken an active part in political affairs. He is a member of the Christian church, while his wife gives her support to the Lutheran denomination. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Improved Order of Red Men.

JOHN BECKMAN.

The Beckman family have been residents of Franklin county, Indiana, since 1836, when the paternal grandparents of John Beckman came from Germany and located in Highland township. During the eighty years which have elapsed since the family first located in this county, its various members have been engaged in farming and carpentry. John Beckman is a carpenter, as was his father before him, and his brothers also are all skilled workmen. Mr. Beckman lived on a farm until the fall of 1913, although he devoted practically all of his time to carpentering before moving to town. Since locating in the county seat he has bought a small planing mill, which he is now operating.

John Beckman, the son of William and Christina (Gasell) Beckman, was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, April 18, 1874. His parents were both born in the same township and are still living. His father was born September 24, 1841, and his mother September 18, 1851. To them have been born nine children, all of whom are still living, and who are Christina, the wife of Charles Searrin, of Indianapolis, Indiana; John, of Brookville, Indiana; Henry, a farmer of Highland township; Cornelius,

who lives on a farm adjoining his father's farm in Highland township; George, the manager of a grain elevator at Laurel, Indiana; William, a carpenter; Tillie, the wife of Fred Will, a farmer, of Bath township, and Edgar and Ralph, who are still at home.

William Beckman, the father of John, was reared on the old Beckman homestead in Highland township. He inherited forty acres from his father, but worked at the carpenter's trade until his sons became large enough to manage the farm. He then bought more land adjoining, and now owns one hundred and eighty acres, where he is still living. Throughout all of these years he has done considerable carpentering during the summer season, and has trained all of his boys in this trade.

The paternal grandparents of John Beckman were Henry and Christina (Vadaking) Beckman, both of whom were born in Germany. His grandfather died in 1863, and his grandmother, who was born in 1800, died in 1892. After their marriage in Germany, Henry Beckman and wife came to America, about 1835, and first located in Cincinnati. A year later they came to Indiana and located in Franklin county, where they made their home the remainder of their days. Grandfather Beckman built a log cabin in 1841, which is now boarded over and still in use. They were members of the German Protestant church, and he was a soldier in Germany before coming to America. The maternal grandparents of John Beckman were John Gasell and wife, natives of Germany, and early settlers in the United States. They came to this country before their marriage and located in Franklin county, Indiana, where they were married. They were also German Protestants.

John Beckman was educated in the district schools near his home. While he was still a youth he began to work with his father as a carpenter, and followed this trade with his father every summer from the time when he was sixteen until he was twenty-five. Then the four brothers, John, Henry, Cornelius and George, worked together until 1913, as carpenters and contractors throughout this section of the state. In November, 1913, Mr. Beckman moved to Brookville, and in February, 1914, bought the Dudley saw and planing mill, which he is now operating. He handles all native timber and does a general saw-mill and planing-mill business. He produces sashes, doors and all kinds of building material, for which he finds a ready sale in this vicinity. He intends to soon branch out and engage in the contracting business.

Mr. Beckman was married November 26, 1913, to Minnie Huber. She was born at Harrison, Ohio, and is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis F.

Huber. Her father and mother are both deceased, her mother dying when Mrs. Beckman was only six years of age. Mr. Beckman and his wife have one son, Arthur J. W., born September 15, 1914.

Mr. Beckman is a Democrat and has always taken an intelligent interest in the affairs of his party. For a year and a half he was bridge superintendent of Franklin county, and no better qualified man could have been secured for this position. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN FERRIS.

There were very few families living within what is now Franklin county, Indiana, when the Ferris family located here, more than one hundred years ago. As a matter of fact, when the father of John Ferris, with whom this narrative deals was born in Franklin county in 1810, the county did not yet have a separate existence, since its organization did not take place until a year later. Thus it can be seen that the Ferris family have been identified with the history of the county for much more than a century, and during all of these years they have taken a prominent part in the material, religious and educational life of the various communities in which they have resided. John Ferris saw service in the Civil War, and, after returning to peaceful pursuits, engaged in farming for many years, after which he became interested in the saw mill business, to which he has since given his time and attention. For many years he has been a resident of Brookville, where he now has a comfortable home and owns and operates a saw and planing mill in partnership with his son.

John Ferris, the son of John W. and Susanna T. (Adair) Ferris, was born in Union county, Indiana, near the Franklin county line, December 7, 1846. His father was born in Franklin county, May 11, 1810, and died July 21, 1867. His mother was born in Brookville, August 2, 1816, and died on Christmas Day, 1852.

John W. Ferris, the father of John, was reared in Brookville township and lived the life of a farmer all of his days. He was twice married, his first marriage occurring December 17, 1840 to Susanna T. Adair, and to this union were born six children, as follows: Jacob, who died in service during the war; Susanna, deceased; John, of Brookville; Hannah, the wife of William Ferris; Sarah, deceased, and Thomas, who died in childhood. The first wife of John W. Ferris died in 1852, and on June 8, 1856 he was married to Eleanor Pumphrey, who survived him for many years.

The paternal grandparents of John Ferris were Frederick Ferris and wife, natives of New Jersey, of English descent, and early settlers in Franklin county, Indiana. In fact, they came to Indiana before Franklin county was organized, and located in the Whitewater valley, in what later proved to be Brookville township, in Franklin county. Most of their lives were spent in Brookville. The family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John Ferris was reared on his father's farm and attended the district schools for two or three months during each winter of his boyhood days. He enlisted for service in the Civil War in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry on January 30, 1865, and saw service in Virginia until the close of the war. His father died when he was twenty-one years of age, and he married soon afterwards and settled on the old home farm of ninety-seven acres, which he inherited from his father. Later he bought fifty-two acres and farmed until 1880, in which year he moved to Blooming Grove, Indiana, and bought a saw and planing mill, which he operated until April, 1897. He then moved to Brookville and bought the Fowler saw and planing mill, and has conducted that business to the present time. In the spring of 1913 his mill property was destroyed by the flood and was completely wrecked. In February, 1914, he bought the Brookville carriage factory buildings, installed new machinery, and now has a fine planing mill in operation. He handles all kinds of lumber and building material, and has built up a big business in Brookville and elsewhere throughout the county. He has organized a company known as John Ferris & Sons, and has his two sons, Albert and Arthur in partnership with him. He has also done considerable contracting in the way of building houses in Brookville and vicinity.

Mr. Ferris has been twice married, his first marriage occurring January 21, 1868, to Mary Hudson, who died March 27, 1906. To this union were born six children, who were, Emmet, Harry, Arthur, Albert, Chester and Frederick. Emmet, who was born November 29, 1868, married Alice Naylor, and now lives in Brookville; Harry was born August 11, 1870, married Laura Swift, and is now a farmer in Blooming Grove township; Albert and Arthur were twins, born December 22, 1872, and are now in partnership with their father in the planing mill in Brookville; Albert married Rosa Biltz, and Arthur married Aubra Ritze; Chester was born May 3, 1875, and died May 7, 1902; Frederick, the youngest of the six children, was born February 25, 1877, and is now a resident of Columbus, Ohio. He is a traveling lumber purchaser for the Studebaker Company, of South Bend, Indiana. He married Adella Buck.

Mr. Ferris was married the second time, July 16, 1907, to Annella Price. She was born in Brookville, Indiana, and is a daughter of Joel B. and Ellen (Shepperd) Price. Mr. Price died December 3, 1912, at the age of seventy-seven. He was born in Brookville, and was a life-long carpenter. He owned a farm in Brookville township, and was an influential man in his community. Mr. Price was in the Civil War as a member of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served as a musician. Joel B. Price was a son of Henry Price, one of the first settlers of Franklin county, coming to this county with his two brothers, David and Isaac Price. Henry Price owned a farm adjoining the western edge of Brookville. The mother of Mrs. Ferris was born in 1837, and is still living in Brookville.

Mr. Ferris is a staunch Republican and has always given his party loyal support. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Grand Army of the Republic. He and his family are active workers in the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Ferris is a class leader in his local congregation. In 1907 Mr. Ferris rebuilt his present comfortable home on North Main street, where the family now make their home. He is a man of quiet and genial disposition, and has the hearty esteem of everyone with whom he has been associated.

FRANCIS R. HARDER.

A self-made man and a valued citizen of Franklin county is Francis R. Harder, who is now the superintendent of the Franklin county highways. Although he was born in New York state, he has been a resident of this county since 1869. He farmed for a few years in his younger life, and then worked for several years on the railroad section, eventually becoming foreman of a gang of bridge carpenters on the Big Four Railroad. While working on the railroad, he spent each night studying with a correspondence school in order to prepare himself for civil engineering. He completed his course and was subsequently nominated and elected surveyor of Franklin county, an office which he held for three consecutive terms. He has been serving as county superintendent of highways since 1913, filling his office in a manner which proves that he is a man of exceptional ability for this kind of work.

Francis R. Harder, the son of Martin S. and Lydia (Hall) Harder, was born in Jefferson county, New York, November 13, 1864. His father

was born in Morristown, Indiana, in 1809, and died in Franklin county in 1886, while his mother was born in Jefferson county, New York, October 12, 1822, and died October 12, 1911.

Martin S. Harder was born in Indiana, but when he was five years of age he went with his parents to New York state, where he was reared to manhood, married and resided until 1869. While living in New York, Martin S. Harder had a farm near Antwerp, on which he engaged in successful farming. The paternal grandparents of Francis R. Harder lived and died in New York. His maternal grandparents also spent all of their days in that state.

Francis R. Harder was reared on his father's farm in this county, being five years of age when the family located in Laurel township. He received his education in the schools of this county and worked on the home place until he was grown. After his marriage, in 1886, he went to Metamora, Indiana, where he worked in a handle factory for three years. He then went to work on the railroad and worked on the section of the Big Four for four years, after which he took up the carpenter's trade and worked on the bridge gang for the Big Four for four years. He was then made section foreman at Metamora, Indiana, and held that position for six years, following it with two years as supervisor of railroad tracks for the same company. During this time he was taking a three-years' course in civil engineering in the Scranton Correspondence School, and eventually completed the course. In the fall of 1908 Mr. Harder was elected surveyor of Franklin county on the Democratic ticket, and was re-elected twice, serving until 1914. In 1913 he was appointed by the county commissioners as county superintendent of highways, a position which was created by the state Legislature of 1913. In May of that year, he moved to Brookville, where he has since made his home. His many years of experience in surveying, as well as his long service with the railroads running through this county, make him an efficient man for highway superintendent.

Mr. Harder has been twice married, his first marriage occurring January 14, 1886, when he married Matilda Sherwood. She was born in Franklin county, and is the daughter of Daniel and Louisa Sherwood of Blooming Grove township. Mr. Harder was married a second time January 21, 1913, to Mrs. Kate (Kilborn) Allison, who was born in Covington, Kentucky. Mrs. Harder had one son, Charles, by her first marriage. He was born in August, 1894.

Mr. Harder has always been a staunch Democrat in politics, and has been an influential leader in local affairs for many years. Fraternally he is

a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In all respects Mr. Harder merits the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him. In the office of highway superintendent he is performing his duties in such a way as to elicit universal praise throughout the county.

THEODORE H. BROWN.

Franklin boasts of no better citizens than those of German descent, and much of the material prosperity of the county is due to the thrift and energy of these worthy citizens. Theodore H. Brown, the present trustee of Brookville township, was born in Prussia, Germany, and came to this country when a small boy with his parents, and has been a resident of Franklin county, Indiana since 1865. For many years he was a brickmason and contractor, and has the honor of having erected nearly all of the brick residences in Brookville. For the past three years he has been engaged in farming in Brookville township, and has been as successful in his agricultural operations as he was in the contracting business.

Theodore H. Brown, the son of Christian and Maria (Stoll) Brown, was born in Prussia, Germany, October 6, 1845. His parents were both born in Prussia in 1824 and 1813, respectively, and died in Franklin county, Indiana, in 1893 and 1904, respectively. The paternal and maternal grandparents of Theodore H. Brown spent all of their days in Germany.

Christian Brown, the father of Theodore H. was reared and married in Germany, and when a young man learned the trade of a mason. In 1850 he came with his family to America and the long voyage, made in a sailing vessel, consumed thirty-six days. They landed at New Orleans and came up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati and located in that city. Christian Brown followed his trade as a mason in that city for a few years and then moved to Dearborn county, Indiana, where he lived for eight years, still plying his trade. In 1865 he moved to Whitewater township, Franklin county, Indiana, where he bought a farm, and here he and his wife spent the remainder of their days.

Theodore H. Brown was only five years of age when his parents came to the United States. He received his education in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Dearborn county, Indiana. When he was a mere youth he began to work with his father, who was an expert mason, and in this way was well grounded in the rudiments of the profession. In 1868 he located in Brookville and immediately found all he could do as a mason.

He continued contracting in Brookville until 1899, and during this time erected not only a large number of brick residences in Brookville, but also many frame dwellings. In 1899 he bought the Bonwell farm in Brookville township and has since made his home on that farm. In 1908 he was elected trustee of Brookville township, and will serve in this capacity until 1915. While living in Brookville he was a member of the city council for fifteen years and during that time always took an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his city. He has been active in Democratic politics, and has been a leader in local affairs for many years.

Mr. Brown has been twice married. He was first married in 1868 to Elizabeth Schaeffer. She was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, and is the daughter of Nicholas and Margaret Schaeffer. The first wife of Mr. Brown died in 1891, and he was married the second time, in May, 1899, to Harriet Bonwell. She was born on the farm where Mr. Brown is now living, and is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bonwell. Mr. Brown had four children by his first marriage: George, of Titusville, Pennsylvania; Anna, the wife of Harry Brown, of Connersville, Indiana; Callie, the wife of Mr. McCann, of Connersville, Indiana, and Editl, the wife of Tennis Hart, of Connersville, Indiana.

GEORGE F. RITZE.

A successful business man of Brookville for many years was George F. Ritze, who has now practically retired from active business life. He has been a resident of Brookville since 1856, when his parents moved here from Connersville, Indiana. With the exception of eight years, which he spent in the Brookville postoffice, he has been engaged in business in Brookville from the time when he was eighteen years of age until the summer of 1912. He has been a successful man of affairs, industrious, and has by good management accumulated a very comfortable competence for his declining years.

George F. Ritze, the son of John and Sophia (Stiller) Ritze, was born in Connersville, Indiana, December 31, 1851. His father was born in Hesse, Germany, July 6, 1817, and died in Brookville, April 28, 1880. His mother was also born in Germany, August 21, 1827, and died in California in 1901. His parents had ten children, three of whom are living, and who are, George F., of Brookville; Caroline, the wife of Emil Krause, of San Diego, California, and Sophia, unmarried, who lives in San Diego, California. The

deceased children were as follows: Louisa, who died at the age of twenty-five; Fred, who was drowned at the age of sixteen; Edward, who died at the age of fifteen; Henry, who died at the age of six weeks, and three children, Frank, Charles and William, who died of tuberculosis after they were grown.

John Ritze were reared on the paternal farm in Germany, and about 1840, he and several of his brothers and sisters came to the United States and located in Baltimore, Maryland, where John Ritze worked in a woolen mill for a time, and in which city the brothers made their permanent home. John Ritze, however, came west to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there learned the cooper's trade. Still later he settled in Connersville, Indiana, where he married. A few years after his marriage he moved to Brookville, Indiana, and for many years worked in the Hutchinson cooper shop. He also wove carpets. He and his wife were both loyal members of the German Lutheran church.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Ritze spent all of their days in Hesse, Germany. The maternal grandparents came to America, about 1845, and located in Connersville, Indiana with their family. They were German Lutherans

George F. Ritze was about four years of age when his parents located in Brookville. He attended the public schools and the Brookville Seminary, and, while still a youth, started to learn the trade of a stone cutter, but never followed it. When he was eighteen years of age he began working in the grocery store of A. J. Heason, and worked in this store for six years. He then worked in Z. T. Hutchinson's grocery store for seven years to a day, after which he managed his brother's hat and shoe store for two years. When that store was sold he became deputy postmaster under R. D. Templeton, and served in this capacity from 1885 until 1889, under Cleveland's first administration. For the next four years he worked in H. B. Sowers' grocery, and, in 1893, was appointed postmaster of Brookville by President Cleveland. After serving four years as postmaster he engaged in the grocery business for himself on Main street in Brookville, starting in a very humble manner, and gradually building up his business until he had the finest grocery in the city. He prospered exceedingly and continued in active charge of this store until June 1, 1912, when he sold his store to his son, Harry A. Ritze. Since that time Mr. Ritze has lived a retired life in Brookville. He built a fine bungalow at the corner of Twelfth and John streets in 1909, and now has one of the most attractive homes in the city.

Mr. Ritze was married November 14, 1886 to Mrs. Bena (Frank) Davis. She is a daughter of William and Catherine Frank. Mr. Frank was a cabinet maker, furniture dealer and undertaker in Brookville, and for many years employed from eight to ten men making furniture. The wife of Mr. Ritze had two children by her first marriage: Aubrey, the wife of Arthur Ferris, who is engaged in the saw and planing mill business in Brookville, and Harry, who died in 1914. Harry married Mary Nichol, and was a merchant in Brookville.

Mr. Ritze was reared in the Lutheran church, while his wife is a member of the Christian denomination. He is a charter member of Brookville Lodge, No. 76, Knights of Pythias, which was founded here in 1877. A study of the career of Mr. Ritze shows what patient purpose and steadfast integrity will accomplish, and there is a full measure of satisfaction in recording the life history of such a man. Such men give strength and solidity to all of our institutions and movements, and Mr. Ritze fully merits the hearty approbation which is his at the hands of his friends and acquaintances.

ALBERT J. PEINE.

One of the youngest attorneys of Brookville, Indiana, is Albert J. Peine, who located in the county seat for the practice of his profession in the fall of 1914. Born and reared in Franklin county, he has spent his whole career, thus far, within its limits, and is, consequently, well known throughout the length and breadth of the county. He received his legal education at the Young Men's Christian Association Law School at Cincinnati, and located in Brookville for the practice of law immediately after his graduation.

Albert J. Peine, the son of Frank W. and Catherine (Eetter) Peine, was born in Oldenburg, Franklin county, Indiana, July 27, 1891. His father was born in the same place in October, 1851, and his mother was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 1, 1858. His parents reared a family of six children, Edward A., a fresco artist, of Cincinnati; Florence, the wife of Dr. Robert Ertel, of Covington, Kentucky; Edna, who is in the convent of the Sisters of St. Francis, at Oldenburg, Indiana; Linda, who is still at home; Albert J., of Brookville; and Marina, who has entered the convent at Oldenburg, with her sister, Edna.

Frank W. Peine, the father of Albert J., was reared in Oldenburg and learned the painter's trade, an occupation which he has followed all

his life. He has made a specialty of interior decorating. He still makes his home in Oldenburg, in this county.

The paternal grandparents of Albert J. Peine were born in Alsace-Lorraine and married there. They came to the United States about 1840 and located at Oldenburg, Indiana, where they lived the remainder of their lives. Grandfather Peine was a wagon maker by trade, and conducted a shop in Oldenburg after having located there. The maternal grandparents of Albert J. Peine were born in France, and were married in their native land. They immigrated to this country in 1850, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. Grandfather Eetter engaged in the hay and grain business in that city. The family on both sides have always been loyal members of the Catholic church.

Albert J. Peine was reared in Oldenburg, Indiana, and received his education in the parochial schools of that place, and at St. Mary's Institute at Dayton, Ohio. Before reaching his majority he clerked in a bank at Batesville, Indiana, for two years. While attending the law school at Cincinnati, he worked in the First National Bank of that city. He received his legal education in the Cincinnati Young Men's Christian Association and, immediately after his graduation, was admitted to the bar in Franklin county. He is a promising young man, alert, aggressive and bidding fair to make a name for himself.

AUGUST J. REIFEL.

Not too often can be repeated the life history of one who has lived so honorable and useful a life and attained to such distinction in his profession as has August J. Reifel, the present superintendent of the Brookville schools. Well disciplined in mind, maintaining a vantage point from which life has presented itself in correct proportions, guided and guarded by the most inviolable principles of integrity and honor, such a man could not prove other than a force for good in whatever relation of life he may have been placed. Mr. Reifel started in as a teacher in the public schools of Franklin county when only sixteen years of age, and his whole career since that time has been devoted to this noble profession. As a teacher in the district schools, as county superintendent and as city superintendent he has acquitted himself in such a way as to reflect credit upon himself and give satisfaction to the people of this county.

August J. Reifel, the son of Conrad and Louisa (Koerner) Reifel, was



AUGUST J. REIFEL

born in Peppertown, Franklin county, Indiana, February 22, 1875. His parents, who were natives of Germany, reared a family of ten children: Charles G., of Brookville; Emma, the wife of John Becky, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Caroline, who is living at the old home place in Peppertown; William J., of Cleveland, Ohio; August J., of Brookville; Louis H., of Fowler, Indiana; Herman T., living in Minnesota; Louise, wife of G. W. Hyde, of Brookville, and two who died in infancy.

Conrad Reifel, the father of Superintendent Reifel, received his schooling in Germany, and came to America with his parents, George Reifel and wife, when he was about fifteen years of age. The family located in Franklin county immediately after coming to this country and have made this their home since 1859. The paternal grandparents of August J. Reifel spent the remainder of their days in this county, where they reared their family of five children: Philip, Conrad, David, Jacob and Christina.

His mother was reared in the home of John Koerner. She always inspired her children to loftier and higher ideals. The success of the children depended much upon the mother as well as the father.

August J. Reifel was reared on his father's farm in Salt Creek township, and received his elementary education in the district schools of his home neighborhood. His first professional school training was received in the Franklin County Normal at Brookville, and when only sixteen years of age he started out as a teacher in the district schools. By the time he was twenty-four years of age he had taught several terms and completed the course in the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Indiana. For the past sixteen years he has been engaged either as a teacher or as superintendent of the Franklin county schools, serving in the latter position for seven years and six months. He has spent some time as a student in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in order to qualify himself better for his chosen life work. He resigned the superintendency of Franklin county in order to become superintendent of the Brookville schools, and has now held this position for the past five years. As an educator he ranks high among those of the state and has all of the necessary qualifications which go to make the successful man.

Mr. Reifel was married on Christmas Day, 1902, to Lenore Jaques, a daughter of Harvey S. and Martha (Stout) Jaques, and to this union have been born two daughters, Ruth J. and Mary Helen.

Mr. Reifel and his family are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Brookville and take a warm interest in its various activities.

Mrs. Reifel was born in this county, as was her mother, while her father was a native of Ohio. Mrs. Reifel is one of the six living children born to her parents, the others being Albert, Lyde, Rose, Edna and Fred.

Mr. Reifel is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias at Brookville, and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership in the latter lodge at Mixersville. Since assuming the responsible position he now holds, Mr. Reifel has increased the efficiency of the schools of Brookville and placed them on a plane where they will rank with the best of the state. Although now only in the early prime of life he already has achieved success in his chosen profession, but not satisfied with past results, is pressing forward to higher ideals.

FRANK SMITH MASTERS.

The Masters family have been residents of Franklin county since 1835, and during the eighty years that the family have been connected with the history of the county, they have been prominently identified with every phase of its development. The whole career of Frank Smith Masters has been spent in the county seat, and for the past fifteen years he has been engaged in the hardware and implement business in Brookville. He has shown himself to be a man of unusual ability along mercantile lines, and has built up a business which is the equal of any in its line in the county. He built a large business block, and now has the best hardware and implement store in the county.

Frank Smith Masters, the son of Jacob H. and Maria Louisa (Smith) Masters, was born in Brookville, Indiana, May 5, 1872. His father was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1830, and was a son of John and Susan (Harris) Masters, both of whom were born in the same county.

Jacob H. Masters and Maria Louisa Smith were married March 19, 1856, and have reared a family of five children, who are, Mary A., the wife of George Cain, a farmer, of Connersville, Indiana; Dr. John L., an eye, ear and nose specialist of Indianapolis, Indiana; Charles L., who is in partnership with his father in Brookville; Rose, the wife of A. N. Logan, the present assessor of Franklin county; and Frank Smith, with whom this narrative deals. The interesting career of Jacob H. Masters is presented elsewhere in this volume.

Frank Smith Masters received his education in the public schools of

Brookville. When he was nineteen years of age, he left school and began to work in the local furniture factory. Two years later he began selling farming implements in the county, for C. Samoniell, of Brookville, and worked for him during the year of 1894. He then became an agent for the McCormick Harvester Company, and sold implements for them in Franklin county for the next two years. He gradually became interested in the implement business, and soon opened a store in Brookville for the sale of all kinds of farming implements. In 1900 he went into partnership in the implement business with R. D. Templeton, and two years later bought out his partner's interest, after which he added a stock of hardware. His store stood on the corner of Main and Eighth streets until November, 1914. The previous year he had bought the property on Main street where the old land office, which was one of the oldest buildings in the county formerly stood. Mr. Masters tore the building down and erected a fine, modern, brick, two-story business block, thirty-seven by one hundred and twenty feet.

This building is fitted up in modern style for business purposes, and in November, 1914, Mr. Masters moved his hardware and implement stock into his new building. He uses all of both floors, as well as the basement. He carries a large stock of all kinds of shelf and heavy hardware, and a complete line of all kinds of farming implements, including the McCormick harvesting machinery, Haydock and Rex buggies, Troy wagons, John Deere machinery, etc. He has built up an immense business, which extends throughout the county and even into the surrounding counties, and bids fair to become one of the substantial business men of his town.

Mr. Masters was married December 31, 1897 to Ola A. Hubbard. She was born in Fayette county, Indiana, and was the daughter of William T. and Nancy (Moore) Hubbard, both of whom are now living at Roann, Indiana. Mrs. Masters is a woman of refinement and culture, and was teaching in the Brookville high school when she became acquainted with Mr. Masters. She was a teacher in the public school in 1896 and 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Masters have one son, Howard Hubbard, born October 1, 1899. The son is now in the high school at Brookville.

Mr. Masters has always been a staunch Republican in politics and, as an indication of his popularity throughout the county, he received the largest vote of any Republican in the election of 1912, when he made the race for sheriff. The county has always been Democratic, but he made a very strong race for the office and polled a very heavy vote on account of his popularity. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in 1914 was representative to the grand lodge of the state.

He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Brookville, and contribute generously to its support.

ALBERT J. COOKSEY.

A self-made business man of Brookville, Indiana, is Albert J. Cooksey, who is now the manager of the Brookville Novelty Works. He started, as a young man in the Brookville Furniture Company, and worked in all the different departments of the factory. He also worked for a time in a furniture factory at Pickway, Ohio, but left there on account of his health and returned to his home in Brookville. Mr. Cooksey is a mechanical genius and is an architect of ability.

Albert J. Cooksey, the son of John W. and Jane (Ellis) Cooksey, was born in Brookville, Indiana, September 15, 1872. His parents reared a family of five children: Albert J., of Brookville; Hattie, the wife of Herman Coil, a farmer at Elwood, Indiana; Charles C., of Brookville; Mabel, the wife of Ernest Rhodes, of Elwood, Indiana; and Park, of Brookville.

John W. Cooksey, the father of Albert J., was born in Brookville in 1849, and died here May 4, 1884. His widow Jane (Ellis) Cooksey was born in Brookville, February 14, 1854, and is now making her home with one of her daughters in Elwood, Indiana. The parents of John W. Cooksey were Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Cooksey, early settlers in Franklin county. Isaac Cooksey was twice married, his second wife was a Miss Milburn, who is still residing in Brookville. The maternal grandparents of Albert J. Cooksey were John C. and Harriet (Quick) Ellis. John C. Ellis was a native of Tennessee and an early settler in Franklin county, where he located in Brookville township. He was an influential Democrat, and served as assessor and trustee of Brookville township for several years.

Albert J. Cooksey was only twelve years of age when his father was accidentally killed while out hunting. He remained on the farm, after his father's death, until he had completed his course in the common schools, and later spent one year in the high school at Brookville. While still in his youth he began to work in the furniture factory at Brookville, and remained there for nine years, during which time he became acquainted with all of the different departments in the factory. He then went to Pickway, Ohio, where he was made superintendent of a furniture factory. He remained there until 1902, when he was compelled to retire on account of his health. Upon returning to Brookville in that year, he started the F.

M. Dudley Planing Mill and was made manager of the mill. He remained with the planing mill for six years, and then engaged in the general contracting business, putting up several fine residences in Brookville. In 1910 he started the Brookville Novelty Works, and has gradually built up his present plant until he is now doing a large business. He makes sash and doors, automobile bodies and all sorts of wood novelties.

Mr. Cooksey was married November 16, 1892, to Sarah Robinson. She was born in Brookville, Indiana, and is the daughter of Asa and Frances Robinson. Mr. Cooksey and his wife have three children: Hazel, born in 1896; John Wesley, born in 1899; and Harold, born in 1901.

The Democratic party receives the hearty support of Mr. Cooksey, but, owing to his extensive interests, he has never taken an active part in the affairs of his party. Fraternally, he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Cooksey is a wide awake and progressive citizen, and well deserves the success which has come to him as a result of his own individual efforts.

FURMAN W. HATHAWAY.

For the past thirty years Furman W. Hathaway has been connected with the business interests of Brookville, Indiana. He learned the cigar-maker's trade when a young man and, in the fall of 1885 came to Brookville from Rising Sun, in which place he was born and reared, and established a cigar factory, which he has continued to the present time.

F. W. Hathaway, the son of Shadrick and Ann (Wiswold) Hathaway, was born at Rising Sun, Indiana, September 15, 1855. His parents reared a family of three children: William H., a patternmaker, living in Aurora, Indiana; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Price, a widow, now residing in Brookville, and F. W., the youngest of the family.

Shadrick Hathaway, the father of F. W. Hathaway, was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts in 1794, and died in 1886. His wife, Ann Wiswold was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in April, 1817, and died in August, 1908. Shadrick Hathaway served an apprenticeship as a shoemaker in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and, in 1815, located in Rising Sun, Indiana. He started a small shoe shop, and through hard work it grew in size until he had the largest shoe business in southern Indiana. He became a general merchant, and was one of the wealthiest men in Indiana for many years. At one time he was worth at least \$200,000, and had many

business ventures. He had a branch store in Vevay, in addition to his main store in Rising Sun. He employed thirty women and several men in a large tailoring establishment, which he conducted and owned. There were no banks in Rising Sun at that time, and he did all of the local banking at his store. During the depression following the Civil War he failed in business, on account of placing too much confidence in some of his friends. He then went back to shoemaking, although he had not made a pair of shoes for thirty years. He was not discouraged at the loss of his large fortune, but went back to the simple life, and worked with all of his former vigor at the making of shoes. When he was ninety-two years of age he measured and made a pair of fine shoes for his son Furman W.

The paternal grandparents of F. W. Hathaway lived all of their days in Massachusetts. His maternal grandparents, William Wiswold and wife were born in Boston, Massachusetts, and lived there until they became advanced in years. They then came west and located in Rising Sun, Indiana, to make their home with Shadrick Hathaway and wife. The Wiswold family were sailors, sailing from Massachusetts ports. Mr. Hathaway had an uncle on his mother's side who was a sea captain. The paternal grandfather of F. W. Hathaway had a tannery at New Bedford, Massachusetts, but most of his sons were sailors and whalers. Shadrick Hathaway had a brother, John, who lived at New Bedford, Massachusetts, and when Shadrick was ninety-two years of age he went to New Bedford to visit his brother, John, who was then ninety-four years of age. At that time both of the brothers were hale and hearty and able to do a good day's work. Grandfather Hathaway died at the age of fifty-three, as a result of an accident. He was a very strong man, and was said to be the strongest man in the community where he resided.

F. W. Hathaway was the youngest son of his father's second marriage. His father had three children by a former marriage, one of whom, Elmira W., lives in Cincinnati. He attended the schools of Rising Sun, Indiana, and as a young man, learned the cigarmaker's trade. He came to Brookville on October 5, 1855, and started a cigar manufacturing plant in a small way. He has gradually built up the business and now employs from twelve to fifteen people in the manufacture of cigars. He makes a dozen different brands, all of which are widely sold over this section of the United States.

Mr. Hathaway was married September 17, 1879 to Emma Cole. She was born at Aurora, Indiana, and is a daughter of Eleazer and Eunice Cole. Her father is deceased, but her mother is still living. Her father was a farmer near Aurora.

Mr. Hathaway is a staunch Republican, but has never taken an active part in political affairs. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Brookville, and is a member of both the Blue lodge and the Chapter. He also holds his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Encampment. Mr. Hathaway is an enterprising business man and, during the thirty years he has been identified with the life of Brookville, he has always stood for the best interests of the town.

HUGO TETTENBORN.

If there is any young man in Brookville, Indiana, who is deserving of the success which has come to him, he is Hugo Tettenborn, the proprietor of a flourishing restaurant and confectionery store in this city. Born in Germany, he came to this country with his parents when he was two years of age, and as a result of their separation the same year, he was placed in an orphans' home in Cincinnati. When three years of age he was adopted by a family, and lived with them until he was fourteen years old. He then went to live with another family, and remained with them until he was eighteen. At that time he enlisted for service in the United States regular army and saw service during the Spanish-American war in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Phillipines. Since that time he has been living in Brookville, and since 1908 he has been engaged in his present business.

Hugo Tettenborn, the son of Louis and Johanna (Tettenborn) Betz, was born in the town of Swartzenburg in the province of Thuringia, Germany, March 16, 1880. His parents were both born in the same place. His father died there in 1888, while his mother is still living in Germany. His parents were married in their native land, and when Hugo was about two years of age, they came to the United States and located in Cincinnati. Within a short time his parents separated, and the children were placed in an orphans' home in Cincinnati. The mother returned to Germany, where she procured a divorce, and there married a Mr. Kohlmann, with whom she is yet happily living at Vebra, in Sunderhausen, Germany. She has one son, Emil, by her second marriage.

Hugo Tettenborn has one brother and one sister, Josie and Arthur living. Another sister, Rose, died at the age of seven. Josie was adopted by John Martin, and lives with her foster parents near Brookville, Indiana. Arthur retained his father's name of Betz, and now lives at Weimer, Germany, where he is a telegraph operator in the employ of the German govern-

ment. Hugo took his mother's name, Tettenborn, and has always been known by that name.

When Hugo Tettenborn was three years old he became a member of the family of John M. Neaman, of Rising Sun, Indiana. They gave him a good home, and he remained with them until he was fourteen years old. At that time Mrs. Neaman died, and he went to live with John Martin, who had taken his sister, Josie, into his home. He remained with the Martin family until the spring of 1898, when he enlisted in Company A, Eleventh Regiment, United States' regular infantry, and served in the regular army for three years and a half. He was in Cuba, Porto Rico, and fought two years in the Phillipines. After his discharge he returned to Brookville, Indiana, where he worked at various occupations until 1908. In September of that year he bought out the confectionery store of William Winans in this city, and has since added a restaurant to the store. He now has a modern store building on Main street, and has the most up-to-date confectionery store and restaurant in Brookville. He is an energetic and popular young man and enjoys a fine trade.

Mr. Tettenborn was married November 18, 1908 to Mamie Margaret Dudley. She was born in Franklin county, and is a daughter of Joseph F. and Margaret Katherine Dudley. Her mother is deceased and her father is still living in Brookville. Mr. Dudley was the sheriff of Franklin county for two terms, and a man of influence in the county. Mr. and Mrs. Tettenborn are the parents of two daughters: Edna Ruth, born October 25, 1910, and Margaret Katherine, born June 30, 1914.

Mr. Tettenborn is a Democrat in politics, but has never been active in the councils of his party. He and his wife are members of the St. Michael's church at Brookville, and he holds membership in the Knights of Columbus.

HERMAN WALTHER.

One of the most prosperous firms of Brookville, Indiana, is the firm of G. and H. Walther, who conduct a general sales and feed stable in this city, and also buy and ship live stock of all kinds. They own a stock farm near Brookville, which is largely devoted to the feeding of cattle and sheep for the market. Herman Walther was born and reared in Butler county, Ohio, but has made Brookville his home since 1899. He has been active in the civic life of his community, and has the distinction of having been the first Republican ever elected to an office in Franklin county.

Herman Walther, the son of John and Emma (Howser) Walther was born in Morgan township, Butler county, Ohio, October 28, 1875. His father was born in Hesse, Germany, near Darmstadt on May 3, 1834, and is still living in Butler county, Ohio. His mother was born in Zurich, Switzerland, February 12, 1845, and died in Butler county, Ohio, February 2, 1912. These parents reared a family of eight children, who are, George, who is a partner with his brother, Herman in Brookville; John, a farmer of Butler county, Ohio; Frederick, a merchant at Shandon, Ohio; Lyda, who is still living with her father; Herman, of Brookville; Marshall, a farmer of Morgan township, Butler county, Ohio; Charles, a retail meat merchant of Hamilton, Ohio, and Ann, who is living with her father.

John Walther, the father of Herman, was reared in Germany and learned the butcher's trade as a boy. In 1855 he came to the United States, the ocean trip consuming seventy-eight days. He landed at New York City and at once went west and located in Cincinnati, but remained there only a short time. He then went to Butler county, Ohio, and bought a farm in Ross township, where he lived until 1878. In that year he bought a large farm in Morgan township in the same county, and still makes his home there. During his earlier days he bought stock and also conducted a butcher business. He retired from active business some time ago.

The paternal grandparents of Herman Walther were lifelong farmers in Germany. They were members of the Lutheran church and lived to an advanced age, the grandfather having been eighty-six and his wife more than eighty-eight years of age at the time of their passing away. The maternal grandparents of Herman Walther were born in Switzerland and came to the United States in 1848. They located in Hamilton county, Ohio, and lived there the remainder of their days. They were members of the Catholic church.

Herman Walther was educated in the public schools of Morgan township, Butler county, Ohio, and worked on his father's farm during the summer vacations until he was twenty years of age. He then worked one year for his brother, George as a stock buyer, and in 1899, he and his brother, George, came to Brookville and formed a partnership under the firm name of G. and H. Walther. They have a large sales and feed stable on South Main street, where they have built up a large business. They buy and sell all kinds of live stock throughout this section of the state. They buy especially stock to feed for the market, and in order to increase their business, they bought a farm east of Brookville a few years ago, on which they fatten several carloads of cattle and sheep each year.

Mr. Walther was married October 4, 1899 to Sarah Tracy, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, and is a daughter of Thomas and Adeline Tracy. Her father, who was a farmer, died when Mrs. Walther was only five years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Walther are the parents of two children, both of whom are deceased, and who were Talton, who was born May 30, 1901, and was accidentally killed on the turntable in Brookville, February 17, 1911, and Mildred, who was born in January, 1903, and died September 12, 1904.

Mr. Walther has taken an active part in Republican politics since moving to this county, and has been one of his party's leaders in local affairs. In 1911 he was elected commissioner of Franklin county, having been the first Republican ever elected to a county office. The county has always been overwhelmingly Democratic, and the fact that Mr. Walther was elected on the Republican ticket shows the high esteem in which he is held throughout the county. His fraternal relations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

HERMAN TRICHLER.

One of the most successful business men of Brookville, Indiana is Herman Trichler, who retired from an active business career in 1912. He was born in this county nearly seventy years ago, and has spent most of his active career in Brookville. For several years he was a traveling salesman for a wholesale clothing house in Cincinnati and, with the exception of that, he has been engaged in business, either as a clerk or for himself, since he was thirteen years of age. He has been active in the civic life in this community, and has held various political offices with satisfaction to all concerned.

Herman Trichler, the son of Joseph and Barbara (Petri) Trichler was born in Blooming Grove township, Franklin county, Indiana, December 18, 1846. His father was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, and died in this county in 1852, while his mother was born in the same place in 1816, and died in this county in 1886.

Joseph Trichler was reared in Germany and became a general merchant in his native town of Wiesbaden. In 1837 he disposed of his interests in that city and came to the United States and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained for six months. He then came to Franklin county and bought a farm in Blooming Grove township, where he lived until his death. After his death his widow married William Minson, and to her

second union were born two daughters, Mrs. W. D. Moore, deceased, formerly of Brookville and Mrs. Elnora Powers.

When Herman Trichler was fifteen years of age he came to Brookville and became employed in the general merchandise store of Herman Linck, where he remained for seven years. There he learned all those habits of thrift, energy and general management of mercantile affairs which stood him in good stead in later life. When he was twenty-two years of age he formed a partnership with Frank Scobie under the firm name of Trichler & Scobie. A year and a half later Mr. Trichler sold out his interest to Elbert Shirk and started a shoe store in Brookville. He built a building of his own and operated the store successfully for five years. He then disposed of this store and for the next twelve years traveled for a wholesale clothing house with headquarters in Cincinnati. He later left the employ of that company and traveled for six years for another company. He then bought a grocery store in Brookville, which had failed in business, put it on a paying basis and successfully managed it during the next five years. In 1890 he built a fine business block on the southwest corner of Seventh and Main streets, in Brookville, which he still owns. In 1903 he went into the clothing business in his own building and continued in business until 1912, when he disposed of his interests and retired from active participation in merchandising. He has carried forward to successful completion every venture into which he has entered, and today is one of the substantial business men of the city.

Mr. Trichler was married May 20, 1869 to Mary T. Shepperd. She was born in Brookville, and is a daughter of Samuel and Martha Shepperd, deceased. Her father was for many years a merchant tailor in Brookville. Mr. and Mrs. Trichler are the parents of two children: Harry L., who died in infancy, and Mary R., the wife of Royden P. Abeling, of Shelbyville, Indiana. Mr. Trichler joined his son-in-law in business in Shelbyville under the firm name of Trichler-Abeling Company.

Mr. Trichler has always taken an active part in Democratic politics, and was the county chairman of the Democratic central committee in 1908. He has been a frequent delegate to county and state Democratic conventions and, in 1892, was a delegate to the Democratic national convention. In 1914 Governor Ralston appointed him representative of the Sixth Congressional district on the Flood Commission. He served on the town council of Brookville for two terms, and was president of the school board for a number of years. He is one of the oldest Masons in the county, having been a member of the lodge since 1868, and for seventeen years he was

treasurer of the lodge in Brookville. The family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Trichler and his wife spend the winters in St. Petersburg, Florida, where they own a home. They return to Brookville about the first of May each spring, and spend the summer months in this city.

HENRY W. GRIMME.

Franklin county, Indiana, is fortunate in having a large number of citizens of German origin or descent. Without exception the citizens of German birth of this county have made a success in whatever line of activity they have engaged, and the career of Henry W. Grimme furnishes no departure from this rule. Coming to this county when he was four years of age, at the close of the Civil War, he has since made his home here. Most of his active career has been spent in farming, although since the fall of 1912 he has been the owner and manager of the Brookville flour mill.

Henry W. Grimme, the son of Fred and Hanna (Kohrs) Grimme, was born in Hanover, Germany, near the town of Am-Ouster, Hanover, May 10, 1861. His parents reared a family of six children: Henry W., who is the eldest of the family; Wenia, who died at the age of three; Amy, the wife of Louis Brock, a farmer; Amelia, the wife of Cuna Brock, a farmer; Minnie, the wife of William Kuhn, and Mary, the wife of John Wagner, living in Texas.

Fred Grimme, the father of Henry W., was born in Hanover, Germany in 1829, and died in this county in 1901. His wife was born near the same place March 28, 1841, and died in Franklin county, May 22, 1907. Fred Grimme learned the shoemaker's trade in Germany, and served three years in the German army. In 1865 he and his mother, his father having previously died, came to the United States and settled on Blue creek, Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana. There he bought forty acres of land and farmed during the remainder of his life. The family all helped on the farm and, with true German thrift and industry, they prospered to such a degree that when Mr. Grimme died, in 1901, he had a well improved farm of one hundred and ninety-eight acres. The maternal grandparents of Henry W. Grimme lived all of their days in Germany, his grandfather having been a wagonmaker by trade.

Henry W. Grimme, as has been mentioned, was only four years of age when his parents moved to this county. He was given such education as

was afforded by the district schools of his immediate neighborhood, and remained on the home farm until his marriage. He then rented his father's farm for seven years, and for four years also rented another farm. He and his wife were thrifty, and saved their money with the intention of securing a farm of their own. They eventually bought a farm in Green township, Wayne county, Indiana, on which they lived for three years. After selling that farm, they bought another tract of land in the northwestern part of Brookville township, in Franklin county, but only lived on it six months. In 1903 Mr. Grimme bought one hundred and thirty-six acres one mile south of Brookville, and has made his home on this farm ever since. On October 21, 1912, he bought of the John Kimble heirs their flour mill in Brookville, and Mr. Grimme has had the active management of the mill since that time. He manufactures three grades of flour and makes all kinds of ground feed, carrying on a general milling and feed business.

Mr. Grimme was married December 26, 1888 to Catherine Becky. She was born in Pepperton, Salt Creek township, Franklin county, Indiana, and is a daughter of William and Anna Becky, both of whom are deceased. Her parents were born in Germany and were early settlers in Franklin county, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Grimme are the parents of three sons: Harvey, born November 30, 1891; Alvin, born December 22, 1894; and Raymond, born December 28, 1907. The two older sons are working in their father's flour mill in Brookville.

Mr. Grimme is a Republican, as was his father, but he has not taken an active part in political matters. His extensive farming and milling interests have been such that they have claimed all of his time and attention. His family are all loyal members of the Lutheran church, and give it their hearty support at all times. Mr. Grimme is a fine type of the German-American citizen, and his life in this county has been such as to commend him to everyone with whom he has been associated.

WILLIAM OTTO.

William Otto has been a resident of Brookville, Indiana since 1903, in which year he arrived in the city as foreman of the woodworking machine room in the A. M. Tucker Furniture Company. He is now superintendent of and a stockholder in the Brookville Furniture Company.

William Otto, the son of Carl Ludwig and Margaret Elizabeth (Reich)

Otto, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, October 14, 1874. His father was born in Saxony, Germany, March 8, 1835, and died February 12, 1899, at his home in Louisville, Kentucky. His mother was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 5, 1838, and died December 17, 1897. Carl L. Otto and wife were the parents of six children: Charles L., who was born April 21, 1859, is a stock salesman and lives in Louisville, Kentucky; Amelia, born in the fall of 1864, died in September, 1870; Anna Louise, born March 2, 1867, died February 25, 1892; Herman, born in 1871, died in 1874; George, born in 1873, died in the same year, and William, who was the youngest of the family. Herman and George died with the smallpox three weeks apart.

Carl Ludwig Otto, the father of William, was a brassworker in Germany and before his marriage came to the United States and located in Boston, Massachusetts, and his future wife later came to America and settled in Northampton, Massachusetts, where she worked in a box factory. After their marriage, which took place in Massachusetts in 1857, Carl Ludwig Otto and his young wife came to Indiana and settled in Jackson county, where they bought a farm, going heavily in debt for it. One day while they were at church, their house caught fire and they lost everything. At the opening of the Civil War Carl L. Otto enlisted in an Indiana regiment and served a year and a half at the front. He had one finger shot off, but otherwise escaped uninjured, and was honorably discharged from the service at the close of the war. After returning to his farm in Jackson county, Carl L. Otto moved with his family to Louisville, Kentucky, and there received employment as seal clerk in the freight department of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, working for that company until his death in 1899. The paternal grandparents of William Otto lived all of their days in Germany. His maternal grandparents were born in Germany and his grandfather Reich died on the voyage to this country.

William Otto attended the public schools of Louisville, Kentucky, until he was twelve years of age, and then started out to work for himself. His first position was in a tobacco factory, where he pasted labels on plug tobacco. Later he worked in the C. C. Lingle box factory for four years, and here he secured his first knowledge of woodworking. He then worked for the Louisville Coffin Company, remaining with this company for ten years. He was a steady workman and gradually arose from one position to another until he was foreman of the machine room for the last three years he was with the company. In 1899 he went to Covington, Kentucky, and worked for the Phoenix Company in their woodworking room. After

remaining with this company for four years he moved to Brookville, and here he has since resided.

After leaving Louisville and his many friends, Mr. Otto soon found that his lack of education was going to be a handicap in the way of securing the sort of service he desired, a hindrance in the way of obtaining a position of responsibility in factory work. He then began to make good use of the scientific books and papers in the library and reading rooms of the Covington Young Men's Christian Association. He also attended the architectural drawing class of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute at Cincinnati for two seasons, at the end of which time he entered upon the correspondence course of the International Correspondence School at Scranton, Pennsylvania, through which he studied mechanical engineering for four years, or until his work in Brookville increased to such an extent that he found it impossible to complete the course. In taking up this study Mr. Otto adopted a system by which he rigorously restrained himself from participating in any social or other entertainments which would interfere with his school work during five nights in the week, permitting himself only Saturday nights and Sunday for recreation and rest. As a consequence of the many sacrifices entailed by this self-imposed task of wading through such a tiresome and strenuous course of training he prizes the instruction he then received very highly and holds a most exalted regard for correspondence training in certain lines, when the student has had a sufficient amount of practical experience to serve as a basis, as a last resort for the training of a young man whose parents have not been able to afford him the proper training during his normal school years.

Upon coming to Brookville in 1903 Mr. Otto became foreman of the woodworking machine room in the A. M. Tucker Furniture Company. Three years later he was made superintendent of the factory and bought all the lumber which was used. In 1907 the company was reorganized, and is now known as the Brookville Furniture Company. At the time of the reorganization, Mr. Otto became a stockholder in the company, becoming at the same time its superintendent and timber buyer, and has seventy-five men under his charge.

Mr. Otto has been twice married. He was first married July 3, 1904, to Anna Mueller, who died August 31 of the same year. Mr. Otto was married, secondly, April 3, 1907 to Anna Amelia Mueller, a half-sister of his first wife, who was born in Milton, Wayne county, Indiana, a daughter of C. H. and Elizabeth Mueller, the latter of whom is dead, while the former of whom is still living, being eighty-six years of age.

The father of Mrs. Otto was a tailor by trade and learned his occupa-

tion in Germany before coming to the United States. As an indication of his robust health and sturdy constitution, it is interesting to note what he did during the flood of 1913 at Brookville. He was living at Milton, and upon hearing of the terrible condition in Brookville, became so anxious to know what had become of his daughter and her family that he rode by train to Connersville and walked the entire distance from there to Bloomington Grove. It was early in the spring and was very cold, yet he forded many streams, and despite his advanced age suffered no inconvenience from exposure, although that particular day happened to be very cold.

Mr. Otto and his wife are the parents of three children, George H., born April 24, 1908; Samuel L., born April 12, 1910, and Martha Louise, born July 14, 1911. Mr. Otto has a beautiful home on East Eleventh street in Brookville. He bought it in 1908, and in 1912 remodeled it, and now has one of the finest homes in the city. He has the unique distinction of having the only home in Brookville which is lighted by a private electric light plant. He has a gasoline engine, dynamo and storage batteries, and with this equipment not only lights his house, but furnishes current for cooking, running the washing machine, ironing and many other uses. The family are members of the Methodist church. Fraternally, Mr. Otto is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the German lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Junior Order of American Mechanics.

PLEASANT HACKLEMAN BRADBURN.

A review of the life of the late Pleasant H. Bradburn must of necessity be brief and general in its character. To enter fully into the interesting details of his career and trace his struggles through early manhood to the successes of his later days would far transcend the limits of this biography. He filled a large place in the ranks of the enterprising men of his day and generation and the memories which attach to his name form no inconsiderable chapter in the history of the community where he did his work and achieved his success. It is sufficient to say that he was eminently entitled to the honorable position he long occupied among the energetic men of his county and that he belonged to that class of men who have helped to make this state one of the best in the union.

Pleasant Hackleman Bradburn was born in Franklin county, Indiana, May 18, 1831, and died at his country home in Brookville township, May 27, 1914. He was a son of Henry and Anna (Hackleman) Bradburn, his



MR. AND MRS. PLEASANT H. BRADBURN.



father having been born in Cincinnati in 1805, and his mother in Fayette county, Indiana, in the same year. He was one of nine children born to his parents, the others being as follows: John, Isaac, Samuel, Jacob, Elizabeth, Catherine, Sarah and Joseph. Of this large family of children, Jacob is the only one living.

Jacob Bradburn was born in Franklin county in February, 1836. He married Mary Wilcher and to this union were born five children, Elizabeth, Minnie, Phoebe, Frank and James, deceased. Jacob has been a life-long farmer and is ranked among the successful men of his community.

Henry Bradburn, the father of Pleasant H., was a son of Dr. John and Sally (Cotton) Bradburn. Dr. Bradburn and his wife were both born in Pennsylvania and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, when there were only three houses in the town. Later Dr. Bradburn moved to Fayette county, Indiana, and still later permanently settled in Franklin county. Dr. Bradburn died at the age of sixty-five, his wife dying in 1853 in this county.

Pleasant H. Bradburn made the successive changes with his parents from Cincinnati to Fayette county and later to Franklin county. He was married in Fayette county and a short time after his marriage located in Brookville township in Franklin county. He became a successful farmer and died about 1888, his widow passing away in 1893. He was a staunch Democrat in politics and for many years was a land appraiser in his township.

Pleasant H. Bradburn was educated in the public schools of Franklin county and devoted his whole career to general farming and stock raising. At the time of his death he had three hundred acres of land and his widow is now living on two hundred acres of this large farm. He was successful in everything to which he turned his attention and gradually accumulated the farm which he left at the time of his death. It was not the result of any sudden success, but rather by years of consecutive effort that he attained to a comfortable position in life. He always managed his affairs in such a way as to retain the esteem of all with whom he was associated.

Pleasant H. Bradburn was married in 1853 to Donna Allissa Rodman. She was born in Brookville in 1835 and was one of the first twins born in that town. To Mr. Bradburn and his wife were born seven children: Solomon, Martha, Charles, Henry, Edward, James and Lily. These children are now all deceased with the exception of Charles and Lily.

The parents of Mrs. Bradburn were Solomon and Elvira (Hurley) Rodman. Her father was born in Pennsylvania in 1815, and her mother in the same state in 1817. Her father died in California in 1912, her mother

having passed away in Franklin county in 1894. Solomon Rodman and wife were the parents of twelve children, including three sets of twins: Donna Allissa and Alpine, Alpine and Lavina, Georgiana and John Davis, all twins, and Elizabeth, the others dying at birth. Mr. Rodman was a tailor by trade and located in Brookville in 1834. In politics he was a Republican and he and his wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Bradburn was a member of the Democratic party and for many years served as land appraiser in his township. He was a stanch member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was always interested in the welfare of his denomination. Ever ready to contribute of his means and influence to all objects looking to the advancement of the material, charitable or religious welfare of his community, he was considered one of the most progressive men of the locality and in a large sense was a fine type of the true American citizen.

THOMAS WILKINSON ALLEY.

The history of the great state of Virginia ever will be deeply entwined with the more important incidents in the history of the United States. Virginia has been called "The Mother of Presidents," having furnished to the nation many of its chief executives. The Old Dominion state also has furnished many prominent men to the nation who attained eminence, both in public and private affairs, and many of the early settlers of the middle states came from Virginia. We have inseparably associated the aristocracy of the United States with the early Virginians, and to have been born in that state in the early days was indicative of possession of the real "blue blood," attributed to the first families of the "Old Dominion." Many of the sons and daughters of Virginia have come to Indiana, among whom was the late Thomas Wilkinson Alley, who during his lifetime was one of Franklin county's most valued and influential citizens.

Thomas Wilkinson Alley was born June 7, 1806, in Scott county, Virginia, and died in this county July 10, 1889. His parents were John and Mary (Porter) Alley.

John Alley, father of Thomas W. Alley, was a native of Scott county, Virginia. He married Mary Porter in that state and some time after their marriage came to Indiana and located in Franklin county. They came overland on horseback, bringing their several children with them. They pitched their tent on the banks of Pipe Creek, at the north edge of Butler township,

and lived in this primitive abode until they were enabled to build a log cabin. They later obtained a government land grant of one-half section. There were Indians in this part of the state at that time and wild beasts were roaming about in great numbers. To John Alley and wife were born the following children: John, who wrote a prophecy relating to flying machines, which is given below; Susannah, Samuel, Sally, who married John Jones, who was the first man to be buried in the graveyard near the Alley homestead; Fanny, David, Margaret, Anna, Joseph and Thomas Wilkinson. John Alley and his family were members of the Methodist church. Mr. Alley was noted for his industry and was one of that noble class of pioneers whose good influence is felt unto this day in the community in which they wrought so well and so wisely.

Thomas Wilkinson Alley was educated in the public schools of Metamora township and also in Brookville Seminary. He walked from his home to Brookville, where he attended school, carrying provisions sufficient to last him for a week. After he was graduated from the seminary he became a school teacher, teaching in the schools of Metamora and Brookville townships. He was known as a thorough teacher, possessing a firm grasp on the intricate details of his work. While teaching he devoted his spare time and vacations to the farm. He taught school a number of years and then devoted his exclusive time to his farm in Metamora township, which consisted of two hundred and twenty-eight acres. In addition to his farm interests he engaged in the real estate business, in which he met with substantial success. He also served as justice of the peace for many years.

Thomas Wilkinson Alley was twice married. By the union with his first wife, Mary, he had two children, both of whom are now deceased, Addison and James Pollock. Addison died in infancy and James married Julia Martindale, to which union there were born two children, Lelia and Ethel, both of whom, with their mother, live in Indianapolis. Mrs. Mary Alley died September 22, 1839, and on April 20, 1847, Mr. Alley married, secondly, Sarah S. Cooley, who was born March 15, 1828, a daughter of Isaac and Fanny (Alley) Cooley. Her grandfather was David Alley, who, with the uncle of John Alley, father of Thomas Alley, came to Franklin county from Virginia in 1812 and entered land in Metamora township. David K. Alley took up the land that is now in the possession of the Alley family. As was common in those days, it required the utmost struggle to provide a living and pay for the land. David K. Alley lived here his entire life. To his marriage were born the following children: Sarah, Hosea, John, Jane,

Frances, Mary, Nancy, David, Elizabeth and James. They were members of the Methodist church.

To Thomas W. Alley and wife were born the following children: Omer, who lives in Muncie, Indiana, married to Indiana Pelsor, to whom was born the following children: Leona (deceased), Lettie, Alsie, Nira, Maida, Mary J., Fame (deceased), and Agnes; Lyman, the second child of Thomas W. Alley, is dead; Cassius, living in Indianapolis, married Sarah Bunyard, and to them were born the following children, Clifton, Nellie, Frank, Thomas W. and Kenneth; Elsie, the fourth child of Thomas W. and Sarah S. (Cooley) Alley, lives at home with her widowed mother and manages the farm.

During his life-time, Mr. Alley was an active member and worker in the Methodist Episcopal church and assisted in building the new church at Elm Grove. In politics, he was a stalwart member of the Republican party and was active in the councils of that party in this community, his sound judgment and mature experience giving weight to his counsels, which were regarded as valuable by the party managers in this county.

The Cooley family, to which Mrs. Thomas W. Alley belongs, was one of the most prominent families in this section. Besides Mrs. Alley, the other children were Sarah S., William, John, David, Isaac and Elizabeth, who died young. The grandfather of Mrs. Thomas W. Alley was Ezra Cooley, who lived the greater part of his lifetime in Dearborn county. His children were Isaac, David, Nancy and Mary.

Mrs. Thomas W. Alley is a woman of many fine attainments and, after the death of her husband she took up the burden of managing the home farm and has met with pronounced success. The death of her husband was a loss that was not only felt very keenly by his immediate family but left a void in the social life of the community, as he was a public-spirited citizen and highly popular among all classes. The Alley family in general in this county always has been regarded as one of the best families in the county and the family of Thomas Wilkinson Alley has constituted one of the best units of the communal life of this section of Indiana.

A PROPHECY.

Below is a prophecy made nearly sixty years ago by John Alley, brother of the late Thomas W. and Samuel Alley, and published in the *Indianapolis Star* of recent date. In view of the wonderful accomplishments by aviators of the present day the lines seem truly prophetic:

The time long looked for is at hand
When man, grown tired of sea and land,

On artificial wings shall fly,
And navigate the liquid sky;
Not in balloon made fast to boat,
And only with the winds to float,
But mounted on a flying car,
He'll steer his course through trackless air—
Cross counter winds, confront the breeze,
And over mountains, lakes, and seas,
Survey all nations with delight—
Outride the eagle in his flight,
And teach the world from Freedom's home,
To every land where man may roam,
The light of science, revelation,
Man's high, eternal destination.

WILLIAM PETER HAMMOND.

The Hammond family was one of the earliest to locate in Franklin county, Indiana, and here William P. Hammond has spent his whole life of more than three score and ten years. The family has been prominent, not only in county affairs, but in the affairs of the state. The father of William P. Hammond was a valiant soldier in the Mexican War, while his father's brother, Abram, was a governor of Indiana. William P. Hammond has devoted his active life to general farming and now owns one hundred and twenty-three acres of fine land in Metamora township, where he lives.

William Peter Hammond, the son of John G. and Charlotte (Davis) Hammond, was born February 6, 1844, in Metamora township. His parents reared a family of nine children, Nathaniel, who died at the age of twenty-one; Abram, William Peter, with whom this narrative deals; Sarah, who became the wife of Nathan Force; John J., who married Maria Matthews; two children, who died in infancy; Robert, who married Clarissa Bright, and Augustia, who became the wife of Henry Lacy.

John G. Hammond, the father of William P. was born in Vermont in 1800 and came with his parents, Nathaniel Hammond and wife to Franklin county, Indiana early in its history. Nathaniel Hammond and wife had four children, Abram, David, William and John G. Abram Hammond was elected lieutenant-governor in the fall of 1856 at the time Ash-

bel T. Willard was elected governor. Governor Willard died October 3, 1860, and Lieutenant-Governor Hammond succeeded him as governor and served out the unexpired term. John G., the father of William P. Hammond married Charlotte Davis after coming to this county. She was born in South Carolina, and was a daughter of Francis and Sarah Davis. John G. Hammond was in the Mexican War in the latter part of the forties, and was twice wounded while in the service.

William Peter Hammond spent his boyhood days on his father's farm in Metamora township. The subscription schools of that day afforded him the only schooling he received, but he has supplemented his early schooling by careful reading and close observation. After his marriage he located on a farm in the township, where he was reared and now owns one hundred and twenty-three acres on which he carries on a general system of farming and stock raising.

Mr. Hammond was married to Elizabeth Lacy, who was born in 1845, a daughter of Eli and Frances Lacy. To this union have been born three children, Hattie, William H. and John G. Jr. Hattie was born September 2, 1866. William H., who was born January 29, 1869, married Leola Jones, and has four children, Blanche, Maude, Taft and Gladys. John G. Jr. was born May 17, 1871. The mother of these children is now deceased.

The Republican party has always claimed the hearty support of William P. Hammond, and in its welfare he has always taken an active interest. The family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GUS C. BAITHER.

Born and reared in Brookville, Indiana, Gus C. Baither has spent practically his entire life in this city. Like many of the other young men of Brookville, he started to work in the furniture factory when a young man, and later worked in a furniture factory at Connorsville, Indiana, for a few years. He served in the Spanish-American war in 1898, and has since lived in Brookville, with the exception of a short time when he was in business in Bloomfield, Indiana. He now has a modern variety store in Brookville, and has built up a business which insures him a very comfortable income.

Gus C. Baither, the son of Christ and Louisa (Prifogle) Baither, was born in Brookville, Indiana, February 4, 1875. His father was born in

Bavaria, Germany in 1849, and died at Brookville in 1901. His mother was born in Franklin county, Indiana, and died in Brookville in 1909.

Christ Baither, the father of Gus C., served an apprenticeship in the tanner's trade in his native land and, when about twenty-one years of age, came to America and located in Cincinnati, where he followed his trade. Shortly afterward he moved to Brookville, Indiana, married and started a tannery in partnership, and continued in that business until his death in 1909. The paternal grandparents of Gus C. Baither lived all their days in Bavaria, Germany, and his maternal grandparents, William and Mary Prifogle, were also born and reared in Germany. His maternal grandparents came to America, however, and located in Pennsylvania, remaining there a few years before settling in Franklin county, Indiana.

Gus C. Baither was one of twelve children born to his parents, and received his education in the schools of his native city. When a boy he began to work in the Brookville furniture factory in the finishing department. He worked there for several years, and then went to Connersville, Indiana, where he continued in the same line of work in a furniture factory in that city. In 1898, at the opening of the Spanish-American war, he enlisted in Company H, First Regiment Heavy Artillery of the United States regular army. He served for three years, being stationed most of the time at Fort Barancas and Fort Pickens, Florida. After he was honorably discharged from the service he returned to Brookville and worked for a short time in the furniture factory. Later he engaged in business in partnership with Eugene Bates at Bloomfield, Indiana, where they opened a variety store, but after conducting the store in that place for eight months, they transferred it to Brookville. Two years later Mr. Baither bought out his partner's interest in the store, and has since carried on the business alone. He has gradually enlarged his stock, and now has a store which will compare with any in cities of this size in the state.

Mr. Baither was married in August, 1906 to Katherine Fritz, who was born in Brookville township, and is a daughter of Philip and Elizabeth Fritz. Her father is deceased, but her mother is still living in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Baither are the parents of three children: Edna, born in June, 1908; Maynard, born in November, 1911, and Ruth, born April 1, 1913.

Mr. Baither has always taken an active interest in Democratic politics, and in the fall of 1914 was elected assessor of Brookville township. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Baither is a progressive and enterprising citizen, and stands high in the estimation of those who know him.

WILLIAM JONES.

One of the Civil War veterans of Franklin county who is still enjoying good health is William Jones, whose whole life of more than seventy years has been spent in Franklin county. He enlisted when a youth of eighteen and during his service at the front passed through harrowing experiences. After the close of the war he was in the timber business in this county for a few years and then engaged in general farming in Metamora township, which vocation he has since followed.

William Jones, the son of John B. and Elizabeth (Gloshen) Jones, was born in Metamora township, July 23, 1844. His father was born in Virginia in 1828 and was one of the early settlers of Franklin county. He married in this county and he and his worthy wife reared a large family of children, among whom were the following: Mary Jane, who married Jacob Risk; William, with whom this narrative deals; Esther Ann, who became the wife of William Wilson; Anna, who married William S. Lacy; Catherine, the wife of William Lang; Kosciusko, who married Phoebe Bradburn; Herman, who married Belle Lewis; Charles, who married Anna Bates; Kappa, who became the wife of Ellis White; Michael, who died at the age of fourteen, and several others who died in early childhood.

John B. Jones, the father of William, was educated in the public schools of Virginia and came with his parents to Franklin county when a young man. He farmed all of his life in Metamora township and at one time owned two hundred acres of choice land. At the time of his death he had one hundred and twenty acres. The father of John B. Jones was Isaac Jones, who was probably born in Virginia. His wife was Jane Osbourn and to their union were born ten children: Squire, John B., Elizabeth, William Cregg, Jane, Isaac M., Lettie, James, Obed and David.

William Jones was educated in the public schools of Brookville township and remained at home until he was eighteen years of age. He enlisted in the service of his country August 12, 1862, at Brookville, as a member of Company G, Sixty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Shortly after going to the front he was captured by the Confederates in Kentucky, along with some of his comrades, and was kept a prisoner for three weeks before being exchanged. He was shortly afterwards stricken with typhoid fever and was given a furlough until he could recover. He went home and as soon as he recovered he returned to his regiment at Louisville, Kentucky. Among many other battles he was in the engagements at Mumfordsville,

Chickamauga, Dalton, Nashville, Decatur and Missionary Ridge. He was wounded in the leg at Chickamauga and his left eye was injured at the battle of Missionary Ridge. He was in the service two years and ten months, during which time he passed through some terrible experiences. He is one of the few Civil War veterans in the county who still retains something of his youthful appearance, which speaks well for the well-regulated life he has lived during the past half century.

At the close of the war Mr. Jones returned to Franklin county and for six or seven years was engaged in the manufacture of barrel staves. After his marriage, in 1873, he quit the lumber business and started farming in Metamora township. Twenty-one years ago he bought a farm of one hundred and ninety-seven acres in Butler township. This farm is well improved, practically all of the improvements having been placed upon it by Mr. Jones. He has a comfortable home and a barn, which he has enlarged in order to accommodate his produce and stock. He owns other farms in this county, aggregating four hundred and three acres and also owns a farm and city property in Idaho.

Mr. Jones was married to Dorcas Gates, a daughter of Lucius and Barbara (Frank) Gates. To this union have been born twelve children: Flora, who married John H. Hannebaum; Lucius, unmarried; Margaret, deceased; Wilbur, deceased; Leola, the wife of W. Hammond; Scott, who married Ella Jackson, and has one daughter, Ida; Alden, who married Mary Foster; Alta, deceased; Howard, deceased; Emmet, unmarried; Clarence, who is now in the United States navy, and Harry, single.

CHARLES MATHEWS.

In this review of the histories of Franklin county's noted citizens a number of families stand out distinctly. Franklin county's sons and daughters have made their mark in the world, not a few of them having occupied positions of national importance. The Mathews family is accounted one of the best known and most substantial families of this county. It has given its sons to the nation in time of war and in times of peace its members have acquitted themselves no less valorously than in the stirring times of war. One of the present prominent members of this family is Charles Mathews, of Metamora township.

Charles Mathews was born in Metamora township, Franklin county, In-

diana, on October 25, 1876. His parents were Stephen and Barbara Jane (Morton) Mathews, the latter of whom was born February 14, 1849, a daughter of John and Sarah Morton. Charles Mathews was the third of the six children born to Stephen and Barbara Jane (Morton) Mathews, as follows: Albert, who married Anna Mason; Clara Belle, who married Marcus Jackson; Charles, of whom this is written; George, who married Amanda Jackson; Beecher, who married Winnie Alley, and Ona, who married John Baker. The marriages of various children gave Stephen Mathews eighteen grandchildren.

Stephen Mathews was born June 15, 1851, in Pipe Creek, Butler township, Franklin county, Indiana, son of Samuel and Catherine (Amack) Mathews. Catherine Amack was the second wife of Samuel Mathews. Samuel Mathews was a native of New York state, and came to Franklin county, Indiana, with his parents when very young. He was educated in the schools of Metamora and Butler townships. On reaching manhood he purchased forty acres of land in Butler township, moving to that place shortly after his first marriage. His first wife was Anna Sherwood, to which union were born John, Charlotta and Eliza Jane. His second wife was Catherine Amack, by whom he had ten children, as follows: William, Stephen, David, Maria, Samuel, Catherine, Ella, Phoebe Ann, who died young; Elizabeth, who also died young, and Belle. Samuel Mathews died January 5, 1885.

Stephen Mathews, father of Charles Mathews and the son of Samuel Mathews, was educated in the public schools of Butler and Metamora townships. Early in life he engaged in farming in Metamora township. After his marriage, on February 14, 1871, he moved to his father's farm in Butler township, where he lived until his father's death, in 1885. He then bought one hundred and seventy-two acres of land at Gates Branch, Metamora township, Franklin county, and later moved to Metamora, where he conducted a livery stable for five years. He now lives retired, maintaining his residence in Metamora. Mr. Mathews and his wife are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, he is an ardent Republican and has held the office of township supervisor. He and his family are among the most highly respected families of this county.

Charles Mathews, son of Stephen Mathews, was educated in the public schools of Metamora township. After leaving school he started in life as an employe of the box factory in Brookville, Indiana, and remained at this employment for about sixteen years, being promoted to the position of foreman of the second floor of that establishment as a tribute to his efficient services. In 1907 he bought sixty acres in Metamora township, to which

place he moved in 1913. He devotes his land to general farming and specializes in the large type of Poland China hogs.

Charles Mathews was married in 1899 to Louise Lohrey, who was born October 23, 1879, a daughter of John Lohrey, and to this union were born two children: Gladys Emma, born March 16, 1902, and Virgil Ralph, born April 26, 1906.

Mr. Mathews and family are devout members of the Methodist church. He is an ardent Republican in politics and has taken an active interest in the affairs of that party in this county. He belongs to the Improved Order of Odd Fellows, in the activities of which he takes a prominent part.

Charles Mathews is a worthy member of an honorable family which always has been conspicuously identified with the best interests of Franklin county, and he and his family very properly are regarded with the highest respect and esteem on the part of their large circle of friends and acquaintances.

FRANK MOSTER.

It is said that this is the age of the young man and most of us agree with this statement. However, another meaning is gained from this statement. If we undertake to define the term "young man" we are amazed to learn that in this remarkable age of ours a man is still young at fifty and at thirty-five he surely deserves the title of young man. One of the youngest business men of Brookville, Indiana, is Frank Moster, who established an undertaking business in this city in 1910. Previous to that time he had been engaged in the same line of business at Laurel with his father, who was an undertaker at Laurel for many years.

Frank Moster, the son of Louis and Margaret (Weis) Moster, was born May 25, 1881, at Laurel, Indiana. His father was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, near Kelso, June 16, 1850, and is still living. His mother was born in Cincinnati in December, 1851, and is also living. He is one of six children: Joseph, an undertaker, of Laurel, Indiana; George, of Brookville; Anna, the wife of Mr. Jinks, of Brookville, Indiana; Frank, with whom this narrative deals; William, who is assisting his brother, Joseph, in the undertaking business at Laurel, and Edward, who is assisting his brother, Frank, at Brookville.

Louis Moster, the father of Frank Moster, was reared on a farm in the northwestern part of Franklin county, Indiana, and as a young man learned

the trade of wagon-maker under John Andreas, of Kelso, Indiana. He was fifteen years of age when he began his apprenticeship and he served three years before his apprenticeship was completed. After this he worked for a time with Mr. Andreas and then set up a shop at St. Leon, Dearborn county, Indiana. In 1879 he bought a farm near Laurel, Indiana, which he sold a year later. He then opened a shop in Laurel and did wood-working of all kinds. He became an undertaker and it is interesting to note that he made his own coffins, that being the custom with the undertakers of another day, following this line of business for twenty years. In 1911 he moved to Brookville, Indiana, and now lives on Court street, where he maintains a general wood-working shop. His political relations always have been with the Democratic party.

The paternal grandparents of Frank Moster were Adam and Christina (Hund) Moster, both natives of Germany, the former of whom was born in Beiren and the latter in Stadelhoffen. They came to this country when young and met and married in Cincinnati. As a boy Adam Moster learned the shoemaker's trade but only followed this vocation during his first two years in America. He came to this country in 1838 and after his marriage lived on a farm in Dearborn county, later buying a farm near by. He lived on this farm until 1870, in which year he sold it and moved to Laurel, where he bought property and lived until his death. He and his family always were devout members of the Catholic church. Adam Moster and wife have three sons living in Franklin county, Andrew, of Brookville; Sebastian, a farmer of Brookville township, and Louis, the father of Frank.

The maternal grandparents of Frank Moster were Martin and Walburga Weis, both of whom were born in Beiren, Germany. Upon coming to America they settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, later going to Dearborn county, Indiana, where they lived on a farm the remainder of their lives.

The boyhood days of Frank Moster were spent in Laurel and his education was received in the public schools of that city. Before reaching manhood he assisted his father in the undertaking business and after he reached his majority took his place as a partner in his father's business. This partnership continued until 1910 when Frank Moster moved to Brookville and opened an undertaking establishment for himself. By studious attention he has built up a good business throughout the county, having so conducted his business as to win the hearty approval of the community.

Mr. Moster was married September 7, 1904, to Gladys Manley, who was born at Laurel, Indiana, a daughter of Edward and Flora Manley, both

of whom are still living at Laurel. Mr. and Mrs. Moster are the parents of one son, Neil, who was born March 29, 1906.

Although never taking an active part in the political affairs of his county, Mr. Moster has at all times been keenly interested in local governmental affairs and always has been willing to lend his aid to all measures that stood for the welfare of the community. He is a Democrat and firmly believes in the principles of that party.

NOAH KEELER.

Many industries are distinctive of Indiana. Farming is, of course, a great industry in this state and live stock raising also has attained great proportions in the Hoosier commonwealth. However, we are not prone to associate the tobacco-raising industry with the general branches of agriculture in Indiana. When a man combines general farming and live stock raising and also has achieved distinction as a tobacco raiser, we must conclude that he is a very busy man. Noah Keeler, of Franklin county, Indiana, is a man who is progressive besides being busy. He has proved very decisively that tobacco may be raised in Indiana, and a very good quality of tobacco, too.

Noah Keeler was born March 6, 1869, in Blue Creek, Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana. His parents were Samuel and Sarah (Bateman) Keeler. The children of Samuel and Sarah Keeler were Mary Ann, born July 3, 1849, married George Foster, of Metamora township; Sarah, born August 28, 1851, married Noah Remy; Thomas Jefferson, born April 13, 1854, married Sophia Bassert; Margaret, born October 1, 1856, married George Bunyard; Ada, born March 18, 1863, married John Bruns; Noah, of whom this is written; and three others who died young.

Samuel Keeler, father of Noah Keeler, was born in Dayton, Ohio, in the month of December, 1816. His parents were Thomas and Sarah Keeler, who were natives of Dayton, Ohio, and who came to Indiana, where they settled in Franklin county, near Brookville. Samuel Keeler, as a young man, started to work in Highland township, where he spent practically his entire life. He was an industrious man and before his death, April 4, 1877, had acquired a large and valuable tract of land. He was known as a highly honorable, thrifty and successful man, a citizen of sterling integrity and unceasing energy, traits that ever have been characteristic of the Keeler family in this county.

Noah Keeler was educated in the public schools of Highland and Metamora townships. He started in life as a farmer in Butler township, in this county, but later moved to the farm he now owns in Metamora township, and has lived on this place for more than twenty years. His land is devoted to general farming and stock raising and the tobacco industry on his place is not the least of his growing activities. While the raising of tobacco is not entirely an innovation in Indiana, it requires skill and knowledge of the plant to raise it successfully. Mr. Keeler has shown excellent judgment in the cultivation of tobacco and its production is one of the prominent departments on his farm.

On June 1, 1890, Noah Keeler was married to Rosa Lanning, daughter of John H. and Letha (O'Neal) Lanning. To Mr. and Mrs. Keeler have been born three children: Edgar, born March 7, 1891, assists his father on the farm and devotes a greater part of his attention to the cultivation of tobacco, supervising this department. The other two children died in early childhood.

Mrs. Keeler is a member of the United Brethren church and Mr. Keeler belongs to the Methodist church. In politics, Mr. Keeler always had affiliated with the Republican party, but on the organization of the Progressive party, in 1912, became a member of that party. He is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men. The Keelers easily may be included among the first families of this county, where they are well known and highly regarded by their large circle of acquaintances.

GEORGE B. ROBERTS.

One of the most enterprising young business men of Brookville, Indiana, is George B. Roberts, who conducts a successful wholesale and retail grocery establishment in this city. He came to this county when a small lad and has lived here ever since with the exception of two years when he worked in Indianapolis. He was in the grocery business in Blooming Grove, Indiana, for five years and has been connected with the business interests at Brookville since April 1, 1914.

George B. Roberts, the son of George and Eliza (Loftin) Roberts, was born in Louisiana, September 11, 1879. He is one of six children born to his parents, the others being as follows: Gertrude, who died at the age of ten; Edward C., a painter of Paducah, Kentucky; Roy E., a printer of Dallas,

Texas; Iva, who is married and lives in Dallas, Texas, and Albert, a sign painter of Dallas, Texas.

The father of George B. Roberts was born in Franklin county, Indiana, while his grandparents, Clinton and Lucinda (Rudisel) Roberts, were natives of Maryland and Indiana, respectively.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Roberts lived and died in Louisiana. His grandfather Loftin was a veteran of the Mexican War and also served in the army of the Confederacy during the Civil War. For his services in the Mexican War, the government deeded him twelve hundred acres of valuable land in Texas, part of which land is still in litigation. The Loftin family is prominent and influential in Louisiana, many members of the family still being residents of that state.

George B. Roberts came to Franklin county, Indiana, to make his home with his paternal grandparents. He attended the school at Blooming Grove, near his grandfather's home, and there he received a good common-school education, later making his home with the parents of his future wife. When only fourteen years of age he started out to work as a farm hand and continued to work on farms in this county until his marriage. His wife owned a farm and they lived on that after their marriage. After working two years in a factory in Indianapolis Mr. Roberts returned to Franklin county and bought a general store at Blooming Grove which he managed successfully for five years. In fact, he was so successful that he felt he could manage a larger establishment and, consequently, sold this store and in the spring of 1914 bought the Harry Ritze grocery in Brookville. He carries a large stock of groceries and is conceded to have the best and most modern grocery in Brookville. He also holds considerable wholesale interests in the stores in this county and surrounding counties.

Mr. Roberts was married July 23, 1895 to Mary E. Waggoner, who was born in Blooming Grove township, the daughter of Abram and Emily Waggoner, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Waggoner was a large land owner in Blooming Grove township and was honored and respected by all who knew him.

Mr. Roberts and his wife are the parents of six children: Clifford P., born January 10, 1896; Milford R., born September 26, 1898; Roy M., born July 21, 1901; Eula Clay, born March 5, 1904; Harold Dewitt, born June 25, 1906; and Gertrude Lenora, born February 2, 1910.

The family are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are interested in the various activities of the same. Mr. Roberts holds membership in the Free and Accepted Masons and the Knights of Pythias.

Although he has been in Brookville but a comparatively short time, Mr. Roberts already has built up a large trade. The success which has followed his efforts elsewhere indicates that he will some day be one of the substantial business men of Brookville. He is genial in manner and kindly in disposition and has those qualities which will assure him the esteem of his fellow citizens.

SAMUEL S. HARRELL.

One of the prominent members of the Franklin county bar for many years was Samuel S. Harrell, who practiced law in Brookville from 1861 until within a few months of his death in 1903. He taught school in his earlier manhood, but later took up the study of law, and devoted his whole active career to this profession. He served as prosecuting attorney, clerk of the circuit court of his county and spent several years in the Indiana Legislature as a member from Franklin county. In every position in which he was found, his services always were characterized by conscientious devotion to duty, with the results that he merited the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him.

Samuel S. Harrell, the son of Stephen S. and Ruth (Schooley) Harrell, was born in Fairfield township, Franklin county, Indiana, January 18, 1838, and died after an illness of many months April 26, 1903. His grandfather, Chester Harrell, was a pioneer settler of Franklin county, while his father, Stephen S. Harrell, was a successful farmer, teacher and lawyer.

Samuel S. Harrell was reared on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age and received his elementary education in the district schools. He spent the winters of 1855-56 as a student in Brookville College, and in 1860, began teaching school. Desiring, however, to make the practice of law his life work, he began preparation for the bar in the office and under the direction of Daniel D. Jones, an excellent lawyer of Brookville. A year later he was admitted to the bar and in 1862 was elected prosecuting attorney for the seventh judicial district on the Democratic ticket. After serving two years to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, he resumed the practice of his profession in the county seat. In 1867 he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Franklin county, and so satisfactory was his first term that he was re-elected, holding the office for eight years. At the expiration of his second term he again resumed his law practice and his ability soon won for him a distinctly representative clientele. His deep research and thorough prep-



MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL S. HARRELL.

aration of every case committed to his care enabled him to meet satisfactorily every contingency that arose, and from the beginning of his career as a legal practitioner his efforts were attended with marked success. In 1885 his party nominated and elected him to the State Legislature, and he served in that law-making body for eight consecutive years. He took an active part in the Assembly and was instrumental in securing the adoption of many measures that have proved of great benefit to the public. He was active in Democratic circles and uncompromising in his fidelity to Democratic principles. He served as a member of the Democratic state central committee, was chairman of the county committee and was a frequent delegate to county and state conventions.

Samuel S. Harrell was married December 18, 1871, to Sarah Carmichael, who was born January 8, 1844, in Brookville, daughter of Noah and Edith (Stoops) Carmichael. To Mr. Harrell and his wife were born two daughters, Hallie and Edna, the former being a graduate of DePauw University.

Noah Carmichael, the father of Mrs. Harrell, was born in Tennessee, and came to Franklin county early in its history, being a pioneer merchant and stock dealer of the county seat. After coming to this county, Noah Carmichael married Edith Stoops, his wife being born in Brookville. William Stoops, the father of Edith Stoops, was born in Kentucky, but became connected with the agricultural interests of Franklin county early in its history.

Mrs. Harrell received but limited educational privileges as a girl, but later attended Brookville College. When she was only fifteen years old, she began teaching in the public schools and followed that profession for twelve years in Brookville and Ottumwa, Iowa. She was very successful in her work, owing to the fact that she had the faculty of being able to impart clearly and readily to others the knowledge she had acquired. Since her marriage, Mrs. Harrell has continued her interest in education and several years ago took a complete course with the Chautauqua Reading Circle and received about twenty-five seals for post-graduate work. During her husband's eight years' service in the Indiana General Assembly Mrs. Harrell formed an extended acquaintance among the most prominent people of the state, and is frequently called upon to fill positions requiring marked ability and foresight. In 1891 Mrs. Harrell was appointed by Governor Hovey as a member of the Indiana Columbian Exposition board. She was made a member of the committee on education and woman's work, but gave most of

her time and energy to the first named department. As secretary of the educational committee, she worked almost day and night for two years, preparing a literary and educational exhibit of the state.

Mrs. Harrell is a writer of superior ability, clearness, force and beauty of diction and has been a frequent contributor to floral and household magazines and educational journals. However, she has disclaimed any ambition in the way of authorship. A contemporaneous biographer said of her several years ago: "Over the signature of 'Citizen' at the age of sixteen, she (Mrs. Harrell) furnished a series of letters to the local press, showing up the management of the liquor traffic, the boldness of so-called moral and religious men who are its patrons. Her letters had such an awakening effect as to the evil influence of liquor that they created more agitation than had been stirred up for years." The circular letters of Mrs. Harrell which she sent out while preparing the exhibit of the state for the Columbian Exposition called forth many favorable comments. She has written articles on scientific temperance and education which are models of clear and comprehensive English. She has the happy faculty of expressing herself in concise language, and everything which comes from her pen has the characteristics of a finished literary style. Mrs. Harrell always has been an active worker in the church and takes a keen interest in the welfare of young people. One of her public labors, and to her a very dear one, was the opening of a reading room in Brookville for the use of the boys of the town. Later she was also instrumental in securing the Carnegie library for Brookville, and still later became identified with charity work in this county.

GEORGE W. GLOSHEN.

The first member of the Gloschen family to locate in Franklin county, Indiana, was the grandfather of George W. Gloschen, who came here in 1845. The family has been active in various phases of the county's development for more than seventy years. George W. Gloschen has a fine farm of two hundred and sixty acres in Salt Creek township, on which he lived until the spring of 1914, when he was appointed to the position of superintendent of the Franklin county infirmary.

George W. Gloschen, the son of Nicholas and Jennie (Jones) Gloschen, was born in Salt Creek township, Franklin county, Indiana, January 23, 1873. His father was born at Lakewood, New Jersey, in 1827, the son of Nicholas and Mary Gloschen. Nicholas Gloschen, Sr., was born in New Jersey and his

wife in South Carolina, the latter being of Scotch-Irish descent. Nicholas Gloshen farmed in New Jersey for a few years after his marriage and about 1825 went west and located in Mercer county, Missouri. He remained there until 1856, when he returned east and finally located in Franklin county, Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his life.

The maternal grandparents of George W. Gloshen were Isaac and Mary Jones, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. They lived in Virginia until after their marriage and in 1835 came to Indiana and located in Franklin county, where Mr. Jones died at the age of eighty-two, his wife being sixty-five years old at the time of her death. Jennie Jones, the wife of Nicholas Gloshen, Jr., was born in this county March 31, 1835, and died February 7, 1909.

Nicholas Gloshen, the father of George W., born January 23, 1827, was eighteen years of age when he left his home in Mercer county, Missouri, and came to this county. He grew to maturity here and received such education as was afforded in the schools of his boyhood days. In 1849 he went to California with thousands of others to seek gold, driving through with oxen. He remained there in that state one year and then returned to Indiana. A short time afterwards he helped drive twenty thousand head of sheep from Indiana to California for Henderson Ouawis, the long overland trip consuming six months. He then returned to Franklin county and engaged in general farming and stock raising until his death. He would buy land, clear off the timber and sell the farm. He continued doing this for many years, buying farms in order to get the timber from it. In addition to his farming he also worked at the cooper's trade. In politics he was a lifelong Democrat and a man of influence in his community.

Nicholas Gloshen and wife were the parents of eight children: Frederick, deceased; Sarah, of Rushville, Indiana, who married George White; Obadiah, who died at the age of fifteen; Monroe, a farmer of Rush county, Indiana; Mollie, deceased, who was the wife of John Hannebaum; Nicholas G., a stock buyer of this county; Catherine, the wife of John Fey, of Greensburg, Indiana, and George W., of Brookville.

The boyhood days of George W. Gloshen were spent on his father's farm in this county. He remained at home until his marriage, at which time his father gave him two hundred and sixty acres. He became interested in the dairy business and kept a large number of dairy cattle on the farm, shipping the cream to Brookville and other markets. He remained on this farm until March, 1914, when he was appointed superintendent of the Franklin county infirmary, a position which he will occupy for the next four years.

Mr. Gloschen was married June 9, 1895, to Ida Wolf, who was born February 11, 1870, in Metamora township, the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Hose) Wolf, the latter of whom is still living. Mr. Gloschen and his wife have three children: Nellie, born May 22, 1896; Georgia, born July 25, 1902, died September 12, 1904, and Leona, born February 25, 1906.

Mr. Gloschen always has been a Democrat as was his father before him. He has taken an active part in local politics and before assuming his present position served for one term as assessor of Salt Creek township. He is a member of the Improved Order of Redmen, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and of the Knights of Pythias lodges at Brookville. Mr. Gloschen is a man of energy and ability, a fact which was recognized by the county commissioners in appointing him to his present position. The success which has followed his own individual efforts indicates that he will manage the county infirmary in a way that will bring credit upon himself and give satisfaction to the citizens of the county.

FRANK KUNTZ.

The Kuntz family located in Franklin county the same year in which Frank Kuntz was born. His parents were born in Germany and after a short stay in New Orleans, located in Franklin county in 1858, ever since which time the family has been prominently connected with the history of the county. Frank Kuntz has engaged in general farming and stock raising and is rightly classed among the progressive tillers of the soil of Brookville township, where he resides.

Frank Kuntz, the son of Matthias and Catherine (Ring) Kuntz, was born in Brookville, Indiana, January 17, 1858. His parents reared a family of five children: Michael, Frank, Peter, George and Lizzie.

Matthias Kuntz came, with his family, from Germany to America in 1858 and landed first at New Orleans. Shortly afterwards he came up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and located in Franklin county, Indiana. He farmed in this county until his death, in 1870, his wife dying a few years later. He was a member of the Catholic church, all the members of his family being devoted adherents of the same faith.

Frank Kuntz was educated in the public schools of his home neighborhood. He was reared on the farm and by the time he had reached his majority was thoroughly acquainted with all the details of successful agricul-

ture. After his marriage, in 1884, he settled down to the life of a farmer in Brookville township and there he has lived and worked for the past thirty years.

Frank Kuntz was married in 1884 to Rose Fellingner, who was born in Metamora township, the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Kuhn) Fellingner. Mrs. Kuntz's parents were natives of Germany and early settlers in Franklin county. Her father died about 1902 on the farm where his widow is now living. To Mr. and Mrs. Kuntz have been born six children: Flora, George, Minnie, William, Anna and Adam, all of whom are living. The mother of these children died May 16, 1896.

Mr. Kuntz and his family are members of the Catholic church of Brookville. In politics, Mr. Kuntz gives his hearty support to the Democratic party but has confined his activity along political lines to the casting of his ballot for the candidates of his party, not having been attracted to the active side of local politics. The personal relations of Mr. Kuntz with his fellowmen always have been mutually pleasant and agreeable and he is highly esteemed by all who know him.

H. FRANK McCLURE.

One of the leading farmers of Franklin county, Indiana, is H. Frank McClure, who lives in Brookville township. Mr. McClure is descended from a well-known line of Celtic stock and his family has been one of the influential factors in Franklin county for many years.

H. Frank McClure was born in Brookville township, October 9, 1867, the son of James and Anna (McCaw) McClure, the former of whom was born in County Sligo, Ireland, April 2, 1818, and the latter born in Franklin county, Indiana, in 1827.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. McClure was James McClure, who was born in County Sligo, Ireland, May 8, 1779, and who married Catherine Likely, December 25, 1812, also a native of County Sligo, Ireland. Their children were as follows: Richard, born June 25, 1814; William B., born March 10, 1816; James, the father of H. Frank, born April 2, 1818; John, born November 4, 1822; Henry, born December 25, 1824. James McClure, Sr., came to the United States June 15, 1819, settling in Franklin county, in section 16, of Brookville township. He was the owner of one hundred and thirty-one acres of land, which he cultivated quite successfully. His death

occurred October 24, 1869, and his widow survived him many years, her death occurring January 13, 1882.

James McClure, Jr., the father of H. Frank McClure, was married February 26, 1852, to Anna McCaw, who was born August 7, 1827, in Franklin county, the daughter of David McCaw, a pioneer of this county. James McClure, Jr., was educated in the public schools, and followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He was the owner of three hundred and eighty-seven acres of land in this county, and other land elsewhere. Politically, he was identified with the Republican party, and religiously, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died July 1, 1908, his wife having preceded him in death on July 7, 1893.

H. Frank McClure was educated in the public schools, completing his education in the Brookville high school, and was reared on the farm near Brookville. He now owns six hundred acres of land, upon which he has made many valuable improvements. He is a general farmer and stock raiser, and has achieved a degree of success commensurate with the energy and enterprise he constantly has displayed in the cultivation of his broad acres, being now very comfortably situated with respect to this world's goods.

Mr. McClure was married in 1900 to Ora Masters, of this county, a daughter of Samuel Masters. No children have been born to this union.

Mr. McClure is actively identified with the Republican party, in the campaigns of which he always has taken a good citizen's part. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are actively concerned in the various local beneficences of that organization. They are popular socially in Brookville and are well known throughout Franklin county, being held in universal esteem by all to whom have been extended the pleasure of their acquaintance.

ALBERT N. LOGAN.

There is no person whose services are more valuable to a community than the public school teacher, for it is he who molds the youth and prepares them for the duties of life. One of the most successful teachers of Franklin county is Albert N. Logan, who was a teacher in the schools of this county for thirty years. His last term of service in this connection was in the Brookville high school, where he had charge of the department of agriculture, resigning his position in order to take the office of county assessor, to which he was elected in the fall of 1914.

Albert N. Logan was born in Clinton county, Indiana, near Rossville, December 20, 1866. He was reared by his paternal grandparents, David D. and Elizabeth (Morgan) Logan. His grandfather Logan was born in Franklin county, Indiana, in 1807, and his grandmother Logan was born in Kentucky. David D. Logan was a son of John Logan, a native of South Carolina, and a pioneer settler of Franklin county, Indiana, coming here in 1806, and locating on the Whitewater river midway between Brookville and Fairfield. John Logan had a brother, William, who settled at Fairfield, Indiana. John was a small boy during the American Revolution. The marauding Britishers attacked the family home and John was left in the house for dead. However, he survived and grew to maturity and came to Franklin county, as has been mentioned, in 1806, several years before the organization of this county.

David D. Logan, the grandfather of Albert N. Logan, removed from Franklin county to Clinton county, Indiana, in 1842. He continued to farm in the latter county until 1872, in which year he sold out and returned to Franklin county, locating in Fairfield. He was a lifelong Democrat and always took an intelligent interest in political affairs. He could neither read nor write, but was a well-informed man despite this handicap.

Until his marriage, Albert N. Logan made his home with his grandparents, David Logan and wife. He attended the district schools of Fairfield township, in Franklin county, and when sixteen years of age, entered the high school at Brookville. In 1885, while in his junior year, there was a dearth of teachers in the county and the county superintendent, learning that young Logan was a strong student, suggested that he leave the high school and start teaching. The temptation was too great to resist and the youth, then nineteen years of age, began to teach, and from that time until the fall of 1914 he spent the winters in the school room, most all of his teaching being done in Brookville township. In 1906 he became connected with the Brookville public schools and when the department of agriculture was created by an act of the Legislature in 1913, Mr. Logan was given the position as instructor of agriculture in the high school at Brookville, and continued his connection with the city schools until he took the office of county assessor, to which he was elected in the fall of 1914, assuming the duties of his office, January 1, 1915.

Mr. Logan was married November 27, 1895, to Rose S. Masters, the daughter of Jacob H. Masters, the history of whose career is given elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Logan are the parents of two daughters, Mary,

born in 1896, a graduate of the Brookville high school and now a teacher in the schools of this county, and Helen, who was born in 1901.

Mr. Logan is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The family are all active workers in the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Logan has been a member of the board of stewards of that church for many years. Mr. Logan is a man of strong personality, and during the many years he was in the school room his influence always was cast on the right side of every good movement. The hundreds of pupils who have come under the influence of his instructions have been benefited thereby, and as one of the oldest teachers of the county he is well deserving of special commendation, together with proper mention in this volume.

ROBERT L. HANNA, D. V. S.

For more than a century the Hanna family has been active in every phase of the life of Franklin county. In fact, the first members of this county located in what is now Franklin county twelve years before Indiana was admitted to the union. Various members of the family have been prominent in the life of the county, the state and the nation, and have filled practically every office in the commonwealth up to and including that of United States senator.

Robert L. Hanna, a son of John P. and Jennie (Burke) Hanna, was born in Sullivan county, Indiana, March 11, 1867. John P. Hanna was a son of David G. and Mary (McKinney) Hanna, both of them were born in South Carolina.

Doctor Hanna is one of ten children born of his parents, the others being: Montana, Henry C., William G., Arthur B., James B., Bessie, Joseph A., Ethel and one who died in infancy. John P. Hanna grew up on the old Hanna farm in Fairfield township, and at his father's death inherited part of the family homestead and made it his home until his death in 1902.

The maternal grandparents of Doctor Hanna were Hunter and Margaret (Kennedy) Burke, the former of whom was a native of Ireland and the latter of Pennsylvania. They were married in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and lived there a few years. The Burke family located in Franklin county, Indiana, early in its history, and Hunter Burke owned one hundred eighty acres of valuable land in Fairfield township. On this farm Hunter Burke and his wife lived the remainder of their days. Both were loyal members of the Presbyterian church.

Doctor Hanna was educated in the district schools of Fairfield township and after leaving school assisted with the work on the home farm until four years before his marriage. In 1902 he moved to Brookville and engaged in the livery business for a time. He then attended the Indiana Veterinary College at Indianapolis, and was graduated with the class of 1906. Immediately after his graduation he began to practice his profession in Brookville, and has built up a large and lucrative practice throughout the county.

Doctor Hanna was married September 6, 1899 to Eva R. Jones, who was born in Metamora township, a daughter of Joel and Olive (Cupp) Jones, who are now residing on a farm in Brookville township. Doctor Hanna and his wife are the parents of three children: Raymond, born February 16, 1901; Hilda V., born January 15, 1906, and Ruth Sell, who was born in 1909 and died three days later.

The Democratic party receives the voting support of Doctor Hanna, although he has never been a candidate for a public office. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. The family residence is on East Eleventh street, and is located on the site of the old county fair grounds. Since acquiring this home Doctor Hanna has remodeled the house and now has a comfortable and attractive home situated in the midst of very pleasant surroundings.

HARRY E. CRIST.

Among the enterprising business men of Brookville, Indiana, is Harry E. Crist, who has been operating a livery and feed stable in the county seat of Franklin county since 1912. Previous to that time he had spent several years in the employ of the Brookville Carriage Company, and had risen to the position of foreman of the company. He and his brother-in-law are now in business under the name of Crist & Seal, and in addition to conducting a general livery and feed stable, also sell hay and feed of all kinds. The Crist family is one of the pioneer families of Franklin county, the father of Mr. Crist being born in this county seventy years ago.

Harry E. Crist, the son of James M. and Martha (Hockenberry) Crist, was born in Union county, Indiana, June 5, 1879. His father was born in Brookville township, Franklin county, in 1845, and died in May, 1901. His mother, who is still living, also was a native of this county, her birth having

occurred in 1848. These parents reared a family of five children, Albert and Harry E., of Brookville; Leslie, a farmer living near Oxford, Ohio; Anna, the wife of Ellsworth Miller, of Brookville; Ethel, the wife of Burhl Stout, a farmer of Brookville township.

The paternal grandparents of Harry E. Crist were Henry Crist and wife, both of whom were born in eastern Pennsylvania, and were among the early settlers in Franklin county, Indiana. Henry Crist entered a tract of seven hundred acres in Brookville township, part of which is still owned by the members of the family. Henry Crist and wife both were loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The maternal grandparents of Harry E. Crist also were natives of Pennsylvania and early settlers in Brookville township, Lot A. Hockenberry, his grandfather, having been one of the most influential men of his period in this section of the state.

James M. Crist was reared on his father's farm in Brookville township, and remained at home until after his marriage. He then removed to Union county, immediately north of Franklin county, where he bought a farm on which he lived for a few years. He then disposed of his farm in Union county and moved to Fairfield, Indiana, where he lived a short time, after which he returned to the old home farm in Franklin county, which he had inherited, after the death of his parents, whose only child he was. He spent the remainder of his life on the old homestead, and became an influential man in his community. He was a Democrat in politics, but never cared to participate in the more active phases of political life.

Although Harry E. Crist was born in Union county, Indiana, he removed when a small child with his parents to the old Crist homestead in Franklin county. He received a good common-school education in the district schools, and when twenty-one years of age came to Brookville and started to work for the Brookville Carriage Company. He worked for this company for fourteen years, the last seven of which he was the foreman of the factory. In 1912 he bought the Jesse Redmond livery barn in Brookville, and in the following year took in his brother-in-law, William Seal, as a partner in the business, the firm being known as Crist & Seal. They conduct a hay and feed barn in connection with their transfer business and have built up a large and lucrative trade in Brookville and the surrounding community.

Mr. Crist was married October 2, 1901, to Ethel Seal, who was born in Brookville township, a daughter of Ira S. and Mary Seal. Her father is a teamster in Brookville.

Mr. Crist is a Democrat in politics, as was his father before him. He

is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Crist has only been in business for himself a short time, but he has already demonstrated that he has the necessary qualifications eventually to insure success. He has a genial and unassuming manner, kindly in disposition and has a large circle of friends and acquaintances who wish him well in his new venture.

HARRY B. SMITH.

The largest dry goods merchant in Brookville, Indiana, is Harry B. Smith, who came to this city in 1896 with his father and has been engaged in the dry goods business here since that year. During these twenty years he has built up a large trade and now has one of the finest dry goods stores in the state located in a city of this size. Mr. Smith was born in New York city and was reared there and at Cincinnati, Ohio. His father before him was a merchant and Mr. Smith has inherited those qualities which go to make the successful man of affairs.

Harry B. Smith, the son of Henry P. and Lottie E. (Hamilton) Smith, was born in New York city, August 7, 1872. His father died in 1903 at the age of fifty-eight and his mother is still living in Norwood, Ohio, at the age of sixty-two.

Henry P. Smith was born and reared in New York city and early in life entered the mercantile business with the A. T. Stewart Company of New York. He soon became the lace buyer for the firm and was considered an expert in this line. About 1876 he came to Cincinnati, Ohio, and for the next twenty years was identified with the John Shilitto Company, a large dry goods firm of that city. In 1893 he and his son, Harry B., formed the firm of H. P. Smith & Son and went into the dry goods business at Norwood, a suburb of Cincinnati. A few years later the firm came to Brookville, Indiana, and bought the dry goods store of S. & E. Werst, which at that time was located on the corner of Sixth and Main streets. In 1899 the firm moved to its present location on Main street. Henry P. Smith continuing in active business until his death in 1903.

Harry B. Smith was the only child of his parents and was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati. When he was a youth of fourteen he began to work in his father's store and continued there until he was twenty years of age. He then became a traveling salesman for a dry goods firm and for three years remained on the road. In 1893, as has been mentioned, he and

his father formed a partnership in the dry goods business under the firm name of H. P. Smith & Son. Upon the death of his father the name was changed to Harry B. Smith Company, the store at the same time being remodeled and enlarged, in order to accommodate the constantly increasing business of the company. Mr. Smith is intimately acquainted with every detail of the business to which he has devoted his whole active career, and has met with unusual success since locating in Brookville.

Mr. Smith was married January 31, 1899, to Cora M. Davis, who was born at Harrison, Ohio, but was reared at Brookville. She is a daughter of Joseph and Caroline (Frultz) Davis, both of whom are deceased. Her father was one of the pioneer merchants of Brookville.

Mr. Smith is a staunch Republican, but owing to his extensive business interests has never taken an active part in political affairs. He and his wife are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Brookville and contribute generously of their means to its support. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a director of the Brookville Commercial Club and every measure which he feels will benefit his home city receives his hearty and enthusiastic support. In 1911 he remodeled his residence north of the Carnegie library, and now has one of the finest homes in the city.

WILLIAM A. FRIES.

Since the year 1837 the Fries family have been residents of Franklin county, Indiana. They were among the many German families who located in this county during the thirties and have contributed their share to the development of the county along various lines. Mr. Fries has lived in Brookville all his life and has been engaged in business for himself since he was twenty-four years of age. He is now the owner and manager of the National Theater on Main street, while at the same time he conducts a fire insurance business.

William A. Fries, the son of Michael and Mary (Geis) Fries, was born January 9, 1874, in Brookville, Indiana. His father was born in Germany in 1827 and died December 8, 1904. His mother was born in Pennsylvania or New Jersey in 1836 and died in Brookville in 1882. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Fries were Michael Fries and wife, natives of Germany and early settlers in the United States. They came to this country in 1837 and

located on a farm along Blue creek in Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, where they spent the remainder of their days.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Fries were Frederick and Eliza (Kingley) Geis, natives of Germany and New Jersey, respectively. Frederick Geis was a shoemaker by trade and came to America when a young man and located in Pennsylvania, where he married. He and his young bride came to Indiana and located in Ripley county near Batesville. They lived on a farm, and in addition to managing the farm he conducted a shoe shop. At that time all shoes were made by hand, and he had all the work he could do. He served as justice of the peace for many years and was a man of influence in his community, living to the ripe old age of eighty, his wife living to be eighty-six.

Michael Fries, the father of William A., was nine years of age when his parents came to this country in 1837. Consequently he received most of his education in Franklin county, and early in life learned to know what it meant to endure the hardships of pioneer life. He learned the cooper's trade before reaching his majority, and after his marriage moved to Brookville, in 1871, and followed his trade there until his death. He furnished all of the barrels for the Coleman and Teppan Distillery Company as long as that company was in existence. He served as township assessor for twelve years, being elected on the Democratic ticket. He and his family were all members of the Catholic church. Michael Fries and wife were the parents of thirteen children, six of whom grew to maturity, of which one, Anna, is now deceased. Jennie married Henry Shook, a paper maker of Brookville. The other children are Fannie, Dora, Carrie and William A.

The education of William A. Fries was all received in the Brookville schools. He attended the public schools, as well as the Catholic parochial school. Before reaching his majority he began to work in the Brookville Furniture Factory and worked there from 1887 to 1896 in the woodwork-ing-machine room. In 1898 he opened a buffet in Brookville and conducted it until June, 1914, when he sold out. At that time he bought the National Theater on Main street and is now successfully managing it. He also has the agency for an old line fire insurance company and has been successful in building up a good business considering the short time he has been connected with this line of activity.

Mr. Fries was married May 25, 1898, to Elizabeth Schaaf, who was born in Brookville and is the daughter of August and Mary Schaaf, the former of whom is deceased. Mrs. Schaaf still living in Brookville. Mr. Fries and wife are the parents of two children, Elmer, born in May, 1899, and Helen, born in June, 1900.

Mr. Fries is a Republican and has always taken an intelligent interest in political affairs. For fourteen years he has been a member of the Brookville fire department, of which he is now assistant chief. He and his family are members of the St. Michael's Catholic church at Brookville and he holds membership in the Catholic Knights of America and St. Peter's Benevolent Society. He is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being one of the trustees of the local lodge of Eagles.

GEORGE W. GANT.

It would be very interesting to trace the history of the earliest pioneer of Franklin county. Before this county was organized in the spring of 1811 there were many white settlers located up and down the Whitewater valley. The opposition to slavery was responsible for the location in this section of many of the white settlers, this opposition bringing to eastern Indiana from the Carolinas large numbers of those who desired to get away from the influence of the hated institution. The Gant family, worthily represented in this section by George W. Gant, came from South Carolina in 1808 or 1809 and located in Franklin county, in Whitewater township. As a matter of fact, there was no Franklin county, much less Whitewater township, at that time. Consequently the Gant family have been residents of Franklin county during the whole period of its organization as a county and of the state of Indiana during its whole existence as a state. The family have been farmers and stock raisers. Few farmers and stock raisers in the county have had more success than George W. Gant, his fine farm of more than six hundred acres speaking well for his ability as a tiller of the soil.

George W. Gant, the son of William and Lydia (Amack) Gant, was born in Salt Creek township, Franklin county, Indiana, June 6, 1856. His father was born near Cedar Grove in this county January 15, 1830, and died September 14, 1898. His mother was born in Salt Creek township, in this county, April 19, 1833, and died February 29, 1864. His parents reared a family of six children: Eliza, born June 20, 1853, died August 6, 1880; Francis, born October 3, 1854, is a blacksmith at Mount Carmel, Indiana; William, born February 27, 1859, died March 2, 1888; George W., of Brookville, and Chesterfield and Annie, twins, born June 20, 1861, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom is the wife of James Kalfey, of Newcastle, Indiana.

William Gant, the father of George W., was the son of George Gant, a native of South Carolina, who was one of the early settlers in Franklin county, arriving here about 1809. The Gants are loyal members of the Baptist church, Grandfather Gant and his wife walking ten miles to attend the services in the famous Little Cedar Baptist church. William Gant grew to maturity in Ray township and after his marriage bought a farm in Metamora township and lived there the remainder of his days. William Gant was married three times. After the death of his first wife he married Emily George, and she died ten years later, leaving no children. His third marriage was to Sarah McCuen, and to this union was born one daughter, Mrs. Catherine Holmes, of Connerville, Indiana.

George W. Gant was educated in the public schools of Metamora township. He remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age and then began to work for himself by renting a farm. He later bought his father's home place of two hundred and ninety-seven acres and farmed it successfully until 1905. In that year he bought six hundred and four acres in Springfield and Whitewater townships and makes this his home during the summer. In 1912 he bought a home on Ninth street in Brookville, where he lives during the winter. Mr. Gant keeps full-blooded Percheron horses and Wilkes trotting horses. He did own Hal Comet, a pacer with a record of 2:17 $\frac{1}{4}$, and Major Bedford, a trotter with a record of 2:09 $\frac{1}{4}$. He has always been interested in the breeding of fine horses and at all times has a number of fine trotters and pacers on his farm. He is also an extensive breeder of full-blooded Shorthorn and Jersey cattle. He buys mules and cattle to feed on his farm and annually sells several carloads of stock.

Mr. Gant was married December 7, 1881, to Margaret Gant, who was born in Whitewater township, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Gant. Her father died in 1903, her mother having passed away May 1, 1880. William Gant was a large landowner in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Gant are the parents of two children: Leon H., born in 1882, died in 1886, and Blanche, born November 23, 1906.

Mr. Gant is a Democrat, but has never been lured away from the farm to engage in the activities of political life. He has preferred to devote all of his time and attention to his stock raising interests and leave the political game for others who are more inclined to such form of activity. He is a man of genial personality and is one of the best known citizens of the county, a worthy representative of one of the very earliest families of Franklin county, in whose behalf it seems fitting that a review of this family history be recorded in this volume for the consideration and information of future generations.

HARRISON WATKINS.

When one studies the history of Franklin county and of its inhabitants, one is taken back in retrospect to the birthplace of those who first came into the borders of this county. New Jersey was one of the states from which came a large number of the early settlers of this section of Indiana. It was from this state that Jonathan Watkins, father of Harrison Watkins, of Whitewater township, emigrated. For many generations the Watkins family had been prominently identified with various activities in New Jersey and the native force with which they conducted their affairs there has been transmitted to the Indiana line of their descendants, Harrison Watkins long having been known as one of the most progressive farmers and most popular residents of this county.

Harrison Watkins was born in Whitewater township, Franklin county, on November 1, 1840. His parents were Jonathan and Phoebe (Bruen) Watkins, and he was one of six children born to this union, of whom he now is the sole survivor. Susan was born in 1817, and married Jackson Schultz; Eliza, born August 5, 1821, married Isaac Garner; Henrietta, born September 1, 1827, married James Skiles; Mary, born June 14, 1830, married Oscar Whipple; Cyrus, born October 1, 1834, married Eliza A. Stone.

Jonathan Watkins, father of Harrison Watkins, was born in New Jersey, September 30, 1790. His parents were Jonathan and Susan (Larison Watkins) of New Jersey. His mother, Susan (Larison) Watkins, was born January 20, 1766, and his father was born about the same year. The elder Jonathan Watkins was a prominent farmer in New Jersey, and operated a saw mill on the Little Miamia in connection with his farm, New Jersey at that time having great timber resources. To Jonathan and Susan (Larison) Watkins were born eleven children: John L. born 1789; William, April 17, 1792; Isaac, April 16, 1794; Elizabeth and Joseph, November 30, 1796, twins; Sarah, February 10, 1798; Sussanah, October 2, 1799; George, June 6, 1801; Frank, November 15, 1803; Robert, July 6, 1805, and Jonathan (father of Harrison Watkins), September 30, 1790. The grandparents of Jonathan Watkins were Joseph and Elizabeth (Spinning) Watkins, well known in New Jersey, where the elder Watkins was prominent in Colonial affairs. They had three sons, Jeremiah, James and Jonathan.

Jonathan Watkins, Jr., spent the earlier days of his life in New Jersey, where he was apprenticed to a wagon maker, which trade he followed for some time in New Jersey, also at various times working on a farm. He determined to settle in the west and eventually migrated to Ohio early in the



MR. AND MRS HARRISON WATKINS.

first decade of the last century and lived in communities where his mother and uncle had settled in 1800. During this period Jonathan Watkins enjoyed the close acquaintance of Gen. William Henry Harrison, between whom and himself there existed a warm friendship. In 1835 he came to this county and bought one hundred and eight acres in Whitewater township, the same tract that now is in possession of his son, Harrison Watkins. In 1815, he married Phoebe Bruen, daughter of Jobes Bruen, also a native of New Jersey. Jonathan Watkins and wife were members of the United Brethren church and were held in great esteem by all who knew them, being active in all the good works of the day and the community.

The maternal grandparents of Harrison Watkins were Jobes and Abigail (Spinning) Bruen. Jobes Bruen came from a distinguished New Jersey family, and was himself a prominent citizen and soldier of that state. He was born July 24, 1750, in Newark, New Jersey. His father was David Bruen, who served as a lieutenant in the Continental army. David Bruen was born in New Jersey in 1715 and lived to be more than eighty years of age. He was married to Phoebe Wood, who was of a well-known New Jersey family. Jobes Bruen left New Jersey and came to College Hill, Ohio, about the year 1800. He was one of the very first settlers in that part of the state. At this time there was but one house erected where Cincinnati, Ohio, now stands. Jobes Bruen exerted great influence in the early affairs of his adopted state and was rated as a man of splendid executive ability.

Harrison Watkins received his early education in the common schools of this county. He has lived practically his entire life on the same farm. He has twice married, the first time, August 11, 1864, to Hannah E. Stone, and by this union had two children, George and Eudora. George lives in Whitewater township. Eudora married Leonard Bogart and lives in Dearborn county and has four children, Clara, Crystal, Omer and Edna. Mr. Watkins married the second time, January 1, 1874, his second wife being Alice Hargrave, a daughter of Seth Hargrave, of Carmi, Illinois, a member of a pioneer family of that section of Illinois, the Hargraves having been the founders of the town of Carmi. The grandfather of Mrs. Watkins was a general in the War of 1812. To the union of Harrison and Alice (Hargraves) Watkins there were born three children, Anna (deceased), Clara and Phoebe. Anna married William Case and resided in New Trenton, where she died, leaving three children, Howard, Harrison and Helen. Clara married Walter Warrender and lives in Dearborn county, Indiana. They have one child, Wilburn. Phoebe, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, is single and remains at home.

New Jersey has furnished many good citizens to Franklin county, Indiana, and not the least of these was Jonathan Watkins, whose son, Harrison Watkins, of Whitewater township, is a successful farmer and good citizen. He and his family are well-known throughout the county and are held in the highest regard by all who know them.

JOHN WEBER.

The United States is the most cosmopolitan nation of the earth. Her citizens are drawn from every country and every clime, but no nation has furnished better or more substantial citizens for this country than has Germany. The ancestors of John Weber, an enterprising business man of Brookville, were born and reared in Germany and he has inherited those characteristics that make the German-American citizens successful in any occupation in which they choose to engage. Although Mr. Weber has been a resident of Brookville but a short time, he has already become identified with the life of the community. He has established an industry here which is increasing in importance year after year and which, under his successful management, has become one of the leading industries of the city.

John Weber, the sole owner and proprietor of the Scenic Valley Ice Delivery Company, was born December 20, 1873, at Newport, Kentucky. His parents, both of whom were born in Germany, came to America before their marriage and located in Newport, Kentucky. His father was born in 1825 and his mother in 1837. After coming to America, Henry Weber and Elizabeth Veith were married in Newport, Kentucky, and lived there the remainder of their days. Henry Weber became a lumber dealer and built up a comfortable fortune in this line of business. He was a wholesaler and retailer and had a number of lumber yards in Kentucky along the Ohio river. He also did contracting in connection with his lumber business. Henry Weber and wife reared a family of seven children: Henry, a retired lumber dealer of Newport, Kentucky; Elizabeth, the wife of George Weisenbaum, a farmer of Butler county, Ohio; Jacob, who died at the age of twenty-two; Louise, who died at the age of eighteen; John, of Brookville, Indiana; Catharine, single, of Newport, Kentucky; and George, a farmer of Butler county, Ohio.

John Weber was reared in Newport, Kentucky, and received his education in the schools of that city. His father died when he was twelve years of age and when he was fifteen he left school and began working for himself.

In 1898 he began buying ice and retailing it in Newport, continuing in this business until 1912. In that year he came to Brookville where he engaged in the same line of activity and in March, 1913, he bought the old canning factory building in this city and remodeled the same for the erection of an artificial ice plant. He now has a modern plant for the manufacture of ice and ice cream, opening the factory for business on July 18, 1913. The ice plant has a daily capacity of twelve and one-half tons of ice, in connection with which there is manufactured a superior grade of ice cream and all kinds of frozen dainties to please the most fastidious taste. Mr. Weber has built up a large trade in Brookville and throughout the county and has the satisfaction of knowing that his business is increasing year after year.

Mr. Weber was married in 1902 to Edith Augusta Povelite, who was born in Bellevue, Kentucky, the daughter of Fred and Emma Povelite, the former of whom is still living. Mr. Weber and his wife are the parents of four children: John, born in 1906; Edith, born in 1908; Helen, born December 8, 1910; and Evelyn, born March, 1913.

Mr. Weber is a Republican but has not been in the county long enough to take an active part in political affairs. However, he is a believer in good government and gives his hearty support to such measures as he believes will advance the best interests of county, state and nation. His fraternal relations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Although he has been a resident of the county but a short time, he already has built up a large circle of friends and acquaintances in Brookville and throughout the county. His record as a clean and respectable citizen is such as to merit the high esteem in which he is held by those who have been associated with him.

RIEDMAN BROTHERS.

The Riedman family are of German ancestry, the grandparents of the Riedman brothers on both sides having been born in Germany. The sons of John H. Riedman, Albert, Harry and Joseph, have been in the cement-block manufacturing business in Brookville for the past ten years, and have built up a large business in the city and throughout the county. They are young men and the success which has come to them thus far indicates that they will in the future be among the successful and substantial men of affairs in Brookville.

Albert, Harry and Joseph Riedman are the sons of John H. and Anna (Knecht) Riedman and were born in Franklin county, Indiana, Albert being born November 13, 1883; Harry, November 5, 1886, and Joseph, June 20, 1889. The brothers have twin sisters, Anna, the wife of Frank McClellan, a paper maker of Brookville, and Minnie, the wife of Joseph Fies, of Connersville, Indiana.

John H. Riedman, the father of the brothers, was born February 14, 1850, in Bavaria, Germany. He died at his home in Brookville, Indiana, December 28, 1908. His wife, Anna Knecht, was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, December 28, 1860, and died in Brookville in 1892. John H. Riedman was six years of age when he came to this country with his parents and settled in Dearborn county, Indiana. After his marriage he moved to Franklin county and bought a farm on Blue creek. He followed the trade of a butcher for about eleven years and then moved into Brookville to educate his children. He established a butcher shop in Brookville and for twenty years was successfully engaged in this line of business. About 1905 he and his three sons became interested in the manufacture of cement blocks and other kinds of cement work, and he continued in this business until his death.

The paternal grandparents of the Riedman brothers were born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to America in 1856. They located at St. Leon, Dearborn county, Indiana, where their grandfather engaged in farming and butchering for a livelihood. Their grandfather Riedman died at the age of seventy-one while living in Rush county, Indiana, at the home of one of his daughters. The maternal grandparents of the three brothers were Francis and Margaret Knecht, both of whom were born in Germany. Their grandfather Knecht was born September 2, 1823, and his wife was born in 1833. He died June 1, 1913, and his wife is still living. The Knechts were early settlers in Highland township and founded the town of Knecht, Indiana, now known as Highland Center. Grandfather Knecht was one of the leading Democrats of that section and was justice of the peace for many years, his magisterial judgments usually being regarded as final in the settlement of such local disputes as might arise requiring adjudication of the courts.

The Riedman brothers, Albert, Harry and Joseph, received most of their education in the schools of Brookville. Since 1905 they have been engaged in the cement business, and do a large amount of contracting throughout the county. They make anything in the way of cement bridges, sewers, walks, foundations or buildings, and the quality of their work is such that they have all they can do. They make their own cement blocks,

crush their own stone, and have lately branched out as road contractors. In 1910 the brothers built a fine cement-block bungalow in Brookville on Sixth street, where they are now living, none of the brothers being yet married.

The Riedman family are members of St. Michael's Catholic church and the brothers are members of the Knights of Columbus. In politics they give their hearty support to the Democratic party, but have never given more active concern to political affairs than to cast their votes for such men and measures as most closely appealed to their sense of right, being too busied about their own growing business affairs to give much personal attention to the campaigns of their party in the county and state.

ROLLIN L. GANT, D. V. S.

The profession of veterinary surgery has made remarkable progress within the last quarter of a century, in which time by proper degrees it has reached the dignity of a science. There are many excellent veterinary colleges throughout the United States today, and a graduate of one of these schools is always sure of making a very comfortable living wherever he chooses to settle. One of the leading practitioners in the humane art of the cure and relief of animal diseases in Franklin county, Indiana, is Dr. Rollin L. Gant, a native of the county and a veterinary surgeon with five years' experience.

Dr. Rollin L. Gant, the son of George E. and Jennie Alma (Hunter) Gant, was born on Deer creek, Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, April 27, 1884. His parents, both of whom are still living, are natives of this state, his father's birth having occurred May 29, 1842, in Franklin county; and his mother's in Dearborn county, in 1857. George E. Gant was reared in this county and spent all of his active life as a farmer in different parts of the county. He is now retired from the active duties of life and makes his home at Miami, Ohio. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. George E. and Jennie Alma (Hunter) Gant are the parents of three children: Harry Everett, now living in Baltimore, Ohio; Dr. Rollin L., of Brookville, and Charles Affestus, who is now attending school in Cincinnati.

The paternal grandparents of Doctor Gant were William and Amanda Gant. Grandfather Gant was born in England, coming to this country when young with his parents. He was known as "Red Bill" Gant, on ac-

count of his red hair and for the purpose of distinguishing him from several other William Gants then residing in the county. Two other men of the same name were known, respectively, as "Blue Bill" and "Black Bill" Gant, on account of certain pigmental characteristics. William Gant owned a farm on Pipe creek in this county, where he reared a family of twelve children, all of whom had curly red hair. He purchased, later in life, what is now known as the Boundary Hill farm, of three hundred and fifty acres, just north of Brookville, and was very successful as a farmer at that place. However, the "milk sickness," a disease which has never been satisfactorily explained, came along and very nearly destroyed everything he had. In fact, he lost three of his children, all of his horses, cattle and hogs. As a result of this disastrous experience he sold his farm at a great sacrifice and left it as soon as possible, under the belief that the ground was infected with the terrible disease. It is interesting to note that the malady never afterward appeared on that farm, and if he had kept it he would have become wealthy. Grandfather Gant was a very industrious, hard working man, but apparently was pursued by disaster, as three times during his life he accumulated what was then considered a fortune, and as many times lost all.

The maternal grandparents of Doctor Gant were William Hunter and wife, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and when a young man came west and settled in Dearborn county, Indiana. In 1859 he moved to Oak Forest, Franklin county, where he lived the life of a farmer until his death, April 1, 1914, at the age of eighty-four. He was a man of strong character and clean and wholesome life, a powerful influence for good in the community in which he so long resided. Despite the fact that most of the pioneers were users of intoxicants, he never touched liquor in any form, and no man ever heard him give expression to an oath. He was a loyal and active worker in the United Brethren church, the memory of whose good deeds will live long.

Doctor Gant was reared on his father's farm and received his first elementary education at the "Possum Hollow" district school near his home. He was nine years of age when his parents moved to Ohio, where he completed his early education. He then became a student at Ohio Wesleyan University and was graduated from that excellent institution with the class of 1907. He immediately entered the Cincinnati Veterinary College, where he took the complete three years' course, being graduated in the spring of 1910. He at once located in Brookville for the practice of his profession and during the five years he has lived in the county seat he has built up a large and lucrative practice throughout the county.

Doctor Gant was married November 5, 1909, to Mearl Alice Fisher, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, a daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Lewis) Fisher, both of whom are still living, Mr. Fisher operating a large farm in Hamilton county, Ohio. Doctor Gant and his wife have one daughter, Rellen Ellinor, born February 4, 1913, and are highly regarded among the members of the younger social set of Franklin county's county seat.

CHARLES J. FRIES.

The Fries family came to Franklin county, Indiana, in 1837, and was one of the pioneer families of this county. Charles J. Fries has spent his whole life in Brookville, and since he was twenty years of age has been engaged in the hardware business in the city of his birth. His father was interested in the hardware business in Brookville from 1879 until his death in 1909, and Charles J. now has his father's interest in the firm of Fries & Geis. He is an active man in this community and takes a prominent part in all movements having to do with the general public welfare.

Charles J. Fries, the son of Joseph A. and Mary (Kuehn) Fries, was born in Brookville, Indiana, November 5, 1877. His parents reared a family of six children: John, Margaret, Anna, Kate, Charles J. and Aneti.

Joseph A. Fries, the father of Charles J., was born in Ashaffenburg in Bavaria, Germany, March 19, 1831, a son of Michael and Barbara Fries. In 1837 he came to America with his parents and located in Blue Creek township, Franklin county, Indiana. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, and then for three years worked in the brickyard of William Rick. He worked in the brickyard during the summer season and drove a team in the winter time. In 1857 he began to follow the cooper's trade and worked at this in Cincinnati and Franklin county until 1868. In that year he bought the grist mill owned by Daniel Ferrar and was connected with it for nearly forty years. In 1879 he purchased the hardware store of P. Senefeld and managed it in connection with his other business. He also conducted a large cooper shop in Brookville for many years. Joseph A. Fries was married February 11, 1860, to Mary Kuehn, a daughter of John Kuehn, of Franklin county.

Charles J. Fries received all of his education in Brookville. He attended the public schools as well as the parochial school of the city, and when eighteen years of age began working in the Brookville flour mill. A

few years later he started to work in the hardware store of his father, and is still active manager of the firm of Fries & Geis.

Mr. Fries was married October 19, 1905, to Elizabeth Hollis, who was born near Braysville, Indiana, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Hollis, both of whom are now living in Brookville, her father being the custodian of St. Michael's church. Mr. and Mrs. Fries have two children: Clarence, born September 1, 1907, and Margaret, born in March, 1910.

Mr. Fries and his family are members of the Catholic church of Brookville and are interested in all that pertains to its welfare. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and St. Peter's Benevolent Society, and also holds membership in the Improved Order of Red Men. Though Mr. Fries is one of the younger business men of Brookville, his career has been such as to reflect credit upon himself and to give him high rank in the estimation of those around him.

WILLIAM MOUNT BANES.

The Banes family is one of the old pioneer families of Franklin county. For several generations the family lived in Pennsylvania, in Bucks county, and in that state the father of William Mount Banes was born. Mr. Banes has devoted his life in this county to general farming and stock raising and has always been a resident of Metamora township. He is one of the largest land owners of the county and his fine estate of more than one thousand acres is a glowing tribute to his success as a farmer, stock raiser and business man.

William Mount Banes, the son of Jonathan and Maria (Mount) Banes, was born June 5, 1843, on the farm where he is now living in Metamora township. His parents had two children, William Mount and Mary, the latter of whom, born in 1846, married E. W. High and died September 12, 1890.

Jonathan Banes, the father of William Mount, was born February 12, 1817, and was the son of Jonathan and Anna (Gillingham) Banes, the former being born about 1778. Anna Gillingham was the daughter of John Gillingham, a member of an old family in the Keystone state.

The great-grandfather of William Mount Banes on his father's side also bore the Christian name of Jonathan. He died in 1833 at the age of ninety years. After the death of his wife, Ann, Jonathan Banes, the second of the name, came to Indiana and passed his declining years at the home of his daughter, Mrs. High, his death occurring at her home in 1862.

Jonathan Banes, the father of William Mount, was reared in his father's home in Pennsylvania, and when sixteen years of age was apprenticed to a carpenter in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He worked for a time in Philadelphia, and in 1837 came to Brookville in order to get work on the Whitewater canal, which was then being constructed through Franklin county, and he had no difficulty in getting steady employment as a carpenter in the building of locks. Within a short time he was made superintendent of the building of the woodwork of the dam at Brookville and also had charge of the construction of several locks and dams along the canal. In 1839 he took the contract for the construction of the locks and an aqueduct at Metamora, but work was suspended that fall on account of the lack of funds. The following spring Jonathan Banes received payment in part for his work and invested the amount in horses, which he drove through to Pennsylvania and sold. In the fall of 1840 he returned to Franklin county and engaged in the mercantile business in Brookville. He remained there until the spring of 1845, and then moved to Metamora, where he erected a cotton factory. In the meantime he engaged in the mercantile business with his brother Jenks and Calvin Jones in Metamora. Jonathan Banes died April 13, 1906, and his wife passed away July 14, 1911, one hundred years from the time Grandfather Mount settled in Franklin county.

William Mount Banes was reared on his father's farm in Metamora township, and from his earliest boyhood has devoted himself to general farming and stock raising. He has a beautiful home in Metamora township, where he has surrounded himself with all the comforts and conveniences of modern life.

Mr. Banes has been twice married. He was first married April 6, 1871, to Nancy Tague, a daughter of Thomas Tague, an early settler of Metamora township. Both of the parents of Mrs. Tague died in 1871, and she died in 1881 in her thirty-sixth year. Mr. Banes was married a second time, September 29, 1886, to Annie Olivia Clouds, a daughter of Rev. George C. and Mary A. Clouds, the former of whom was born in Philadelphia and the latter in Cincinnati. Mrs. Banes was born in Cincinnati September 29, 1863, and has two brothers living, Alfred C. and George C., both of Indianapolis. Her father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church of Greensburg, Indiana, who died June 14, 1908.

Mr. Banes was the father of three children by his first marriage: Cora, who is still at home, a graduate of the Oxford (Ohio) College for Women; Balinda, also a graduate of Oxford College, and Leroy, who was graduated from Purdue University and is now manager of his father's large farm. He married Bertha Gant and has one son, Leroy Mount, born June 19, 1911.

Mr. Banes has one daughter by his second wife, Mary, who was graduated from DePauw University in 1913, after which she completed a librarian's course in the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh in August, 1914, and is now employed in the Children's Library in St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. Banes has many interesting heirlooms, which were brought from Pennsylvania by his parents, among which are two very valuable four-poster beds, the posts of one being about seven feet in height. They also have many pieces of china, glass and earthenware handed down for generations in the family.

WILLIAM W. PIPPIN.

Representatives of the Pippin family have been residents of Franklin county, Indiana, since 1836. Mr. Pippin was born in Brookville nearly half a century ago and for the past twenty-five years has operated a bakery and lunch room in this city. In addition to his business interests in the county seat, Mr. Pippin also owns a fine farm in Brookville township, to which he gives his personal supervision. By well directed energy and good management he has made a success in life, and for this reason stands high in the estimation of those who know him.

William W. Pippin, the son of Joseph and Juliet (White) Pippin, was born in Brookville, Indiana, August 27, 1867. His father was born in Maryland in 1824 and died in Franklin county in 1900. His mother was born in Fairfield township, Franklin county, and died in 1873.

William Pippin's father came to Franklin county, Indiana, in 1836, with his mother, his father having died in Maryland. Upon coming to this county his mother located with her children in Blooming Grove township, where she spent the remainder of her life. Joseph Pippin grew to manhood and became a farmer, following this occupation all of his life. He served two years during the Civil War as a member of Company G, Sixty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was a Republican, to the affairs of which party he ever gave his intelligent interest. His hearty support was given to the Methodist church, in the local beneficences of which he ever took a deep interest. To the first marriage of Joseph Pippin were born two children: Elmira, who married Burnett McCombs, of Hartford City, Indiana, and George of Connersville, Indiana, and to the second marriage three children were born: William W., of Brookville; Mary, of Dayton, Ohio, and Susan, who died in 1912.

William W. Pippin was educated in the district schools of Blooming

Grove township. He was only six years of age when his mother died, after which he made his home, until he was grown, with his relatives in this county. When eighteen years of age he began to learn the baker's trade in Hartford City, Indiana, under Mr. Mootz, with whom he worked until he had thoroughly learned the trade. In 1890, when he was twenty-three years of age, he returned to his native town and engaged in the bakery and lunch room business in partnership with W. B. Cooley, a former employer, under the firm name of Pippin & Cooley. A year later Mr. Pippin bought out his partner's interests, and has since successfully continued in the business alone. In 1914 he erected a fine two-story brick store building, where he is now located. He carries on a general bakery business, in connection with which he maintains a well appointed lunch room. He has a fine farm in Brookville township, where he has a well equipped dairy and a fine herd of Jersey cattle.

Mr. Pippin was married, February 12, 1891, to Cora C. Miller, who was born in Brookville, a daughter of Aaron and Margaret Miller, both of whom are deceased. Her father was a contractor and a prominent citizen of Brookville for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Pippin have one daughter, Dorothy, born March 19, 1895, who is now a student in Western University at Oxford, Ohio.

The Republican party receives the hearty support of Mr. Pippin, but business interests have prevented him from taking an active part in political affairs. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in the affairs of which popular ritualistic order he takes a warm interest.

ALBERT GOYERT.

One of the younger business men of Brookville, Indiana, is Albert Goyert, who has been identified with the commercial interests of this city for the past ten years. His father was a business man for many years in Batesville, Indiana, and is still an important factor in the commercial life of that place. Consequently, Albert Goyert was early initiated in the mysteries of merchandising, and has been engaged in one way or another in mercantile affairs since his early manhood. He is now in the grocery business in Brookville under the firm name of Goyert & Biltz, a firm which enjoys a large trade in Brookville and throughout the surrounding community.

Albert Goyert, the son of Henry and Rosa (Hackman) Goyert, was born near Batesville, Indiana, August 25, 1879. His father was born in

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 19, 1856, and his mother near Batesville, Indiana, November 10, 1855, and both of them are still living. His parents reared a family of eight children: Albert, of Brookville; Alma, who is still at home; Cora, deceased; Oscar, a dentist at Indianapolis; Henry, a professional chauffeur, and three, Gilbert, Flora and Esther, who are still with their parents. Henry Goyert, the father of Albert, was nine years of age when his parents moved from Cincinnati to a farm in Ripley county, Indiana. He was reared on the farm and later engaged with his father in the grocery business at Crossroads, Indiana. After his father's death he took over the business himself and has been conducting a store at the same place for the past thirty-eight years, although he has turned the management of his store over to other members of the family. He is vice-president of the Batesville bank and has various other interests in the vicinity. He and his family are all active workers in the German Lutheran church. Henry Goyert is a man of magnificent physique, over six feet in height and weighs over two hundred pounds. As a result of total abstinence from the use of liquor and tobacco in any form, he is in fine health, and bids fair to live for many years to come.

The paternal grandparents of Albert Goyert were John H. and Lucetta Goyert, natives of Germany. They came to Cincinnati, Ohio, after their marriage and Grandfather Goyert bought and shipped horses from that city to Europe for several years. He later engaged in the hotel business and was the owner and proprietor of a hotel for a few years before he moved to Ripley county, Indiana, in 1865. After coming to Indiana he bought a farm and also opened a grocery store at Crossroads, following this dual line of activity until his death.

The maternal grandparents of Albert Goyert were Herman and Mary (Haney) Hackman, natives of Germany, who settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, after their marriage in their native country. Grandfather Hackman was a tailor by trade, and after locating in Cincinnati operated a dry goods store until about 1861. He then moved to Ripley county, Indiana, and bought a farm across the road from what was later the John H. Goyert farm. Herman Hackman gave valiant service to his adopted country, in behalf of the cause of the Union, during the Civil War, and died in 1866. His widow lived until October, 1914, being ninety-four years of age at the time of her death.

Albert Goyert was educated in the public schools of Batesville, Indiana, and later worked in Terre Haute for one year. His father established him in the commission business in Greensburg, Indiana, and he remained in that

city for five years as manager of a commission store. In 1905 Mr. Goyert came to Brookville and bought a commission house, which he operated for three years. In 1910 he formed a partnership with Mr. Burdick and engaged in the grocery business with him for one year in the same city. Later R. Hubbard bought out the interests of Mr. Burdick and the firm name was changed to Hubbard & Goyert. In 1914 Mr. Goyert sold his interest in this store to Mr. Herbert, and then formed a partnership with Andrew J. Biltz, under the firm name of Goyert & Biltz, buying a grocery stock and starting a store in the Bossert block on Main street. This firm has rapidly increased its stock in order to keep pace with its growing trade and now has one of the best groceries in the city.

Mr. Goyert was married February 12, 1908, to Anita B. Fries, who was born in Brookville, a daughter of Joseph A. and Mary Fries, whose history is given elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Goyert have no children.

Mr. Goyert is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a young man with an abundance of energy and enthusiasm and promises to become one of the leaders in the commercial life of his city.

CHRISTIAN HARING THORPE.

Members of the Thorpe family have been residents of Franklin county, Indiana, since 1858, when the parents of Christian H. Thorpe moved here from Pennsylvania. Mr. Thorpe was a blacksmith during his earlier career, but since 1878 he has been in the undertaking business in Metamora, Indiana. In connection with his undertaking establishment he has a general hardware and implement store and has built up a business which extends throughout the community where he has made his home for many years.

Christian H. Thorpe, the son of Theodore and Sarah (Haring) Thorpe, was born in Bedford, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1846. His father was born in New Jersey, near Princeton, April, 1882, and died May 23, 1904. His mother was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1821, and died February 14, 1881. Theodore N. Thorpe and wife were the parents of nine children: William W., a retired blacksmith now living in Muncie, Indiana; Christian H., of Metamora; Ephraim R., who died in 1909; James M., a blacksmith at Metamora; Scott Samuel, who died in Rush county in 1902; Wright R., a blacksmith at Moscow, Indiana; James

S., a blacksmith at Metamora; and two daughters, Sarah R. and Celia, who died in infancy. It is notable that all of the sons have been blacksmiths, as was their father before them.

It was the discovery of gold in California which finally led to the settlement of the Thorpe family in Franklin county, and thereby hangs an interesting tale. In 1849 Theodore Thorpe started with his whole family for California, but got only as far as Cedar Grove, Franklin county, Indiana. Being attracted by the location there, they stopped for a short time in this county, but finally decided to return to Pennsylvania. However, they did not forget their pleasant surroundings in this state, and in 1858 they returned to this county and made it their home. In 1880 Theodore Thorpe sold his blacksmith shop to his son Christian and located at Palestine, Indiana. After his wife's death he moved to Metamora, where he spent the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1904.

The paternal grandparents of Christian H. Thorpe lived all of their days in New Jersey. His grandfather Thorpe died early in life and his widow later married Wright Rittenhouse and moved to Harrison, Ohio. The maternal grandparents of Christian H. Thorpe were Christian Haring and wife, natives of Germany. Mr. Haring was a cooper by trade and lived the remainder of his days in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, after coming to America. They reared a large family of children and one of their sons, Washington, fought in the Mexican War.

Christian H. Thorpe was twelve years of age when his parents permanently located in Franklin county, Indiana. Christian went to work in his father's shop. When he first tried to weld a piece of iron he was so short in stature that he had to stand on a block in order to be high enough to strike the top of the anvil with his hammer. He and every one of his six brothers learned the blacksmith's trade in their father's shop and all of them became expert smiths and made good livings in this occupation. After the family moved to Metamora Christian continued to work in his father's shop, though by that time he had passed his majority. His father finally took him in as a partner and they continued together until 1880, when Christian bought his father out. In 1882 he took in his brother, James M., as a partner and two years later turned the shop over to the latter and opened a general hardware and implement store in Metamora, with which he is still connected. Some years later he took in Nick Williams as a partner in the undertaking business, and the firm has built up a large business in Metamora and the surrounding community. In 1878 the firm of Thorpe & Williams opened an undertaking establishment and have since conducted this line of activity in connection with their hardware business.

Mr. Thorpe was married in April, 1874, to Sophia Tracy, who was born at Morristown, Indiana, a daughter of Isaac Tracy, former merchant and justice of the peace of Metamora, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe are the parents of three children: Irwin, a clerk at the Spencer House, Indianapolis, Indiana; Nellie, the wife of Hibler Sterritt, the station agent at Shelbyville; and Mary, the wife of Charles Williams.

Mr. Thorpe has been a lifelong Democrat, but has never taken an active part in political affairs. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1871, and also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. He and his family are loyal members of the Christian church, Mr. Thorpe being an elder of the local congregation.

CHARLES H. REIBOLDT.

Charles H. Reiboldt has spent his whole life in Laurel and Brookville, Indiana. He was in a tailor shop in Brookville for ten years and the remainder of his career has been spent in the town of his birth. Since 1909 he has been engaged in the produce business with good success. He also has been interested in the writing of life and fire insurance.

Charles H. Reiboldt, the son of Peter Reiboldt, was born at Laurel, Indiana, November 6, 1871. His father was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1834, and died in 1875.

Charles H. Reiboldt was educated in the public schools of Laurel and when fifteen years of age left school to learn the tailor's trade under Fred Batt in Laurel. He worked with Mr. Batt for five years and in that time became an experienced tailor. He then started a shop of his own in Brookville and was in the merchant-tailoring business in the county seat for ten years. In 1895 he returned to Laurel as a salesman in the store with his brother, William Edward. In 1909 he went into business for himself, buying and shipping poultry and produce of all kinds, and has built up a flourishing trade, which extends throughout this and adjoining counties.

Mr. Reiboldt was married in August, 1909, to Laura Fritz, who was born in Brookville township, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Fritz. Her father is deceased, while her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Reiboldt are the parents of three children: Stewart Wilson, born May 7, 1911; Catherine Edna, born June 4, 1912, and Mary Elizabeth, born December 28, 1913.

Mr. Reiboldt is a staunch Republican and has always taken an intelli-

gent interest in political affairs. He was appointed justice of the peace September 4, 1913, to fill a vacancy, and is still filling this position. He has served as town clerk of Laurel for three terms. The family are loyal members of the Lutheran church and render it their hearty support at all times. Fraternally, Mr. Reiboldt is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, holding membership in the Blue Lodge at Laurel, the Council, Chapter and Commandery at Connersville and the Consistory and Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis.

ELIZABETH APPLGATE.

To the student of nomenclature the name of each person has a certain significance. Some names instantly are recognized as a portion of the American heritage for many generations. Among these is that of the Applegates, who came to this country before the Pilgrim Fathers landed. Applegate is one of the oldest names in American history, and many members of that family have been prominent in the affairs of this nation, both in military and civic affairs. One of the descendants of the early Applegate family is Miss Elizabeth Applegate, of Springfield township, one of the most influential and highly respected women of Franklin county.

Elizabeth Applegate was born in Scipio, Indiana, daughter of John Anderson and Mary (Wilson) Applegate. Her father was a native of Ohio and her mother was the daughter of Joseph and Temperance Wilson, who came from New Jersey when Miss Applegate's mother was twelve years of age. Elizabeth Applegate is one of two children born to her parents, her brother, Joseph Edgar, dying January 18, 1880, unmarried. John Anderson Applegate was quite active in public work during his life in Franklin county and took an active part in the "Grange."

John Anderson Applegate, father of Elizabeth Applegate, was born at Preble county, Ohio, the son of William and Ruth (Brown) Applegate. He was one of the children born to his father's first union, as follows: John, William, Parry, Milton, Rufus, Alice, Sarah Jane and Lavina, the latter two living at Laurel, Indiana. John Applegate was educated in the common schools. He was a deep student and while the opportunities for acquiring an education were not so great then as now, by hard study he equipped himself as a teacher and taught school for twelve years.

At the time of his death, John A. Applegate owned 216 acres of fine land. He died September 8, 1898. He belonged to the Presbyterian church.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN A. APPEGATE.

of which he was an elder. His wife died April 13, 1881. They lived at Mt. Carmel during their entire residence in this community and were highly regarded throughout this whole section. Mr. Applegate was ever ready to give the benefit of his experience to the neighborhood and had served the township as trustee very acceptably.

William Applegate, the grandfather of Elizabeth Applegate, was born in Preble county, Ohio. His antecedents, no doubt, came from England as this name is quite common in England and all genealogical records trace the Applegates to that country. William Applegate took part in the War of 1812. He was twice married, his first wife being the grandmother of Elizabeth Applegate. By his second marriage, his second wife being Dorcas Rosebrough, William Applegate had five children, James, Richard, Newton, Mary and Rebecca.

Elizabeth Applegate takes an active part in the social affairs of this community and is a deep student. She inherited the homestead, consisting of two hundred and sixteen acres, besides which she also owns property at Mt. Carmel. Miss Applegate is a member of the Holly club and worships at the Presbyterian church, of which she has been a member for forty-eight years.

JOHN PETER REIBOLDT.

One of the well remembered men of a past generation in Franklin county is John Peter Reiboldt, who was a life-long farmer and stock raiser, and who, just at the time when he was ready to enjoy life to the fullest, was taken away, leaving his widow with four children. He was a man of many admirable traits and had lived such a life in this county as to endear him to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, his memory being warmly cherished in the neighborhood in which for many years he was so influential a factor.

John Peter Reiboldt, the son of John Jacob and Catherine (Mettel) Reiboldt, was born near Brookville October 24, 1850, and died at Laurel, Indiana, May 24, 1902. His parents were both natives of Germany, and reared a family of three children, John Peter, John Jacob and Margaret. John Jacob is the only one of these children now living, Margaret having died August 2, 1909. The Reiboldt family history is given in detail in the sketch of John Jacob Reiboldt, presented elsewhere in this volume.

John P. Reiboldt was nine years of age when his father died, and his

mother later married Peter Reiboldt, a brother of her first husband. In 1864 the family moved to Brookville, and in 1866 to Laurel, and there John P. Reiboldt resided until his death. As a lad he worked on the farm and spent practically his whole life in agricultural pursuits. After his marriage he bought one hundred and eighty acres of land in Laurel township, later increasing this to two hundred acres. His farm lay two miles west of Laurel, Indiana, although he always made his home after his marriage in the town of Laurel. He just had his farm paid for and was ready to settle down to a life of comparative ease when he was stricken with typhoid fever and died. His son, Jacob, is now managing the old home farm.

John P. Reiboldt was married September 28, 1880, to Bena Feikert, three hundred people attending the wedding. Mrs. Reiboldt was born April 30, 1860, in Laurel township, and is a daughter of John and Margaret (Hetzel) Feikert. To the union of John Peter and Bena (Feikert) Reiboldt four children were born: Mary, the wife of Henry Rusterholtz, a farmer of Laurel township; Jacob, who married Lena Moster, and is now managing the old homestead; John P., Jr., who died at the age of two years and three days, and Clara, the wife of Harry Wilson, a merchant of Laurel.

John Feikert, the father of Mrs. Reiboldt, was born in Hessen, Hamburg, Germany, and his wife in Wurtemberg, Germany. Margaret Hetzel came to America with her sister Anna, who died of cholera on the voyage to this country. She died in Margaret's arms, and yet Margaret did not contract the disease. Margaret later came to Brookville and married. John Feikert came to Brookville in 1856 and worked on a farm near the city. After his marriage he bought a farm of fifty acres in Laurel township and lived on this until late in life, when he retired from the farm and moved to Laurel, where his death occurred. His widow is still living in Laurel, where she is honored and respected by all. At the time of his death John Feikert was the owner of three hundred acres of well improved farming land. Mr. and Mrs. Feikert were the parents of four children: Mary, who died at the age of fifteen months; Emma, who died at the age of seven years; Bena, the widow of Mr. Reiboldt, and Anna, the wife of Oliver Wier, who is now managing the old Feikert homestead.

Mr. Reiboldt was a member of the Lutheran Evangelical church and had been a faithful and consistent member of this denomination since his childhood days. Fraternally, he was a member of the Knights of Pythias. His personal relations with his fellow men were ever mutually pleasant and agreeable, and he was highly regarded by all as a straightforward man in every respect, his death being the occasion of sincere mourning throughout the entire neighborhood.

MILTON CURRY.

The Curry family drove into Franklin county, Indiana, in 1812, and located in what is now known as Metamora township. As a matter of fact, when the pioneer Currys came to Indiana, Franklin county had not yet been organized and this family is one of the few which has the honor of being identified with the history of the county during the whole period of its organization. Milton Curry, one of the oldest surviving pioneers of the county, has engaged in general farming and stock raising all of his life. He is now retired from active work and is spending his declining years in Metamora, surrounded by the comforts and conveniences of modern life and honored and respected throughout the whole region.

Milton Curry, the son of John S. and Lucy (Williams) Curry, was born July 24, 1839, on the old homestead in Laurel township, Franklin county, Indiana. His parents had nine children: Ralph, Mrs. Martha Jane Ferris, Mrs. Elsie L. Masters, Milton, Thomas, William, John S., Jr., Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Stant, and one who died in infancy. Of these children, Thomas, William, John S., Jr., and Mary Elizabeth are deceased.

John S. Curry, the father of Milton, was born in Virginia and moved with his parents to Kentucky in 1810, to Miami, Ohio, in 1811, and to Franklin county, Indiana, in 1812. At that time the War of 1812 was in progress and the members of this pioneer family were in constant dread of being attacked by the Indians. They and the neighboring settlers joined together and erected a blockhouse for the protection of their families in case the Indians should make a foray in that section of the state. One of these rude blockhouses was built near the present home of Ralph Curry, but, fortunately, it was never needed. The Indians of this part of the state proved to be friendly and peaceful toward the white men throughout the War of 1812. John S. Curry had two brothers, James, a wealthy merchant of Cincinnati, and Thomas, who lived all of his days in Fayette county, Indiana. In addition, John S. Curry had several sisters, whose history is not recorded. John S. Curry became the owner of about three hundred and seventy-five acres of fine land and prospered in all of his undertakings. He lived to be ninety-six and one-half years of age, while his wife lived to the advanced age of eighty-four, both being regarded as among the most useful and influential members of the community, in the social and economic affairs of which they took such earnest parts.

Milton Curry was reared on the old Curry homestead, and with the exception of the time he spent in the service of the Union during the Civil

War and three years spent in Clinton county, he has lived in Laurel township, where he was born. Mr. Curry enlisted on August 2, 1862, in Company C, Sixty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His captain was William Smith, who was later succeeded by Richard L. Leasons, now a wealthy citizen of Elwood, Indiana. With this regiment Mr. Curry served in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and participated in many of the bloodiest engagements of the Civil War. He was captured at one time by the Confederates, but was soon paroled and was returned to Indianapolis after he had been exchanged. Later he resumed his post of duty and was actively engaged until the close of the war. Among the severest engagements in which he participated were the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and all of those fought in the eastern part of Tennessee. His record as a soldier is one of which he justly may be proud. He never shirked his duty and was never in the hospital, except for a period of three days, when he was ordered there by his superior officer. However, at the end of the third day he escaped from the hospital, rejoined his regiment and seemed none the worse for the experience. He was the color bearer of his regiment for a time and won a distinguished name for bravery and faithfulness in the discharge of every duty which was intrusted to him. He was honorably discharged from the service June 14, 1865. In 1912 Mr. Curry participated in the battleflag presentation ceremonies at the State House in Indianapolis, in which he represented his regiment as color bearer. He presented Governor Ralston, on behalf of the state, with the battle-stained flag of his regiment, and it is now preserved, with the battleflags of other Indiana regiments, in the State House. He is a member of the General Hackelman Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Metamora. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in the local affairs of which he long has taken a warm interest.

Mr. Curry was married December 3, 1858, to Ellen Brooks, the daughter of Daniel Brooks, to which union ten children have been born, all of whom are still living: Nelson T., living on the old homestead; Milton O., of Newcastle, Indiana; Ulysses Grant, the owner of four hundred acres in Laurel township; Grace Belle, the wife of B. Ferris, a farmer of Laurel township; Mary E., the wife of Charles C. Peterman; Daniel, a farmer of Laurel township; Lucy, the wife of Lawrence Ensweller, a farmer of Salt Creek township; and Lawrence, John and Thomas, all farmers of Laurel township.

Mr. Curry settled down to the life of a farmer after the Civil War. In 1880 he bought one hundred and sixty acres, the north end of the old homestead and lived on this until March, 1912. He then retired from active

work, moved to Metamora and rented his farm to one of his sons. For many years he operated a sawmill on his farm and did a large amount of cross-cut sawing. He has been a lifelong Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. In 1914 he was elected justice of the peace on the Republican ticket. He and his wife are active workers in the Methodist Episcopal church, in the local congregation of which Mr. Curry is a steward and a class leader. Such, in brief, is the history of Milton Curry, than whom there is no more patriotic and devoted citizen of the commonwealth. He has lived a long and useful life and his record is clean and aboveboard in every particular. Therefore it seems eminently fitting that this brief and modest sketch of his useful career be preserved in the annals of his county's history, a becoming example for the emulation of future generations.

JUDSON C. GORDON.

The Gordon family has been an important factor in Franklin county since the year before its organization in 1813. Judson C. Gordon, as well as his father, was born in this county, and the son has followed in the footsteps of his father in general farming and stock raising. Mr. Gordon has been farming three hundred and seventy-five acres in Metamora township for several years, and is one of the most prominent stock feeders in the county, his herd of cattle and hogs ranking among the best in this section of the state.

Judson C. Gordon, the son of Mahlon C. and Rebecca (McWhorter) Gordon, was born January 19, 1864, at Metamora, Indiana. His father was born in the same township February 10, 1826, and died in February, 1904. His mother was also born in the same township, December 25, 1826, and died April 26, 1914. His parents reared a family of five children: Alice, the widow of Thomas Cauthar; Frank, of Metamora township; Adrian B., a farmer of Brookville township; Judson C., of Metamora township; and Bertha, who married Doctor Cupp, of Metamora.

Mahlon C. Gordon, the father of Judson C., was reared on the old Gordon homestead, and after reaching his majority he and his brother Milton built the first flour mill in Metamora. The mill is still standing, although it is not in use. In 1850 Mr. Gordon built a large flour mill and woolen mill at Millvale, below Metamora, and operated both mills with success for several years. They were both water-power mills and were fed from the Whitewater canal. As a young man, Mahlon C. Gordon ran a canal boat on the Whitewater canal. He and his brother Milton conducted a gen-

eral store at Metamora for many years. In politics he was a staunch Republican and in religion an earnest Methodist. He bought a large farm from his father-in-law, and at his death owned three hundred and seventy-five acres of excellent land, the same being managed by his son, Judson C., at present.

The paternal great-grandparents of Judson C. Gordon were William and Mary (Duedworth) Gordon. She was born in England, near Liverpool, September 4, 1731, and died September 12, 1822, at the age of ninety-one years and eight days. She came to the United States at an early age and settled in Virginia on the Potomac river, about thirty miles above Washington, D. C. She was in middle life when she became the wife of William Gordon. Six children were born to the paternal great-grandparents of Judson C. Gordon: William, Jr., the grandfather of Judson C.; Sarah, the twin of William and the wife of a Mr. Bird, of Kentucky; Alice, who died in Indiana; Nancy and Polly, who died in Kentucky; and Elizabeth. Great-grandfather William Gordon died a few months before the birth of the twins, William and Sarah. The widow then sold her farm in Virginia and moved to Kentucky in 1796. It took the little family five months to make the trip, being detained three months at different places on account of inclement weather and ice in the river.

The paternal grandparents of Judson C. Gordon were William and Elizabeth (Kelly) Gordon. William Gordon was born August 11, 1779, and died September 9, 1860. He was seventeen years old when his mother located in Kentucky. When twenty-four years of age he married Elizabeth Kelly and immediately removed to Ohio, where he remained for one year on the present site of the village of Cleves. In 1812 William Gordon, the grandfather of Judson C., came to Franklin county, Indiana, and bought several hundred acres in Metamora township along Duck creek. The next spring he brought his wife and settled on the farm and lived there the remainder of his days.

The maternal great-grandparents of Judson C. Gordon were Thomas Kelly and wife, the former of whom was born near London, England, and came to America when he was twenty-one years of age as a soldier under Cornwallis. However, he conceived an aversion to fighting against the colonists and one night he deserted in company with another man and escaped into the interior of Virginia. Three years later he married and he and his wife reared a family of four daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Nancy and Margaret.

The second daughter, Elizabeth, was born May 10, 1786, and died August 28, 1862. She came to Kentucky in 1802 and was only seventeen

years of age when she married William Gordon. They reared a family of thirteen children, all of whom are deceased: Orville, a farmer of Metamora township; Julian, who died in infancy; Selina, who became the wife of Harvey Blacklidge, a farmer and merchant of Metamora; Eliza, the wife of Morin Pumphrey, of Connersville, Indiana; Eveline, the wife of Moses Bowman, of Shelbyville, Indiana; Milton, a merchant of Metamora; William and Leonidas, who died in young manhood in Shelbyville; Isabella, the wife of Anderson Moore, a farmer living near Everton, Indiana; Angelina, the wife of Samuel Masters, of Laurel township; Mahlon C., the father of Judson C. Gordon, with whom this narrative particularly deals; Melvin and Chilon, both farmers of Metamora township. It is interesting to note that the first meeting of the Methodist people in Franklin county was held at the home of William Gordon, Sr., and the first schoolhouse in Metamora township was on the Gordon farm.

Judson C. Gordon was educated in the public schools of Metamora and remained on the homestead until his father's death. He then inherited the homestead in trust for fifteen years following his father's death. He makes a specialty of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs. He keeps a herd of sixty-five cattle, all of which are registered, and sells largely for breeding purposes. His Duroc-Jersey hogs are full-blooded and registered. He now farms the three hundred and seventy-five acres of the old home place, and is rightly ranked among the best farmers and stock raisers of the county.

Mr. Gordon has never married. In politics he gives his stanch support to the Republican party, but has always preferred to devote himself to his agricultural interests rather than engage in political affairs. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

ELMER A. SCHULTZE.

Franklin county has drawn many of its best citizens from Ohio. Many of these left their native state for the purpose of enlarging their opportunities, being attracted by the promises of rich reward held out in this county to any one who would prove deserving. Of those residents of Franklin county who were born in Ohio and who have achieved prominence in this, their adopted county, few are better known than Elmer Schultze, who lives in Laurel.

Elmer A. Schultze was born in Oxford, Ohio, July 8, 1866, the son of

William Henry and Sarah (Applegate) Schultze, both of whom were natives of Franklin county, Indiana, William Schultze having been born in Bath township in May, 1834, and his wife born in Springfield township February 29, 1828. Elmer Schultze was one of two children born to this union, Josephine, the other child dying when she was fourteen years of age.

William Schultze, father of Elmer A. Schultze was a son of Henry N. and Elizabeth (Nevins) Schultze, both of whom were natives of Rockbridge county, Virginia. William Schultze was reared in this county and having inherited his father's farm. He later added more land to this, increasing his holdings to two hundred and eighty acres. He remained on this place until after the close of the Civil War, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio. Here he engaged in the live stock industry, establishing a commission agency under the firm name of Allen, Schultze and Scott, which built and operated a stock-yards in connections with its business. Mr. Schultze later sold his interest in this firm and moved to Liberty, Union county, Indiana, where he spent the rest of his life. Both he and his wife were devout members of the Presbyterian church, in the various beneficences of which they always took an active part and were properly regarded as among the most influential people in the community.

The paternal grandparents of Elmer A. Schultze were Henry and Elizabeth (Nevius) Schultze, who were married in Virginia, their native state, and left that state about 1817, coming to Franklin county, Indiana, arriving here in 1818 and locating at Bath township. They made the entire trip in a covered wagon which was the approved means of travel in those days. They purchased eighty acres in this county, paying three hundred and fifty dollars for this tract of land. They later bought eighty acres additional and on this farm spent the remainder of their lives. Henry Schultze was a soldier in the Mexican War, serving as second lieutenant in an Indiana company. The Schultzes originally were seceders, but subsequently re-joined the Presbyterian church. They were very strict attendants of this church and prominent in all its works, their influence ever being strongly marked for good in that region.

The maternal grandparents of Elmer A. Schultze were William Taylor and Ruth (Brown) Applegate. William Taylor Applegate was born in Tennessee and his parents were natives of New Jersey. His wife was born in Ohio and her parents also came from New Jersey. William Taylor Applegate left Tennessee in his early youth and came to Ohio, where he was married. He later came to Franklin county, Indiana, and located in Bath township, arriving here in 1820 and here he spent the rest of his life. He ac-

quired two hundred and forty acres in this county which he brought to an excellent state of cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Applegate were Scotch Presbyterians of the old type, very strict in their observance of all the tenets of this faith and at all times devout in the practice of their religion, the impress of their influence still being felt throughout that part of the county.

As a boy, Elmer A. Schultze attended the private school of Doctor Bishop at Oxford, Ohio. This was his preparatory course, after which he entered Hanover College, from which fine old institution of learning he was graduated, securing both his Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees. He joined the Gamma Deltas in college, in the affairs of which excellent fraternity he ever since has taken the greatest interest. After his graduation in 1882 Mr. Schultze became a teacher of science in the college at Carthage, Missouri, holding this chair for two years. He then took a post-graduate course at Hanover and later, during the years 1895 and 1896, held the chair of science in the college, receiving his Master of Arts degree during that time. He then became principal of the high school at Noblesville, Indiana, filling this position for one and one-half years. He then became head of the science department of the Fort Wayne high school and held that position for four years. After this he entered the employment of D. Appleton & Company of Chicago, school-book publishers, and continued in that position for six years. After leaving the Appleton company, he entered the employ of Eaton & Company of Chicago, serving as editor for them. In 1908 he came to Laurel, Indiana, and has lived at that place ever since. He became one-third owner and manager of "Laurel Farm," a tract of land comprising seven hundred and fifty acres in Laurel township, a tract designed for a fruit and dairy farm, two hundred and fifty acres of which was set out in apple trees, which bore their first fruit in 1914. This enterprise has opened up great possibilities for the hilly land of Franklin county, this successful venture having been largely an experiment to start with, an effort on the part of the promoters to utilize land that is unsuitable for grain cultivation. Laurel Farm is operated along the most modern lines and an extensive dairy department will be installed in the near future. Mr. Schultze has proved a very capable manager of this property and to him is due a large share of the credit for its success.

On August 15, 1892, Mr. Schultze was married to Elizabeth Kelly of Union county, Indiana, a daughter of Kosciusko and Mary (Templeton) Kelly, both of whom are now dead. They were members of pioneer families of Union county and were prominent in the social and economic life of that county. To Mr. and Mrs. Schultze have been born the following chil-

dren: Paul W., born August 9, 1893, living at Laurel and assisting his father in farm work, married to Adria Lockwood; Edward B., born February 23, 1897, now attending high school at Chicago, Illinois; Josephine, born November 21, 1898, also attending high school at Chicago; Chester L., born May 27, 1904, and Elmer Lee born July 1, 1911.

Mr. Schultze is a member of Laurel Lodge No. 447, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Indianapolis Consistory. Mr. Schultze and family are numbered among the foremost families of this county, where they stand high in the regard of all who know them. They have a delightful family and are the centre of a large circle of admiring friends.

JOHN O'HAIR.

To live more than one-half of a century in the house one is born in is in itself an interesting part of the local history of the locality in which one lives. To be born and to live a long and useful life and then to be gathered to one's fathers, all in the same house, is a privilege reserved only for the very few. This turbulent world that casts us to and fro on the billows of chance and its caprices, wafts the most of us from the place of our infancy, often separating us forever from all those we hold dear. To the late John O'Hair, of Laurel, Indiana, was given the rare good fortune to spend almost his entire life in, and to die in the house of his birth.

John O'Hair was born in Laurel, Indiana, September 27, 1853, and died November 28, 1914. He was a son of James and Mary Jane (Hazelrigg) O'Hair. His father was a native of Trenton, New Jersey, and his mother was born in Kentucky. John O'Hair was one of the twelve children of James and Mary O'Hair: Lillian, Katherine, Alice, Belle, Zella, Gussie, John, George, Edward, Walter and two who died in infancy. Of these children, Lillian married James A. Pritchard; Katherine married a Mr. Stout; Alice, Belle, Gussie and Zella remain single, the latter being a teacher of English in the Shortridge high school at Indianapolis; George also lives at Indianapolis; Edward, who was a prominent attorney at Brookville, Indiana, is dead, and Walter was drowned when but ten years of age.

James O'Hair, father of John O'Hair, was a son of Patrick O'Hair, a native of Ireland, who came to this country when quite young and married Margaret Dempsey of New Jersey. James O'Hair was one of three children of this union: William, who died when a young man; Elizabeth, who married a Mr. McWilliams and lived at Urbana, Illinois, and James. The

latter early in life was apprenticed to an iron-molder, working in Thomas Sweeney's foundry at Wheeling, West Virginia. After completing this apprenticeship he went to Zanesville, Ohio, and worked for two years at his trade in that city. He left Zanesville and removed to a place known as Coal Run, located in Washington county, Ohio. At this place he purchased an interest in a foundry, operating it for four or five months. He later dismantled this foundry and moved it by flat boat down the Ohio river to Pomeroy, Ohio. He afterwards sold his interest to his partner, receiving in return a tract of land located about eight miles from Columbus. He later sold this for eleven hundred dollars, after which he lived for eighteen months at McConnelsville, Ohio. In 1845 he came to Franklin county, Indiana, locating in Laurel. Here he erected the Laurel Iron Foundry, having it in operation in 1846. This was the first iron foundry in Whitewater valley and was continuously operated by Mr. O'Hair for thirty-five years. In addition to his large iron-molding business, he manufactured plows and threshing machines. On September 20, 1848, Mr. O'Hair was married and during the same year built the brick house, still standing on the corner just east of the schoolhouse in Laurel. He also built a number of houses for the occupancy of his employees. These were erected in the south part of Laurel. During the Civil War, James O'Hair was noted for his many charities, giving food and other necessities to the widows and orphans of the Civil War. He was a man of splendid intellectual attainments and was admitted to the practice of law in the courts of Franklin county. He was a Republican and was a staunch supporter of Abraham Lincoln. He died in Indianapolis, Indiana in 1891, a much beloved, noble and generous citizen, survived by his wife who died in 1908.

The paternal grandparents of John O'Hair were Patrick and Margaret (Dempsey) O'Hair. Patrick O'Hair was born in County Down, Ireland and when but twelve years of age came to this country. His wife's parents opposed their daughter's marriage to him because of religious objections, Mr. O'Hair being a Catholic and his wife a Presbyterian. The young people eloped and were married in spite of parental opposition, this act causing an irreconcilable estrangement between Mrs. O'Hair and her people. Mrs. O'Hair had two brothers, James and John, who were soldiers in the War of 1812, serving in the battle of Ft. McHenry. Patrick O'Hair engaged in the glass making industry and became very prosperous. Unfortunately he became security for some friends, whose venture failing, entailed upon Mr. O'Hair a severe financial loss which caused him to sacrifice his business. After this, Mr. O'Hair and his family moved to Wheeling, West Virginia,

where he engaged in the locksmith business. About this time he secured a contract from the government to build a section of the National road between Cumberland and Wheeling, West Virginia. One of Patrick O'Hair's fondest memories during life was the recollection of his meeting with General Lafayette at the time of the latter's second visit to this country, fifty years after the close of the American Revolution, in which struggle for independence the gallant Frenchman had been such a conspicuous figure. Patrick O'Hair died in Wheeling, West Virginia and his wife died in 1833 during the cholera plague.

John O'Hair, grandson of Patrick O'Hair, attended the public school in Laurel, Indiana. At a very early age he began to learn the trade of molder in his father's foundry. For several seasons he taught school in Laurel township during the winters, working in his father's foundry during the summer months. His father, James O'Hair, had an excellent law library and John and his brother Edward availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, reading law under their father's direction for several years. John O'Hair then engaged in the active practice of law, which profession he followed for some time. In 1886 he resurrected the *Laurel Review*, a paper formerly published in Laurel, which he continued to publish and was its editor until his death in 1914. In 1878 he was married to Josephine Lingo of Laurel, Indiana, a daughter of Cyrus and Anna Eliza (Price) Lingo, both natives of Belmont county, Ohio.

Cyrus B. Lingo, father-in-law of John O'Hair, was one of Ohio's noted men. He was distinguished as a teacher, physician and architect and in the latter capacity built a bridge for a railroad company that in its day was considered a marvel of bridge architecture. He was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War, dying in a military hospital in New Albany, Indiana, in 1862. He was survived by a widow and eight children, ranging in ages from two to sixteen years. Two of these children after some years came to Metamora, Indiana, to live with their aunt, Mrs. Samuel Cooper. They later moved to Laurel, Indiana. These children were Josephine and Cassius, Josephine afterwards marrying John O'Hair, Cassius dying four years after moving to Laurel.

To John O'Hair and wife were born five daughters, Leona, who married George Mullin an attorney, living at Brookville, Indiana; Edna, a teacher of German in the high school of Anderson, Indiana; Claire, a teacher of German in a high school in Chicago, Illinois; Alice Merle, a teacher in the Laurel, public schools, and one who died in infancy.

John O'Hair was a man of many accomplishments and activities. He

had the faculty of making many friends. In politics he was a decided Republican, his counsels possessing much weight among the managers of that party in this county. He served as justice of the peace in Laurel township for many years, also as a member of the Laurel town council. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, in the local lodge of which he was one of the leaders. He was a member of the Christian church and for many years was superintendent of the Sunday school of this church. During the last four years of Mr. O'Hair's life he was an invalid which prevented any social or business activity on his part. Upon his death his widow assumed the management of the *Laurel Review*, which she has continued successfully to edit. The history of Franklin county would be most incomplete without this mention of the O'Hair family, various members of which have done so much for the advancement and welfare of the community, and without special mention of the life and services of John O'Hair, a citizen of distinguished merit, whose memory is cherished not only by his family, but by all came under the influence of his gentle personality.

RUDOLPH WEBER.

For the past thirty years Rudolph Weber has been a successful farmer of Franklin county. Born in Alsace-Lorraine, he came to this country with his parents when he was a year old and lived in Cincinnati until he permanently located in this county. When a young man he worked in the machine shops of Cincinnati for a few years and then later bought a meat stall in the Cincinnati city markets. Since coming to this county he has been very successful in general farming and stock raising and now owns a large farm near Laurel, where he is living surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences of modern life and held in the highest regard by all the neighbors.

Rudolph Weber, the son of Rudolph and Barbara (Weber) Weber, was born July 26, 1856, in Strasburg, Germany, then a part of France. His father was born in the same city November 1, 1820, and died at his home in Franklin county, Indiana, December 30, 1899. His mother, who was no relation to her husband, although of the same name, was born in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1838, and died in Cincinnati in 1866, during an epidemic of cholera in that city.

Rudolph Weber, Sr. was the youngest of a family of thirteen children. He grew to manhood in Switzerland and learned the trade of a machinist

in that country. After his marriage in Switzerland he located in Strasburg, where he remained for ten years. In 1857 he came to America with his family and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at his trade until he retired from active life. He was considered the finest lathe hand in Cincinnati. Upon his retirement from active work in July, 1884, he moved to Franklin county, Indiana, where he purchased a farm adjoining the town of Laurel and there he spent the remainder of his life in comfort. While living in Cincinnati his wife died and he later married Charlotte Gravius, whose death occurred in Cincinnati in 1896. Rudolph Weber, Sr. and his first wife were the parents of three children, John, who died in 1913, an influential citizen of Cincinnati, who had served as assistant recorder of Hamilton county, Ohio; Rudolph, the immediate subject of this narrative, and Edward Albert, who is a city mail carrier in St. Louis, Missouri.

Rudolph Weber was only one year old when his parents came to the United States and located in Cincinnati. He received a good elementary education in the public schools of that city and while still a youth began to work with his father in the different machine shops of Cincinnati. After learning his trade he worked for four years and then managed a meat stall in the city markets for five years. He became influential in Republican politics in Cincinnati, and was assessor of his ward for ten consecutive years. His father came to Franklin county, Indiana, in 1884, and the following year Mr. Weber moved to this county to manage his father's farm in Laurel township. He rented his father's farm for a few years and bought land at different times until he owned two hundred and thirty acres adjoining his father's estate. After his father's death he bought the old home farm also, and now has one of the best farms in the county, most all of it being rich bottom land. He is an extensive hog raiser and has become one of the substantial men of his community.

Mr. Weber was married Christmas Day, 1884, to Catherine Reiboldt, who was born October 23, 1859, in Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, a daughter of J. Peter and Catherine Reiboldt, a sketch of whose history is found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Weber are the parents of two sons, Rudolph, Jr., born November 24, 1885, who was graduated from Purdue University with the class of 1907, and now is a civil engineer at Orland, California, and John Peter, born October 26, 1900, who is still living with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Weber are loyal and earnest members of the Lutheran church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Weber retired from active

work in March, 1913, and moved to Laurel, where he is now making his home. He is a man of genial personality and during the thirty years that he has been living in the county, he has won a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, all of whom entertain for him the highest esteem.

WILLIAM E. ENSMINGER.

The whole life of William E. Ensminger, a prosperous merchant, of Laurel, has been spent in that town. His father died when he was a small boy and when ten years of age he started to clerk in one of the stores of Laurel. Before reaching his majority his mother bought a small store and since that time he has been engaged in the mercantile business in the town of his birth. He now has the largest department store in Laurel and has built up a trade which extends throughout that whole section of the county.

William E. Ensminger, the son of Ludwig and Margaret (Reiboldt) Ensminger, was born in Laurel, Indiana, May 30, 1876. His father was born in this same town in 1837 and died here May 20, 1886. His mother was born in Brookville township in this county, March 23, 1854, and died in Laurel, August 2, 1909. His parents reared a family of five children: Charles, who died in infancy; William E., of Laurel; Jacob, who died in young manhood; Eva, who is a partner with her brother in the store; and Pauline, the wife of Evan L. Shera, a farmer of Laurel township.

Ludwig Ensminger, the father of William E., was reared at Laurel and received his education in the schools of the town. After his marriage he rented a farm and continued to farm until his death. The paternal grandparents of William Ensminger were John Ensminger and wife. His grandfather was born in eastern Pennsylvania of Dutch ancestry and when a young man came with three other brothers to Franklin county and settled in Laurel where he spent the remainder of his days. His grandfather Ensminger was a stone mason and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church. The maternal grandparents of William Ensminger were John and Catherine (Mettel) Reiboldt, a sketch of whose history is found elsewhere in this volume.

William E. Ensminger lost his father when he was ten years of age and shortly afterwards he started to clerk in the general store of E. C. Caffee in Laurel, working in the store for four years. His mother then bought a small store and young William became general manager. He worked in the store until 1902 and then started in the clothing business for

himself. Prior to that time his mother had taken in as a partner her brother, Edward Reiboldt, the firm being known as Reiboldt & Ensminger. Finally Mr. Reiboldt sold out his interest to E. L. Shera and the firm of Shera & Ensminger continued in business for three years. In 1910, after his mother's death, Mr. Ensminger bought his partner's interest and has since added a full line of clothing and men's-furnishing goods. He now has a well-stocked department store and has built up a large business in Laurel and the surrounding community.

Mr. Ensminger was married in 1903 to Lena Trickey, who was born at Butlerville, the daughter of Mark Trickey and wife. Her parents live in Laurel, where her father is a skilled mechanic. Mr. and Mrs. Ensminger have one son, Gilbert Eugene, born May 23, 1904.

Mr. Ensminger is a Democrat in politics and has served on the town council and school board of Laurel. He is now a member of the Laurel township advisory board. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, Mr. Ensminger is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the blue lodge and chapter at Laurel and the commandery at Connersville, and is actively interested in both church and lodge affairs, as well as in all movements having to do with the development of the best interests of the community, in the social and commercial life of which for many years he has been one of the most active and influential factors.

JETHRO M. HAMILTON.

That dread of rural life which so many misinformed people entertain, and which was not altogether without cause forty years ago, need no longer remain a deterrent factor in the laudable "back to the soil" movement. Farm life is fast approaching the ideal, as the boasted advantages of city life are brought, one by one, to the farmer's very doors. Telephones, automobiles and daily newspapers are no longer innovations, and electric power and lights are made practicable by the use of cheap gasoline or hydraulic power, or by the network of trolley lines which covers the country.

A country gentleman whose lines have been cast in pleasant places is Jethro M. Hamilton, of Springfield township. He was born May 3, 1865, in the township in which he now lives and in the same house which is his present place of abode. His parents were Harvey and Margaret (Hamilton) Hamilton, the father being born in New York state, May 6, 1806, dying Janu-



MR. AND MRS. JETHRO M. HAMILTON.

ary 13, 1886. Mr. Hamilton is one of a family of seven children, namely: Harvey, William, Martha, Laura, Jethro, Joseph and Etta. Harvey married Caroline Sleet and lives in Mt. Carmel. William, having married Alice Struble, made his home at Oxford, Ohio. Martha, who married S. E. Fey, also lives in Oxford, Ohio. Laura married J. A. Block and lives in Mt. Carmel. Etta married T. O. Appleman and also lives in Mt. Carmel.

Fifty years ago Harvey Hamilton, father of the man whose name forms the caption of this biographical sketch, came to Indiana and began farming. Formerly he conducted a wholesale grocery business in Cincinnati. At one time he also owned a distillery, in what was then known as Dry Fork, in Franklin county. He was a charter member of the First Presbyterian church in Cincinnati, and an anti-slavery man. His first wife, Martha Ludlow, who was the daughter of William Ludlow, died childless, on August 29, 1852. His second wife was Margaret Hamilton, who was born in Ireland, the daughter of Thomas J. Hamilton. She died January 24, 1914, having long outlived her husband, whose death occurred in the year 1864.

Jethro M. Hamilton and his wife are childless. Their home, situated one-half mile east of Mt. Carmel, is ideal in its location and appointments, being equipped with electric lights and thoroughly modern in every way. There are one hundred and sixty acres in this place, while Mr. Hamilton also owns two hundred and sixty-five acres in Butler county, Ohio.

The first wife of Mr. Hamilton was Bettie Fruit, the daughter of David Fruit. She was married September 25, 1885, and was the mother of two children, Mary and David, both of whom died in infancy. The second wife was Angeline Parkhurst, the daughter of Dr. E. and Isabelle (Livingston) Parkhurst, of Cincinnati. Dr. Parkhurst held high rank in the order of Free and Accepted Masons, and was a pillar of the Methodist Episcopal church. Angeline was the sister of William Parkhurst, who married Miss Louisa Burns and lives in Okeana, Ohio.

Mrs. Hamilton was graduated from a Cincinnati high school and then taught school in Butler county, Ohio, for eight years. She is one of Franklin county's influential women, being chairman of the Sixth District Federation of Women's Clubs and the county chairman of the Franklin County Federation of the same organization, having helped organize this district. She was secretary of the Farmers' Institute of Springfield township for eight years, and was the author of several addresses, the latest of which are now being prepared for publication.

At the time this was written this noble woman lay in the Valley of the

Shadow of Death. Her loss to the community would be incalculable, and the chronicler humbly joins her host of friends in all parts of the state in the hope that she may be spared for many years of active service in behalf of humanity. It is pitiful indeed to think that so fine and influential a woman would be so sorely tried as she has been for the past few years, during which time she has undergone twenty-nine operations, courageously carrying on her work, however, in the meantime.

It is the example of such persons as Mr. Hamilton and his wife that holds us to the path of duty in our hours of trial. Mr. Hamilton is a whole-hearted, genial man who compels the respect of his acquaintances, and in this dark hour of his domestic trial we can but say "God be with you."

DR. JOHN ELLIOTT MORTON.

One of the most highly esteemed and valued citizens of Brookville, Indiana, is Dr. John Elliott Morton, who has been a resident of this city since 1876. When only seventeen years of age Mr. Morton began to teach in the public schools, and from that time until 1881, was engaged in public-school work. He organized the first high school in Brookville, and was in charge of the schools there for five years. In 1881 he left the school room to take up the practice of dentistry, and for the past thirty years has been following this profession in Brookville.

Dr. John E. Morton, the son of Simpkins and Eliza E. (Elliott) Morton, was born at Dresden, Ohio, June 25, 1846. His father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1818, and died in 1902, while his mother was born near Eaton, Ohio, in 1823, and died June 11, 1912. Simpkins Morton and wife were the parents of eight children, Robert Gillette, who died at the age of three; Alexander Struthers, a carpenter now living in Newark, Ohio; Burris Moore, a farmer of Missouri; William Peck, a farmer living near Fairfield, Iowa; Samuel Upton, a farmer living near Dresden, Ohio; Thomas, who is living on the old homestead in Muskingum county, Ohio; Sarah Elizabeth, the wife of Frank Baughman, a farmer living near Newark, Ohio, and Dr. John Elliott, of Brookville.

Simpkins Morton, the father of Doctor Morton, was reared in Pennsylvania, making his home with his grandfather Simpkins until he was about eighteen years of age. His father had lost his life in early manhood as a result of being thrown from a horse. When eighteen years of age Simpkins Morton went to Zanesville, Ohio, and learned the hatter's trade

with his half-brother, James Donahue. Later he went to Dresden, Ohio, and engaged in business for himself. About 1862 he ceased work at his trade and bought a farm near Dresden, where he spent the remainder of his life. He served as town marshal of Dresden and during the Civil War was provost marshal.

Doctor Morton was reared at Dresden, Ohio, and attended the public schools of that place. Later he was a student at the McIntyre Academy at Zanesville and the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. When he was seventeen years of age he began teaching school in Muskingum county, Ohio, and also taught in Coshocton county, Ohio. In the fall of 1869 he became a teacher at Shelbyville, Indiana, remaining in the schools there two years. His next teaching experience was at Hartford City, Indiana, where he was superintendent of schools for a number of years. He next became the superintendent of the Frankfort, Indiana, schools, and remained in that city until 1876, when he came to Brookville, Indiana. Upon locating in Brookville, Doctor Morton organized the first graded schools and established a full course in the high school. Two years later he secured a commission for the high school, so he rightly has the honor of being the father of the local high school. He continued as superintendent of the local schools until 1881, when he decided to leave the teaching profession and engage in dentistry. He took a full course in the Ohio Dental College at Cincinnati, and was graduated with the class of 1885. He at once located for the practice of his profession at Brookville, and has practiced there ever since.

Doctor Morton has been twice married. His first matrimonial union was contracted May 8, 1871, with Frances R. Montgomery, who was born at Charleston, Indiana, a daughter of William and Ann Montgomery. Her death occurred January 24, 1882, leaving her husband with three children, Ethelwyn, Anna M. and Bertha E. Ethelwyn was born March 23, 1875, and now makes her home with her father. Anna was born May 11, 1877, and became the wife of Charles T. Gordon, a foreman in the Root Blower Works of Connersville, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have two sons, Charles T., Jr. and Elliott Morton. Bertha was born June 9, 1879, and became the wife of Carl C. Anderson, a machinist of Marion, Indiana.

Doctor Morton was married, secondly, on December 27, 1905, to Henrietta R. West, who was born in New Jersey, a daughter of John Wesley and Elizabeth (Keller) West, also natives of New Jersey. The wife of J. W. West died when Mrs. Morton was a small child, and Mr. West later married Ann Likens, and located in Chillicothe, Ohio, where he became a foreman in the machine shops of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Mr.

West died in 1879. Doctor Morton and his wife have no children of their own, although they have reared a boy, Oscar L. Allen, and given him the best of opportunities. He is now a student in Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, where he is taking a course in electrical engineering.

In 1905, Dr. Morton built a handsome residence on Main street in Brookville. He is a Republican in politics, but has never been an aspirant for public office, preferring to devote all of his time to his dental practice. He has been an active worker in the Presbyterian church for many years, and is an elder of the local congregation. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Fraternally, he belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons, having been a member of this order since 1871. He also belongs to the Brookville Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

JASPER LOCKWOOD.

The first members of the Lockwood family to come to Franklin county, Indiana, located here in 1825, and since that time the various members of the family in the county have been actively connected with every phase of the history of the county. The late Jasper Lockwood was in the drug business in Laurel, Indiana, for nearly thirty years and for twenty years of this time was postmaster of the town. Early in life he studied medicine with the intention of following the medical profession, but never practiced, although his training for a physician made him an especially efficient druggist. He was long a prominent and influential factor in the life of his community and having gained his success through worthy means, he stood as an admirable type of a self-made man, a man whose memory long will be cherished in that community.

Jasper Lockwood was born on the old Lockwood homestead in Laurel township, Franklin county, Indiana, September 2, 1861, and died at his home in Laurel, Indiana, September 28, 1913. He was a son of Isaac and Eleanor (Enyard) Lockwood, the former of whom was born in New York state in 1818 and died in this county in 1902, and the latter of whom was born in Laurel township, in this county, in 1821 and died in 1885.

The paternal grandparents of Jasper Lockwood were Gerald Lockwood and wife, natives of New York state, of English descent. In about 1825 Gerald Lockwood moved from New York state to Franklin county, Indiana, and bought five hundred acres of land in the Whitewater valley in Laurel township. He was a school teacher and probably the best educated

man in his community for many years. He taught school for several winters, farmed and became one of the most substantial men of the locality where he settled. Gerald Lockwood had two sons, Isaac, the father of Jasper, and Gerald, Jr., who went to Iowa and became one of the early settlers of that state.

Isaac Lockwood, the father of Jasper, was a small boy when the family located in Franklin county, Indiana. He grew to maturity on his father's farm and when eighteen years of age bought part of the old home place and lived there the remainder of his days. He also was a school teacher for many years and all of his sons went to school to him. He was twice married, his first wife having been Ruth Ann Jinks, who died, leaving him with five children. He later married Eleanor Enyard and to his second union nine children were born. Ruth, the wife of Cyrus Allison of Connersville, Indiana, and Phoebe, the wife of George Utter of Connersville, are the surviving children of first marriage. Jessie, who married Daniel Dowdie of Marion, Indiana, and Frank, who is living on the old home place in Laurel township, are the only two of the last wife's children who are living.

Jasper Lockwood was reared on the old Lockwood homestead in Laurel township. He went to school to his father and early in life decided that he wanted to study medicine. With this in view he started to read medicine, as was the practice in those days, with Dr. Ford of Laurel and at the same time clerked in Lafayette Day's drug store. However, he soon decided that he preferred the management of a drug store to a professional career and when twenty-four years of age opened a drug store of his own in Laurel and took his brother George in with him as a partner. They continued together until 1895 and then Mr. Lockwood sold his interest in the store to his brother and in 1899 started another drug store in Laurel and continued to operate it until his death in 1913.

Mr. Lockwood was a lifelong Republican and always was deeply interested in the welfare of his party. He became postmaster of Laurel for the first time under President Harrison and served four years. At the beginning of McKinley's administration he again was appointed postmaster of Laurel and continued to hold his position until his death, filling the office, in the two terms, for twenty years.

Mr. Lockwood was married November 12, 1881, to Harriet Warner, who was born in Metamora township, Franklin county, Indiana, a daughter of Martin and Phoebe (Murrey) Warner. Her father is now living at the age of eighty-one. Her mother died in April, 1913, at the age of seventy-seven years, seven months and two days. Phoebe Murrey was born in

Metamora, Franklin county, Indiana, and was a daughter of Andrew and Emily Murrey, early pioneer settlers of Franklin county. Martin Warner was born near Blooming Grove, Indiana, and became a farmer early in life and has always followed this occupation. Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood reared a family of three children: Bert J., born December 20, 1882, is a mail clerk at Portland, Oregon, and married Helen Keller; George Isaac, born July 16, 1885, a farmer of Hillsboro, Oregon, who married Emma Scott, and Ada Clara, born February 18, 1892, married Paul Schultze of Laurel, Indiana. They make their home with Mrs. Lockwood. Ada was educated at the Elmhurst School for Girls in Connersville and is a talented vocalist.

Mr. Lockwood was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His widow is now residing at the old family residence which has been the family home since 1888. She is a woman of refinement and greatly beloved by all who know her, her gentle ways and graces of manner having endeared her to all within her large circle of acquaintances.

FRANK GEIS, SR.

The honor of being the oldest business man in point of service in Brookville belongs to Frank Geis, who has been engaged in active business since 1869. In that year he established a harness shop here and year in and year out has seen him in his shop, and he is still engaged in business and working every day. Probably the fact that he is of German ancestry accounts for his energy, thrift and industry, for without exception the citizens of this county of German ancestry are excellent citizens in every way.

Frank Geis, Sr., the son of John Adam and Margaret (Knecht) Geis, was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, June 1, 1846. His father, now deceased, was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and lived many years in this county, being an honored citizen. His mother also was a native of Bavaria, Germany, her birth having occurred there in 1825, and her death occurred in this county in 1897. John Adam Geis and wife were the parents of eight children, Barbara, deceased, who was the wife of Doctor Schum, of Kansas; Michael, who died at the age of fifteen; John, a brewer now living in Indianapolis, Indiana; Josephine, the wife of Mr. Schoetelkotte, living near Cincinnati; Carl, the foreman of a harness shop in Cincinnati; William, who is a farmer in this county, and Anna, who died at the age of five years.

John Adam Geis was the son of Adam and Margaret Geis. The Geis

family came to America in 1833, and Adam, the grandfather of Frank, died two years after the family located in Franklin county, while Grandmother Geis lived to be ninety-three years of age. When Grandfather Geis died in this county in 1835, he left his widow with seven small children. They lived in a rude log cabin and had only a few acres cleared, but nevertheless they persevered with true German persistence and cleared the farm and put it under cultivation. John A. Geis was reared on the farm and inherited part of it, later buying eighty acres; so that he had a farm of goodly proportions on which to live.

The maternal grandparents of Frank Geis were John and Mary Knecht, both of whom were born in Germany and married in their native land. In 1836 John Knecht and his wife came to America and located in Highland township, Franklin county, where they bought government land. Grandmother Knecht died in 1852, and her husband later married a widow by the name of Herbert. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-two years. In the latter years of his life he moved to Southgate, Indiana. His death occurred at St. Leon, Indiana. All the members of the family on both sides are Catholics. John Adam Geis and his wife and Frank Geis and wife celebrated their "golden" and "silver" weddings on the same day, June 12, 1895.

Frank Geis, Sr., was reared on his father's farm and received his education in the schools of his neighborhood. When he was fifteen years of age he went to St. Peters and learned the trade of a harness-maker under an uncle, Michael Geis. Later he bought his uncle's shop and operated it until 1867. In that year he went west and worked in several different cities, among them being St. Louis, Missouri. In 1869 he came back to Franklin county and located in Brookville, where he has since resided. He bought out the harness shop of T. C. Beeks, and still makes all of the harness which he sells, employing three men in his shop. He has a well-equipped store and sells all kinds of leather goods. He has seen hundreds of business men come and go, year in and year out, but his shop is open for business week after week and year after year, and forty-six years, February 6, 1915, have elapsed since he first started on his career in Brookville. It is certainly an honor to be the oldest business man in a town as long established as is Brookville, the county seat of Franklin being one of the oldest towns in the state.

Mr. Geis was married June 12, 1870, to Mary Margaretta Bower, who was born in Highland township, the daughter of Francis A. Bower, one of the early settlers of that township. Mr. Bower came from Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Geis are the parents of six children, Frank, the assistant cashier of

the Franklin County National Bank; William M., the local agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company; George A., who works with his father; Albert, a life insurance agent at Indianapolis; Mary U., who is still at home, and Edward J., who is a merchant tailor in Brookville.

Mr. Geis and his family are all loyal members of St. Michael's Catholic church in Brookville. He is a member of St. Peter's Benevolent Society, and has been president of that organization since 1878. He has been secretary of the Brookville Building and Loan Association for more than thirty years. He has been a life-long Democrat and served for ten years as justice of the peace in Brookville, his magisterial decisions being regarded almost invariably as final in such civil cases as he was called on to adjudicate. He is a man who has made many close friends during his long residence in Brookville, the whole community holding him in the highest esteem.

HIRAM PIKE.

There are few citizens now living in Franklin county who remember the late Hiram Pike, who has been deceased nearly half a century. An enumeration of the men who lived in Franklin county during the quarter of a century preceding the Civil war would find Hiram Pike one of the leaders of his community. Although a quiet and unassuming man, with no ambition for public position or leadership, he contributed much to the material, civic and moral advancement of his community. His admirable qualities of head and heart and the straightforward, upright course of his daily life won for him the esteem and confidence of the circles in which he moved. His children and his children's children are still living in this county and this brief summary of his life is but a feeble tribute to his worth as a citizen.

The late Hiram Pike was born in Kentucky in 1814 and died at his home in Laurel, Indiana, October 6, 1866. Owing to the many years which have elapsed since his death much of his paternal history has been lost. However, it is known that his father died when he was a small boy, and that his mother later married William Perkins. About 1824 William Perkins and his family came to Fayette county, Indiana, and settled in Columbia township on the banks of White river. Emery Pike is now living on the farm which Mr. Perkins entered from the government that year, and on this same farm the mother of Hiram Pike lived to be ninety years of age. The full-blood brother of Hiram Pike was Levi, deceased, who was a farmer. The half-brothers and sister of Hiram Pike were, William Perkins, deceased,

who was a farmer of Fayette county, Indiana; Harvey and Milton Perkins, both deceased, who went west, and Harriet, the wife of John Limpus.

Hiram Pike attended the district schools near his home, receiving part of his education in Kentucky and completing it in Fayette county, Indiana. He lived at home until he reached his maturity and then went to Laurel, Indiana, where he learned the tanner's trade under a Mr. Shultz. Later he worked in James Henry's tannery, and a few years later bought the tannery of Mr. Henry and operated it himself for twenty-five years. It was located where the present Big Four railroad depot is now standing. Mr. Pike was an active worker in the Methodist church and was on the official board of the church for many years. He was very liberal in his support of the church and was one of the pillars of the local denomination. In politics he was a staunch Whig.

Hiram Pike was married in 1838 to Alsie Jane Bryson, who was born at Laurel, Indiana, a daughter of James and Mary (Kinkaid) Bryson, both of whom were born in Kentucky. The Brysons came to Franklin county, Indiana, about 1805 or 1806, although Franklin county was not organized until several years afterwards. James Bryson took part in the War of 1812. Hiram Pike and wife were the parents of four children, Thomas Gibson, Amanda, Elizabeth Frances and Florence.

Thomas Gibson Pike died in 1912 at the age of seventy-two. He grew to manhood in Laurel, and he and his brother-in-law, Joseph Gosnell, later became partners in a drygoods store in that place, remaining together for fifteen years. Later in life he was justice of the peace. He married Emma Gifford.

Amanda C. Pike was born in Laurel township and after receiving her elementary education in the local schools attended the Wesleyan College at Cincinnati and also the Brookville College. She received a fine musical education and was considered one of the best pianists of her day. She was married in 1861 to Joseph Gosnell, who was born in Kentucky, near Paris, and who, when a youth, located with his parents in Rush county, Indiana. In 1869 he engaged in the dry goods business with his brother-in-law, T. G. Pike, and continued with him in business until 1886, at which time he sold his interest in the store and bought a large farm in Rush county. Later he moved to Rushville, Indiana, where he died in 1903. His widow is now living in Laurel with her sister, Mrs. Geyer. Mrs. Gosnell had one daughter, Florence, who died at the age of fourteen.

Elizabeth Frances Pike was born and reared in Laurel. She was married March 1, 1866, to John F. Geyer. Mr. Geyer was born in Virginia, and came to Laurel when a small boy with his parents, William S. and

Matilda Geyer. William S. Geyer had a dry goods store and his son, John F., grew up in the store and later became his father's partner. When his father died John F. Geyer continued the business until he was burned out. He then bought the *Laurel Review* and managed this paper for several years. On account of failing health he disposed of his interests in the newspaper business and retired from active life, and lived at his home in Laurel until his death April 6, 1903. Mr. Geyer was a Democrat in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a member of the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He helped to lay the cornerstone of the Methodist church at Laurel and was very active in all the work of the church at that place. Mr. and Mrs. Geyer were the parents of one son, Edwin F., who is now in the Government printing office at Washington, D. C., having been employed there for the past twenty years. Edwin F. Geyer married Pearl Winship.

Florence Pike, the fourth and the youngest living child of Hiram Pike, is the wife of Thomas Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Brown live in Indianapolis, and are the parents of two children, William and Edna C., the latter of whom is the wife of Doctor Harris. Mr. Brown owns a fine farm in Laurel township, Franklin county.

After the death of Hiram Pike in 1866 the tannery which he owned and operated for so many years was destroyed by fire. Later his widow bought the Wesley Morrell home and conducted a hotel there for a few years. The two daughters of Mr. Pike, Mrs. Geyer and Mrs. Gosnell, make their home in this house, where they are living happily and comfortably, enjoying the esteem of all who know them.

THEODORE PORTTEUS.

Although not a resident of Franklin county, ex-sheriff Theodore Portteus, of Marion county, Indiana, is closely identified with the history of this county, for it is here that his parents were born and here that his mother's people were prominent for so many years. Mr. Portteus was prominent far beyond the recognition that comes to most men. He enjoys the distinction of having been elected sheriff of Marion county, Indiana, in 1912, after he had served a term as deputy sheriff, by the largest majority ever given to a Democratic candidate for office in Marion county.

Theodore Portteus was born July 24, 1859, two miles east of Mt. Carmel at a place called Sharpstown, the son of Anson and Malissa (Gold)

Portteus. Anson Portteus was the son of David and Jane (Abecrombe) Portteus. David Portteus was the son of David Portteus, Sr., who came from County Fermanagh, in north Ireland, and was born in 1798. He immigrated to America with Thomas Portteus when he was eight years old and settled first in New York state. One year later he moved to Franklin county and took up a farm in Springfield township, near Mt. Carmel, near which place Theodore Portteus was born.

Anson Portteus was born in February, 1838, on the old homestead farm near Mt. Carmel. He attended the district schools near his home and after finishing his schooling, took up the management of the homestead farm. In 1861 he became a farmer in Boone county, Indiana, and remained there two years. He then sold this farm and moved to a farm two miles west of Acton, Indiana, where he lived until 1870 when he moved into Acton and was engaged in the mercantile business for two years. He then returned to the farm and stayed one year, at the end of which time he sold out and returned to Acton, where he again engaged in the mercantile business. In 1875 he sold this business and moved to Fowler, Indiana, where he engaged in the clothing business. Two years later his store was destroyed by fire and he returned to the farm near Acton, where he remained until 1886 when he moved to a farm in Grant county, Indiana. He remained on this farm until 1888 and then moved to Marion, Indiana, where he lived a retired life.

Anson Portteus was married in 1858 in Franklin county to Melissa Gold, who was born in 1843 in Franklin county. She was reared in this county and attended the district schools. Melissa (Gold) Portteus, the mother of Theodore, was the daughter of James and Katherine (Biddinger) Gold. James Gold was the son of James, Sr., and Martha (Webster) Gold. James Gold, Sr., was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Franklin county in his youth with his parents. Martha (Webster) Gold, the wife of James Gold, Sr., was a sister of Noah Webster, the author of Webster's dictionary. James Gold, Sr., and Martha Webster eloped and were secretly married. They were the parents of two children, William and James. James Gold, Jr., was born in Franklin county, Indiana, and attended the district schools. He was a farmer and lived on the old homestead. He married Katherine Biddinger when she was sixteen years old. Later he left the old home farm and moved to Metamora, where he lived for twelve years, at the end of which time he moved to Chesterfield, where his death occurred. He was the father of ten children.

Theodore Portteus attended the schools in Fowler, Indiana, and after finishing school was married to Idah G. Woodington, the daughter of Samuel and Susanna (Cline) Woodington. Samuel Woodington, who was born

about 1828, was the first white child born in Lafayette, Indiana. His parents lived in a tent and he was rocked in an old-fashioned wooden cradle. He was a cabinet-maker, receiving his training by serving an apprenticeship of seven years, and followed this trade the greater part of his life. In 1883 he went to Florida and there gradually worked into the business of making coffins, since he was a cabinet-maker. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in politics was a Republican. He was the father of four children.

Theodore Portteus was a farmer near Fowler, Indiana, until 1888, when he moved to Indianapolis and became a traveling salesman, which occupation he followed until 1904. In 1905 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Indianapolis city council and served until 1909. In that year he was appointed chief deputy sheriff of Marion county and in the fall of 1912 was elected sheriff, serving two years. The track elevation on east Washington street in the city of Indianapolis, was the result of Mr. Portteus's earnest endeavors during his service as a member of the city council. In this and other public-spirited movements he received the support of the city and proved himself to be worthy of the confidence of the people.

Theodore Portteus is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Loyal Order of Moose. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, a member of the Knights Templar and a Shriner. Mr. and Mrs. Portteus have four children, Mrs. Bertha Kuechler, who has three children and lives in Indianapolis; Anson S. Portteus, who is a lieutenant in the Indianapolis fire department, is married and has two children; Mrs. Mollie Little Cash, who has three children and lives in Chicago; Mrs. Edna I. Wallers, who also lives in Indianapolis.

Mr. Portteus now owns a prosperous mercantile business in Indianapolis and is a large owner of real estate. While he was sheriff of Marion county he did much for the welfare of the prisoners. Among some of the important improvements he brought about in this direction was the starting of the first county-jail library. This library now comprises three hundred well-selected books. Mr. Portteus also started Sunday religious services for the good of the prisoners. He was kind to the prisoners under his charge and assisted many in getting a new start in life.

Franklin county has every reason to be proud of the distinguished services that have been performed by Theodore Portteus. He is a worthy son of this county and still has many close ties which bind him to the people of his native county, in the affections and regard of many of whom he holds to this day a very close place.

EVAN JACKSON DEARMOND.

The following is a brief sketch of one who, by close attention to business, has achieved a pleasing degree of success in the world's affairs and who occupies an honorable position among the enterprising men of the county with which his interests are identified.

Evan Jackson DeArmond is a native of the Buckeye state, born in Butler county, Ohio, on September 21, 1855, a son of Alexander Harden and Isabella (Jenkins) DeArmond, both natives of the county above mentioned. Alexander DeArmond was a son of King and Hannah (Harden) DeArmond, while subject's mother was the child of Evan and Isabella (Handley) Jenkins. For many years they lived at Okeana, Ohio, and both died there. They were farmers, as were also subject's paternal grandparents. Alexander Harden DeArmond, father of our immediate subject received his schooling in the early district schools of his native county (Butler) and lived there until about 1875, when he moved to Franklin county, Indiana. He secured a location in Whitewater township and there passed the remainder of his days. He was a man of industrious habits and one who was highly respected by a large circle of friends. While living in Butler county, Ohio, he served as assessor of Morgan township for a number of years. He was the father of four children, namely: William Harrison and Hannah Jane, both deceased; Samuel King and Evan Jackson, our immediate subject.

Evan DeArmond received his education in the district schools of his home county in Ohio and from early youth was trained to the work of a farm home. After attaining maturity, he farmed for several years and then started a huckster route to Cincinnati. In this work he continued for eighteen years, meeting with marked success. However, he wearied of the routine of his business and settled down at Mount Carmichael, where he purchased a stock of goods and for seven years followed the life of a merchant.

Mr. DeArmond has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah F. Stansbury, with whom he united in marriage in 1881. To their union were born two children: Maude Evert and Minnie Jolliff, the mother's death occurring April 30, 1905. Mr. DeArmond remarried on March 29, 1913, choosing as his wife Mrs. Elizabeth Ruth (Roudebush) Klemm, daughter of Henry and Sarah J. (Simonson) Roudebush, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter born in Ohio. Henry Roudebush was a son of John and Mary (Hersh) Roudebush, who came from Pennsylvania with their family and located in Dearborn county, this state, where they

farmed for a number of years and where both died. Sarah J. Simonson, mother of subject's second wife, was a daughter of Aaron and Margaret (Passmore) Simonson, who lived their entire lives in the vicinity of Harrison, on the border between Indiana and Ohio. Henry Roudebush, who throughout his life was a farmer and dairyman, was the father of eleven children. Sarah J. Simonson, his first wife, was born in 1843 and died in 1865, leaving two small children at the time of her death. These were Emeline Roser and Elizabeth Ruth, wife of Mr. DeArmond. Mr. Roudebush's second wife was Priscilla Owens, who was the mother of nine children, namely: Anna (deceased), John, Jacob, Mina (Mrs. Cleaver), Louise (Mrs. Riner), William, Vergiline (Mrs. Pierson), Irene (Mrs. Hutcheson) and Emmert. Mr. Roudebush died in 1908 at the age of seventy-four years. Mrs. DeArmond was the mother of two children by her first marriage: Emma Elizabeth, deceased, and Clyde Henry. Her first husband, John J. Klemm, died October 15, 1896.

Mr. DeArmond has made his influence for good felt in his home community, being a man of sterling worth. While giving his main efforts to promoting his own interests, he has always been ready to shoulder his responsibility as a citizen and perform his part toward advancing the general welfare of the community. Genial and unassuming in his relations with his fellowmen, he has won and retains the confidence and good will of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

PARRY CLINTON SHERA.

One of the largest land owners and most successful farmers and stock raisers of Franklin county, Indiana, is Parry Clinton Shera, whose whole career has been spent within the limits of this county. He has a beautiful country home and one of the best improved farms in this section of Indiana.

Parry Clinton Shera, the son of James and Jane (Johnston) Shera, was born in Laurel township, Franklin county, Indiana, September 28, 1858. His father was born in Springfield township, Franklin county, Indiana, December 28, 1832, and died in Franklin county, Indiana, October 2, 1912. His mother was born in Franklin county in 1838 and died July 6, 1912.

James Shera, the father of Parry C., was reared in Franklin county, Indiana. He married January 20, 1856, while living at College Corner, Ohio, and later settled in Fayette county, Indiana, later moving to Franklin county, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres, to which he gradually

added until at his death he owned three hundred and twenty acres of well-improved land. He was a Republican in politics and took an active part in the civic life of his community while living in this county. After establishing his farm in Franklin county he moved to Connersville, Indiana, and from 1881 until his death was engaged in the dry goods business in that city. James Shera and wife were the parents of four children, three of whom are deceased: Allie, who died October, 1914; Emma, who died at the age of eighteen; and Lydia, who died at the age of four. Parry C. is the only one of these children living.

The paternal grandparents of Parry C. Shera were Caleb and Sallie (Shaffer) Shera, the former of whom was born in Ireland and came to Pennsylvania with his parents when he was twelve years of age. Later has parents located in Butler county, Ohio, where he met and married his wife, who had been born in eastern Pennsylvania and moved with her parents to Butler county, Ohio. They passed the remainder of their days in Butler county, Ohio, grandfather Shera dying at the age of eighty and his wife when she was about seventy-two years of age. The maternal grandparents of Parry C. Shera were Lucas and Rachel Johnston, the former of whom was born in New York state and came to Fayette county, Indiana, early in its history and settled in Columbia township. He married after coming to this state and later in life moved to Laurel, where he spent the remainder of his life. The members of the Johnston family were stanch members of the Methodist church.

Parry C. Shera was educated in the public schools of Laurel and since his marriage in 1881 has been engaged in farming. In that year his father moved to Connersville and engaged in business and he has been on the home farm since that time. Being the only child, he has inherited his father's farm and by good management he has increased it until he now owns five hundred acres. He has a beautiful country home, colonial in style, and everything about the farm indicates that he is a man of thrift and taste. He is an extensive feeder of live stock for the market and annually markets and sells several carloads of cattle.

Mr. Shera has been twice married. He was first married September 28, 1881, to Glendora Norris, who died in 1887, leaving one son, Evan, born in 1883, who is now a farmer of Laurel township, and who married Pauline Ensminger.

Mr. Shera was married, secondly, November 20, 1889, to Sallie Bennett, who was born in Laurel, Indiana, the daughter of James and Elizabeth Bennett, both of whom are still living in Laurel. To this second union have been born two children, Frances, born in January, 1895, and now a

student in the Muncie high school, and Alice, born in 1903, who is attending school at home.

Mr. Shera is a loyal member of the Methodist Episcopal church, his wife being also a member of the same denomination. He is a trustee of the church and has taken an active interest in all of the different departments of church and Sunday school work. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a Republican, in the local campaigns of which party he takes as much interest as the manifold duties connected with the management of his large farm will permit, his excellent business judgment giving to his counsels a degree of weight which is recognized by the local managers of the party. In all movements directed toward the betterment of local conditions Mr. Shera takes a close interest and is very properly regarded as among the leading residents of his part of the county.

EDWIN DUBOIS.

The cultivation of the soil is conceded by all thoughtful persons to be the noblest occupation of mankind. To no other occupation is given greater opportunities of serving humanity. It is the basis of all other industries, for upon the farmer depends the welfare of the nation. Among the many prominent farmers of Franklin county is Edwin Dubois of Bath township, who has lived in this county practically his entire life.

Edwin Dubois was born in Union county, Indiana, July 25, 1858, the son of William Newton, and Emeline (Sumpter) Dubois, both of whom were natives of this county. Edwin Dubois was the first of the four children of William and Emeline Dubois, the others being Ellen, Elizabeth and Morton. Elizabeth, the third child, died in infancy.

William Newton Dubois, father of Edwin Dubois, was always rated as a substantial citizen of this county, where he still lives at a ripe old age, respected by all who know him. He was born in Union county, Indiana, June 19, 1834, the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Wright) Dubois, the former of whom was born in New Jersey, September 23, 1798, the latter being a native of Indiana. William N. Dubois received his early education in the common schools of Union county and spent his early youth on his father's farm, where he learned the basic principles of farming, a vocation which he followed during the greater part of his life. After his marriage he purchased the farm on which he now lives in Bath township, a place of one hundred and twenty acres, upon which he moved in 1864. He immediately



MR. AND MRS. EDWIN DUBOIS.

proceeded to improve this place, erecting a new house and remodelling the barns. His farm, known as "Sunshine Farm," is widely admired as a model of thoroughness of equipment and modern convenience. William N. Dubois married Emeline Sumpter, a daughter of James and Rachael (Himelick) Sumpter, who were among the earliest settlers in Union county. Emeline (Sumpter) Dubois, mother of Edwin Dubois, was born on the old Himelick farm, now a part of Bath township, and died July 31, 1892, survived by her husband and four children, and mourned by a wide and admiring circle of acquaintances. Mr. and Mrs. William Dubois were of the wholesome type of good citizens who gave to the community in which they lived an atmosphere of solidity which will leave its impress for generations.

Edwin Dubois received his early education in Union county. His early training gave him the vigorous discipline of the average boy who is raised on the farm. He has lived practically the entire time since moving here on the farm purchased by his father.

In 1880 he was married to Emily Alice Miller, a daughter of Noah and Melinda (Jones) Miller. Mrs. Dubois was born February 5, 1859, and was reared where the present farm of Frank Shafer is, in Bath township. Her mother was born December 12, 1823, on the Abram Jones farm, now occupied by Earl Myers in Bath township. She was a sister of Abram B. Jones, a prominent farmer of this county. Noah Miller, the father of Mrs. Edwin Dubois, died about fifty years ago. He was conspicuous in his advocacy of all measures for the public good and took a prominent part in the political affairs of his day. He was elected to and served a term in the Indiana State Legislature and also served as township trustee. He was an ardent Democrat and stood high in the councils of that party. His children were Clarissa (deceased), John (deceased), Alford, Sarah Elizabeth, Edward, Emily Alice, wife of Edwin Dubois; Addie and Viola, the latter of whom is now dead.

To Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Dubois have been born five children, Harry Earnest, born June 29, 1881, who died January 27, 1913; Omer Roswell, August 17, 1885; Ada Maude, December 1, 1886; Vern Raymond, December 27, 1889, died October 13, 1890, and Newton Lester, January 22, 1895, who died October 2, 1897.

Edwin Dubois is a public-spirited citizen. He is a man of affairs in his community, popular wherever known and greatly admired for his many excellent qualities. Mrs. Edwin Dubois has a wide circle of friends and takes an active part in the social affairs of this community. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. and Mrs. Dubois and family occupy a prominent place among the most substantial families of this county.

ALLISON LOPER.

One of the most interesting citizens of this county is Allison Loper. His life presents many interesting incidents and from the time he was fifteen years old, when he learned the blacksmith trade, to the present time his career has been one of the greatest activity and usefulness, and one that might set a fine example for the youth of this community.

Allison Loper was born near the village of Fairfield in the year of 1841, and is a son of Oliver and Hester (Baxter) Loper, his father having been born in New Jersey and his mother in Ohio. His paternal grandfather, who was Oliver Loper, early moved to this community and located at Fairfield, where he lived in the house now occupied by Mr. Loper, and is the same house in which his parents were married. His grandfather was a teamster by occupation and with his son, Oliver, went many times to Cincinnati, which was a common trip in those early days by wagon. These trips were always fraught with the greatest of adventure, and many times they were followed by wild animals. Mr. Loper's father, Oliver Loper, Jr., followed the occupation of teamster for a great many years. He died in this county when Allison Loper was but five years old. Mr. Loper's maternal grandparents were Lewis and Catherine Baxter, who came from Ohio, but later located at Richmond, Indiana. Mr. Baxter early learned the trade of bricklayer, which occupation he followed for some time. He was survived by two sons who later came to this community.

Allison Loper was educated in the public schools of this county, attending the little brick school where the present Fairfield school is now located. On the death of Mr. Loper's father his mother was confronted with the serious problem of making a living not only for herself, but for her family which was quite large. However, being an industrious woman and above all, a very good mother, she committed herself to the task of keeping her little family together. Allison Loper started to work and began learning the blacksmith trade under Samuel Rose and A. B. Smith, of Fairfield. After completing his time as an apprentice at his trade, he became a journeyman, following this for several months, when he engaged with John Herron in the trade of ironing carriages at the factory in Fairfield. He later formed a partnership with his former employer, Samuel Rose, and ironed and repaired buggies and carriages for a period of ten years. At the end of that time he embarked in the blacksmithing business alone and established a shop where he remained for twenty-eight years, making a total of fifty-three years' employment at his trade.

In 1867, Mr. Loper was married to Martha J. Curry, a native of Fayette county, Indiana. Her father was Thomas F. Curry, who was born in Virginia, the son of Thomas and Elsie (Gordon) Curry, both of whom were also natives of Virginia and were of Irish descent. Thomas F. Curry came with his parents and located on Duck Creek, where they were pioneer farmers and were noted for their industry. They later moved to Fayette county, Indiana, where they died. Thomas Curry, the father of Mr. Curry, went to Fayette county, Indiana, when quite young, where he became a prominent farmer. He also served as superintendent of the county poor farm for three years, this infirmary serving for Fayette, Union and Franklin counties. He married Catherine Whitaker, also a native of Virginia, the daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Miller) Whitaker, of the same state. Isaac Whitaker was of German descent. He served in the War of 1812, and later came west and located in Franklin county, Indiana. The Whitakers were considered among the most aristocratic families of Virginia. Isaac Whitaker followed the trade of saddler. A sister of Mrs. Allison Loper has in her possession a set of spoons made from the silver of his saddle; solid silver ornaments being common in the early days before the manufacture of substitutes began.

Mr. and Mrs. Loper are the parents of the following children: Grace G., who married F. C. Goodwin, a dentist of Portsmouth, Ohio; Harry, who died when only six months old; Anna M., who married Charles L. Spencer, a shoe merchant of Portsmouth, Ohio; Herbert Baxter, a dentist located in the Colonial Building, Richmond, Indiana, who married Rhea I. Hutchinson, and Lucile, now Mrs. Steven J. Burk, of Harrison, Ohio, whose husband is the president of the First National Bank, of that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Loper were members of the Universalist church, of Fayette county, Indiana, and Mr. Loper was trustee for some time of his church here before it was destroyed by fire. Mr. Loper is a Democrat in politics and has been active in the affairs of his party for many years. He served as township trustee for a period of eight years, serving the citizens of Fairfield township with satisfaction to all concerned. At this time there is not a family living in Fairfield who were living at that place when Mr. and Mrs. Loper were married. Mr. Loper is the last of his father's family living, and takes a keen interest in all the affairs of the day and has always been devoted to the best interests of this county and its people.

Mrs. Loper's family, the Curry family, have lately received documents that make them eligible to the order of Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, and some of her sister's children have already become members.

SYLVESTER M. SEAL.

Among the enterprising and progressive citizens of Franklin county, Indiana, none stand higher in the esteem of their fellow citizens than Sylvester M. Seal. He has long been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in this county and the years of his residence here have but served to strengthen the feeling of admiration on the part of his fellow men owing to the honorable life he has led and the worthy example he has set the younger generation.

Sylvester M. Seal was born in Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, July 5, 1853, and was the son of Henry Harrison and Lydia (Meyers) Seal. His father was born in Pennsylvania and his mother in Shannon, Ohio. He was one of twelve children born to his parents, Harriet, who married Joseph Shafer; Eliza, who married first Isaac M. Smalley by whom she had one son, Burton H. Smalley, and second, William Murphy; Ira, who married Mary Davis; Sylvester, whose history is given here; Martha Eldora, who became the wife of Willis Stout; Jane, who married Wesley Holden; Frank E., a physician of Brookville, Indiana, and who married Dora Quick; James, who married Flora Schultz; she now deceased, then married Dora Long; William, John, George and one who died in infancy. John was sheriff of Franklin county from 1862 to 1866. He died in 1896.

The paternal grandparents of Sylvester M. Seal were William and Eliza Seal, both of whom came to Indiana from Pennsylvania. His paternal great-grandfather was Joseph Seal, who came from Pennsylvania and located in Ohio in 1801. Seven years later he moved to Cincinnati. He was one of the patriots who fought for American independence in the War of the Revolution. During the war he received two severe wounds, one in the face and another in the hip, these wounds causing him much trouble. He finally settled on Big Cedar creek near Mt. Carmel, where his death occurred at the age of ninety-six years. William Seal, the paternal grandfather of Sylvester M., was born in 1742 and died in 1837 at the age of ninety-five. He owned and operated a distillery on the bank of Big Cedar creek and accumulated considerable property. The family were of Quaker origin. He and his wife were the parents of six children, Hannah, Harriet, Eliza, Henry Harrison, John and William. The maternal grandparents of Sylvester M. Seal were John and Harriet (Bricount) Meyers, natives of Ohio. At an early day they located on a farm in Springfield township, Franklin county, Indiana, where he died in 1840. His widow later moved to White county, where she lived the remainder of her life, her death occurring in 1874.

When Henry Harrison Seal was a boy a band of Indians visited his father's cabin, begging for whiskey. The request was refused and the Indians became angry and carried away the lad, Henry. A party of neighbors immediately organized and started on the trail of the redskins, determined to recapture the child. The Indians were overtaken near Indianapolis and the stolen child was found, being carried on the back of a squaw. The child's captors were not inclined to surrender the boy and were not persuaded to do so until they were presented with various trinkets. When nineteen years of age, Henry H. Seal conducted a distillery which he managed until his marriage on April 15, 1837. Mr. Seal was married to Lydia Meyers, the daughter of John and Harriet Meyers. Lydia Meyers was born in 1819 and she and her husband lived happily together for sixty-one years, when she died May 27, 1896. When she came with her husband to his new farm in 1837, only ten acres of the land were cleared and they made their home in a rude log cabin. Their market for many years was Cincinnati, where they hauled their produce by wagon. After living for two years on the farm he erected a barn and later put up a brick house which took the place of the old log house. The original small farm was gradually enlarged until it contained three hundred acres. Henry H. Seal cast his first vote for General Jackson and continued through life to vote the Democratic ticket. He was the justice of the peace from 1862 to 1870. Henry H. Seal was born in Miami, Ohio, February 16, 1813, the son of William and Eliza (Owens) Seal. He continued to work the distillery of his father and sent the whiskey to New Orleans on a raft down the Mississippi river. He was a member of the Universalist church.

Sylvester M. Seal received his early education in the local schools and all of his life has lived in the same township, living for the last eight years on the old homestead, where he has one hundred and ninety-three acres. He is a practical farmer, devoting his land to stock raising and to general farming.

He was married December 24, 1874 to Sarah V. Millspaugh, of Springfield township. She is the daughter of Molbury S. and Susan (Hinds) Millspaugh. Mr. Seal and his wife are the parents of five children: Clifford H., Oppie Logan, Charles G., Raymond M. and Retta F.

Mr. Seal has always been active in politics, being affiliated with the Democratic party. He has been prominent officially, having been held the following offices: County supervisor for four years, constable for four years and school director for twelve years. He and his family are active and consistent members of the Christian church. His excellent farm and well kept stock are material evidence of his thrift and keen business ability.

CHARLES TRUMAN JONES.

The history of our state is contained in comparatively recent years, as history goes. It is the story of the steady and healthy growth of a community started in a wilderness not much more than a century ago and it has reached its wonderful present state of development without other aids than those of continued industry and wise management. Each county in the state has borne its burden of the earlier days and each has played a part which has entered into the history of the state. The history of any county, state or country is, after all, only a record of the doings of its people and the pioneers of our own state occupy places of no little importance. While there was not much that was out of the ordinary, or much that was spectacular in a great way among our earlier citizens, there was something still better than that in the quiet, plain and honest lives that were lived, each one bravely meeting his own battles and every life, no matter how humble, adding its part to the wholesome upbuilding of a community. Charles Truman Jones, the immediate subject of this sketch, is one of the leading farmers and stock-men of his community and can well point with pride to the record left by his forbears.

Our subject is a son of Philip Tenley and Lydia (Goff) Jones and was born on the farm where he now resides in Bath township, Franklin county, Indiana, on the 28th day of January, 1867. He received his education at the Mixersville school near his home and from his earliest boyhood was instructed by a wise father in the management of farm work and was, therefore, well fitted to assume a man's place in this vocation long before he had reached his majority. Mr. Jones was married on January 26, 1887 to Flora R. Alexander, daughter of Bush R. and Mary (Waterson) Alexander. Their union has been blessed with two children, the elder of whom is Orin T., located on a farm in Bath township. Orin T. married Ida Ludwig. Ida, the younger child, is the wife of Albert Dubois of Union county, this state, and she is the mother of one child, Janet Louise. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are considered among the leading citizens of their community and are interested in the welfare of those about them. She is a member of the Presbyterian church and a woman of broad sympathies and kindly heart. Politically, Mr. Jones gives his support to the Democrat party and takes an active interest in local affairs. He has served on the advisory board of Bath township and also the county council.

Philip Tenley Jones, father of our immediate subject, was a finely educated man for this community in his day, and later in life was one of the

leading men of these parts. He was born on February 5, 1820 and lived until March 17, 1907. He was a son of Abraham Jones and a brother of Abraham B. Jones, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Philip Tenley Jones was born at Cincinnati, or Bath township, the exact location not being definitely known, and in his youth attended the early subscription schools of that locality. Later he went to Liberty, this state, where he took the high school work and studied civil engineering to some extent. After finishing his studies there, he engaged in teaching school for twenty years, and also did some surveying. He remained under the paternal roof until 1843, the time of his first marriage, when he and his bride set up their home in a little cabin on the father's farm. He at that time decided to live the life of a farmer and assumed charge of a forty-acre tract of land located in Union county, and which was given him by his father at the time of his marriage. The elder Jones gave each of his children a tract of land and thus started them out in life for themselves. Philip managed his forty-acre farm for seven years, in which time he had greatly improved it and then sold it to advantage and purchased land in Bath township and in 1862 he purchased a tract of one hundred and sixty acres in the same township and there passed the remainder of his life. He employed the most up-to-date methods of which his time boasted in the operation of his farm and met with excellent success. Good buildings were erected and in every respect it was a model farm home. It is now occupied by his son Charles, the subject of this review.

Philip T. Jones was twice married, his first wife being Caroline Girton who was born in Butler county, Ohio, and whose father was Jacob Girton, a wealthy merchant and farmer of that county. In later life he came to Shelby county, this state, and there passed his remaining days. To Philip T. Jones by his first wife were born three children, two of whom died in infancy, the remaining one being Benjamin who in earlier life was a farmer and later in the implement business in Frankton, Madison county, this state, where he still lives. The first Mrs. Philip T. Jones died on March 11, 1861, and just one year from that day Mr. Jones united in marriage with Mrs. Lydia (Goff) Bourne. By her former marriage she had had two daughters, Lorinda and Lucy, and these little girls Mr. Jones reared as his own. All have passed into the Great Beyond. To Mr. Jones by his second wife were born five children, as follows: Orin H., who died while young; Morton P., a farmer living in Union county; the third child in order of birth was Charles T., our subject; the fourth child was Benton, who died when an infant and the youngest of the family is Arthur H., who resides at Anderson, Indiana, where he is engaged in the practice of law. The mother of

this family died on March 28, 1899. She was a woman of tender sympathies, ever ready to lend a helping hand to all in need and her death was regretted by a large circle of warm friends. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jones were earnest members of the Baptist church and ordered their lives in accordance with its teachings.

Some interesting stories have been handed down in the family concerning the early history in this country of our subject's mother's people. She was a Goff and her paternal grandfather was William Goff, a native of Ireland, who came to America during the colonial days preceding the Revolution and during that war he was employed by the government as a ship carpenter. Shortly after coming to this country he married Prudence Passenter, a courageous colonial maid and during the time he was in the service of his adopted country, she operated a grist mill, thus rendering a man's service to the colonists. After the close of the Revolution he decided to come further westward into the country and, accordingly, in 1804, he came to Hamilton county, Ohio, where he purchased land and was a farmer the rest of his days. After coming to Ohio and at a very early day in the history of this section, he entered land in Bath township this county and upon that tract his son John afterward located, John being the maternal grandfather of Charles Truman Jones, our subject. The other children in that family were William, Lydia (Mrs. Crippin), Hannah, wife of J. Applegate; Sarah (Mrs. Bateman), and another daughter, who married a Garrison.

John Goff, as mentioned above, was the maternal grandfather of our subject and was born in New Jersey previous to the time his parents located in Hamilton county, Ohio. He was ten years old when the move was made and grew to manhood in that state. When a young man he came to this state and settled for a time in Rush county, where he erected a small distillery and sold whiskey to the Indians who were still in that section. He married in this state and located on the land which his father had entered from the government in Bath township. It was still in a virgin state and he erected a small cabin in a little clearing and commenced the gigantic task of redeeming the land for farming purposes from the grasp of the forest. He raised flax and from his own sheep gathered the wool which his industrious wife spun into linen and wool threads and then wove into material for clothing for her family. We of to-day can little appreciate the labors of the early and persevering pioneers of this section who had to depend on the work of their own hands for everything that was needed in the home. Mr. Goff's wife before her marriage was Lucy Johnson, a native of Kentucky.

Her parents were Edward and Margaret (Dunn) Johnson, the latter having come to Kentucky from Pennsylvania. They were married in Kentucky and came to Indiana territory about the year 1805, locating first in Dearborn county, but about two years later they came to Franklin county and settled on land on which the present town of Laurel is located. Mr. Johnson entered land from the government, some of which is still in the possession of his heirs. The Johnson family consisted of John, Edward, Demire, Lemuel, William, Phoebe and Lucy, who married John Goff. To John and Lucy (Johnson) Goff twelve children were born: Prudence, Phoebe, John J., William, Edward, Wesley, Lucy A., Margaret, Sarah, Lydia who first married H. Bourne and whose second husband was Philip Tenley Jones; James B., and Adeline.

John Goff was an ardent Democrat and at a time too when that party was not in such high favor. At one time he cast the only vote for that party in Bath township and in 1824, when General Jackson was that party's presidential candidate, he cast one of the three votes for him in this township. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and did much to advance the interests of that religious society in the early days of this section.

WILLIAM KUEHN.

To attain a worthy citizenship by a life that is always honored and respected, even from childhood, deserves more than mere mention. One may take his place in public life through some vigorous stroke of public policy, and even remain in the hearts of friends and neighbors, but such examples are rare, but to the man who in a quiet, humble way, day after day, keeps quietly and steadfastly on in his appointed task, attaining a moderate degree of success and retaining the respect and confidence of all who know him, much more praise is due. Such men are the bone and sinew of a nation and that nation is blessed which can point to many such sons.

William Kuehn, the immediate subject of this sketch, is a native son of this county, born in Highland township on May 3, 1863, a son of Jacob and Christina (Siebel) Kuehn, both of whom were natives of the German empire. However, their marriage took place in this country, as John, subject's father, was brought to this country by his parents who located in this county. He was between eighteen and twenty years old when he left his native land, and had been well educated along general lines. He devoted his energies to farming after becoming located here and had an excellent farm of one

hundred and fifty-five acres which he cleared and greatly improved and there his family was reared. Subject's mother came to this country about the same time the father did, being brought here by her parents who located at Hamburg, this state. The father was a cooper by trade and followed this the remainder of his life.

Our subject was one of a family of ten children, namely: Elizabeth, Margaret, Henry, Daniel, Louise Elizabeth, William (our subject), Thomas, Mary, John Jacob and Philip Frederick. The parents of this family were devoted Lutherans and reared their children most carefully in the teachings and tenets of that church.

William Kuehn was educated in the schools of Highland township, this county, and during his spare time assisted the father in the work of the home farm. After attaining his majority he started out in life for himself and located on a farm about eight miles west of Connersville. There he remained for some time and then for the next six years was employed by Peter Worst as a teamster. He decided, however, that he could do this work just as well on his own responsibility, so for sixteen years he gave his attention to teaming exclusively. During all that time he lived in Brookville, but divided his time between that city and Elwood, working at the latter place from March to June and from June to October in his home town. In 1906 he purchased a farm of sixty acres in Brookville township, where he has since made his home and carried on general farming. He has greatly improved the place since coming there and follows up-to-date methods in his work.

Mr. Kuehn has been thrice married. His first wife was Miss Anna Elizabeth Stang, of Brookville township, who bore him two children: George Jacob, born May 22, 1896, and Katie Elizabeth born on January 9, 1899. He was married the second time in 1901 to Elizabeth Lohrey, by whom he had one son, Clarence Daniel, born on April 17, 1905. The present Mrs. Kuehn was Mrs. Minnie (Grimme) Prifogel, with whom subject united in marriage on October 20, 1906.

Frederick S. Grimme, father of Mrs. Kuehn, was a native of Hanover, Germany, and died on December 29, 1901, at his home in this county at the age of seventy-two years. Upon coming to America, he came almost directly to this county, locating in Highland township, where he farmed all the rest of his days. In his native land he had mastered the shoemaker's trade, but did not follow it in this country. He married Hannah Kurse before emigrating to this country, she being the only one of her family to leave her native land. Her death occurred in May of 1907, when she was seventy-two years old. Mr. Grimme owned a fine farm of two hundred

acres in Highland township, this county, and there he raised his family. There were originally six children, of whom five grew to maturity. They are: Henry W., Emma, Amelia, Minnie M. (wife of Mr. Kuehn), Mary Wagner and Vina, a little child who died at the age of two years. The Grimme family were earnest and consistent members of the Lutheran church and have so continued to be. The present Mrs. Kuehn was first married on October 9, 1894 to James Prifogle and to them was born one child, Hazel A., who first saw the light of day on December 7, 1896.

Politically, Mr. Kuehn supports the Democratic party and while residing in Brookville, he was a member of the town board for four years. He is a man of quiet and genial temperament, who has a host of friends throughout the county.

JOSIAH ELWELL.

Among the enterprising and progressive citizens of Franklin county, Indiana, none stands higher in the esteem of their fellow citizens than does the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this sketch. For many years he was actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in his county and having won a competence has now retired from the active duties of life and is able to pass his declining years in pleasant retirement. Owing to the energy and ambition he has displayed throughout his life and the worthy example of honorable living he has set before the younger generation, he is held in high esteem by those who know him best.

Josiah Elwell was born in Bath township, Franklin county, Indiana, on August 1, 1847, a son of William and Phoebe (Murphy) Elwell, both of whom were natives of New Jersey. His mother was born on May 6, 1809 and was brought to this township and county by her parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Hitchner) Murphy in 1818, when she was nine years old. They entered land in Bath township, their original holdings being what is now known as the Isaac Howell farm and containing one hundred and sixty acres. Jacob Murphy, father of Samuel, accompanied his son to this state and assisted him in clearing up the land, getting it in proper shape for cultivation, erecting the home, etc., and passed the remainder of his days with them.

William Elwell, father of subject, was also born in New Jersey, but did not come to this state until he had attained his majority, when he located in Franklin county on the farm on which Josiah Elwell now resides. This contains sixty-eight acres and part of the original homestead is still standing. After coming to this county he married Phoebe (Murphy) Dare,

a young widow, and to this union were born three children: Sarah (Mrs. Fry), Beulah Ann (Mrs. Darr), and Josiah, immediate subject of this sketch. Josiah's mother was first married to George Dare, and they set up housekeeping in an old log schoolhouse. Two children were born to them: Martha J., born January 13, 1832, and Elizabeth, born November 7, 1833.

Josiah Elwell received his education in the local schools of this vicinity and has always lived on the home farm, living at first in the old house originally built on that site. However, he has in recent years built a new house, moved the barn from its original place and remodeled it and put up many other outbuildings, so that the farm and buildings are both in an excellent state.

Mr. Elwell was married on February 2, 1875 to Angeline Dubois, daughter of John K. Dubois of Union township, Union county, Indiana. To their union were born two children, the elder of whom, Ora M., is a merchant located at Bath, this county, and the younger child was a daughter, Elsie Pearl, now deceased.

John K. Dubois, father of Mrs. Elwell, was born in Bath township, this county, on September 15, 1827, being a son of Smith and Rachael (Krom) Dubois, farmers who had come in the earlier days from their native state of New Jersey. John K. was also a farmer throughout his life, and chose as his wife Elizabeth Wilson, who was born and reared in Union county, this state, a daughter of Christopher and Sarah (Sutton) Wilson. Her brother John, together with his son Frank, were veterans of the Civil War.

Subject comes from excellent families who have been prominently identified with the history and affairs of this county from its early days. They have been men of brains and laudable ambitions and each, in his day, has left the impress of his individuality and influence for good upon the community and its various phases of life. Agriculture and its allied interests are always the first business enterprise of a newly opened territory and other businesses follow in proportion to the energy and enterprise devoted to agricultural interests. Therefore, the man who follows farming after the most approved fashion of his day in a new territory, is conferring an untold benefit upon the subsequent life of the community, and both the paternal and maternal ancestors of Mr. Elwell belonged to this virile type of citizen. He has followed in their footsteps and added his quota to the general wellbeing of the community chosen by his predecessors so many years ago. He is a man who can rightly boast a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, which is but a fitting tribute to his well-rounded manhood.

GEORGE H. HITCHNER.

Among the citizens of Bath township, Franklin county, Indiana, who have built up a comfortable home and surrounded themselves with valuable landed estates and personal property, few have attained a higher degree of success than the subject of this sketch. With few opportunities except what his own efforts were capable of providing and with many discouragements to overcome, he has made an exceptional success in life and in his later years has the gratification of knowing that the community in which he resides has been benefited by his presence and counsel.

George H. Hitchner, who is operating a fine farm of two hundred and twelve acres in Bath township, Franklin county, is a native of the state of New Jersey, born in the town of Elmer, Salem county, on January 11, 1844, a son of Matthias and Sarah (Hannan) Hitchner, both of whom passed their entire lives in the same county, where George H. was born. Subject's paternal grandparents were natives of the German empire, who settled in Salem county, New Jersey, immediately upon coming to this country and there passed the balance of their lives as leading farmers of the community. Also on his mother's side subject is descended from German ancestry, although one generation more remotely. His mother was a daughter of George and Sarah Hannan, both of whom were born in Salem county, but were in their turn children of parents who had emigrated to this land from Germany.

Matthias Hitchner, father of our George H., was well educated in the schools of his home locality when a boy and was known as an honorable and industrious man. He was the father of a family of thirteen children, the twelfth child being our subject. The names of the family follow: Mary, Daniel, Susan, Elizabeth, Adam, Elwell, Oliver, Caroline, Matthias, who was a veteran of the Civil War; Samuel, Sarah, George and Jacob.

George H. Hitchner, who was given a good practical education when a boy and was well trained in farm work by his capable father, came as a young man in 1866 to this county. In 1867 he and his brother, Matthias, who is deceased, purchased one hundred and sixteen acres of land in Bath township, where he has made his home for so many years. He later added ninety-six acres and has one of the best farms in this section. All of the improvements have been put on the land by him, and all are first class, and wholly adequate to the needs of the farm. There are two complete sets of buildings, many of them devoted to the care of live stock, in the raising of which he has been highly successful. However, he gives, perhaps, the largest amount of care

and attention to his hogs, which he has found to be a highly remunerative venture. To general farming he also gives due and proper attention, conducting all such work along the most approved and modern scientific lines. He is regarded as one of the best farmers in this section and stands today as evidence of what can be accomplished by one with determination, industry and other manly qualities.

Mr. Hitchner was married on September 12, 1876, to Cynthia Mary Bourne, daughter of Nathan Bourne, Sr. She was born in this township and has never lived elsewhere. To their union have been born four children: Winnetta, Retta Bourne, Carrie Louise and Martha Jane. Winnetta married Gilbert D. Smith, of Bath township, and has one boy, George Hitchner Smith. Carrie L. married Mark E. Maley, of Bath township, and has one child, Richard Orlin.

The Hitchner family are members of the Presbyterian church, and give liberally of their means to the society. His political preference is with the Democratic party and he has taken active interest in local affairs, having served on the advisory board of the township. Mr. Hitchner is of that class of sterling citizens who go quietly about their own affairs; who, by reason of their many admirable qualities win for themselves success in a material way and also secure the high esteem of all who know them. They lend a dignity to any community honored with their residence, and stand at all times in the forefront of the rank of worthy citizens who desire for their home locality the finest and best along all efforts of life.

PERRY OTIS SCHULTZ.

Among the strong and influential citizens of Franklin county, the record of whose lives has become an essential part of the history of this section, the gentleman whose name appears above occupies a prominent place and for years he has exerted a beneficial influence in the locality where he resides. His chief characteristics are keenness of perception, a tireless energy, honesty of purpose and motive and every-day common sense, which have enabled him not only to advance his own interests, but also largely contribute to the moral and material advancement of the community.

Perry Otis Schultz, than whom no farmer in Bath township, Franklin county, enjoys a higher degree of popular confidence and regard, was born on October 29, 1872, on the farm where he now lives, and is the son of Perry and Agnes (Gilchrist) Schultz, both natives of this county, the for-

mer born in Bath township and the latter in Springfield township. Subject's paternal grandfather, John, was married twice. His first wife was born in Virginia, settled in Bath township, and was the mother of five children. After his first wife's death he went to Virginia and married Catherine Cox, returning to Bath township. Six children were born to their union. Having made a clearing, John Schultz was successful in putting his land in a good state of cultivation, and succeeded well in his undertaking and later he burned sufficient brick to erect a dwelling house and barn which still stand. He added to his original holdings until at the time of his death he possessed two hundred acres of good farming land. He married a second time and their deaths occurred on this home place. Our subject's maternal grandparents were William Gilchrist and Charlotte (Turgison) Gilchrist, who settled in this county near Mt. Carmel, Indiana. He was a native of Scotland and she was born in Springfield township. He became one of the leading farmers of this section and was highly respected by all who knew him.

Perry Schultz, father of our immediate subject, was educated in the local schools of this section and later attended Peoria Academy, at Peoria, Indiana. He had given special attention during his studies to subjects relating to agriculture, and after completing his school work, he returned home and decided to follow the vocation of a farmer. He was a prominent man in his day, active in many undertakings which had for their object the advancement of the interest of the citizens of this community. For many years he operated a Granger store at Old Bath; he was active in the Farmers Institute of Franklin county and president of the Oxford Farmers' club. He also took a keen interest in political questions affecting local conditions and at the time of his death was president of the pioneers' meeting of this section; while for many years was a notary public. His last public service shortly before his death, was securing right-of-way for the road which passes his farm. His original farm consisted of eighty acres and this he got into an excellent state of cultivation and on which he placed good and substantial buildings. Then he added another eighty-acre tract and made further additions from time to time until at his death he owned three hundred and sixty acres in his own right and held a half-share in one hundred and forty acres, the balance being owned by his son Perry Otis, the immediate subject of this sketch. He gave careful attention to general farming and the proper rotation of crops and found the raising of hogs a most profitable side line. He was the father of three children, namely: Watson, Perry Otis and Zatheria Blanche, who is the wife of Joseph McMahan of Union county. Watson married Elizabeth Owens of Shandon, Ohio, and

lives on a farm three miles northwest of Oxford, Ohio. Mr. Schultz was a devoted churchman, his membership being with the Harmony Presbyterians and for many years he served his local society as elder and superintendent of the Sunday school. He was a virile type of man and the influence he exerted for good cannot be estimated. He was ambitious for the best in life and was able to inspire others with this same worthy desire.

Perry Otis Schultz received his elementary education in the district school near his childhood home and later attended Miami University located at Oxford, Ohio. After three and one-half years spent in that institution, he returned home and immediately entered upon his chosen vocation of farming. He carries on general farming after most approved modern methods and the four hundred and twenty acres under his care attest his ability in this line. All of the acreage mentioned belongs to him with the exception of one hundred and twenty acres, which are owned by his mother, who makes her home since the death of her husband in College Corner, Ohio.

Mr. Schultz was united in marriage on October 29, 1895, with Miss Wealthy Hutcheson, of Oxford, Ohio, and to their union have been born two children: Eunice Echo and Harold Moore. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz are regarded as among the best citizens of the community and are of that class who exert a helpful influence upon those with whom they come in contact. They are members of the Harmony Presbyterian church, and politically, Mr. Schultz gives his support to the Republican party.

FRANCIS E. MERRILL.

If a census were taken in Franklin county with a view of determining the place of nativity of the majority of the original settlers of the county, the honor no doubt would go to Butler county, Ohio. Among the prominent families of Franklin county who at an early day migrated from Butler county, Ohio, was the Merrill family, of which Francis E. Merrill, of Springfield township, is an honorable representative of the present generation.

Francis E. Merrill was born in Franklin county, Indiana, August 31, 1857, a son of James and Harriet (Stewart) Merrill, and was one of three children born to this union, the others being John Wesley and Margarete. John W. was born July 15, 1843, at St. Charles, Ohio, and married Sally Ann Hockenburry. Margarete was born January 21, 1846, and married William Miles, both now being deceased.

James Merrill, father of Francis Merrill, was born in Butler county,

Ohio, where he received such advantages of schooling as were offered by the district schools of that community. Upon reaching manhood's estate he went to Riley, Ohio, where for some time he operated a tannery. He sold this and moved to Springfield township, this county, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres which he gradually increased until at the time of his death he was the owner of two hundred acres.

James Merrill and his wife both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Mt. Carmel, with which denomination they became affiliated when quite young. He was a very influential man in this community during his life and his opinions on all public matters were highly respected. Mr. Merrill died July, 1887, at the age of sixty-eight, his wife having preceded him to the grave November 28, 1882, at the age of fifty-eight.

Francis E. Merrill was educated in the common schools of this county and has followed the vocation of farming almost his entire life. On March 20, 1882, he was married to Clara Minor, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Little) Minor.

Clara Minor was one of seven children born to her parents, as follows: Almira, Mary, Amos, Clara, Addie, Minnie and Nora. Of these Amos is now living in Colorado, near Denver. Almira lives in Harrison, Ohio, and is married to Enoch Baughman. Mary married George Seal and lives at Harrison, Ohio. Addie married George Portteus. Minnie married William Muir and lives near Brookville. Nora married John Eldon and lives at Mt. Carmel, Indiana. Daniel Minor died in July, 1881, survived by his wife. Mr. Minor was a member of the Knights of Honor. His widow is a member of the Presbyterian church and still resides in this county.

To Francis E. Merrill and wife have been born four children, whom they named as follows: Charles, Laura, Ray and Park. Of these, Charles, born February 1, 1884, was married to May Holliday and lives in Springfield township; Laura S., born February 2, 1886, was married to David Hansel and lives at Bath township; Ray, who was born September 12, 1891, was married June 13, 1914, to Gayle Garner; Park, born February 19, 1894, is still single. Mr. Merrill is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias. His wife worships at the Presbyterian church. The members of the Merrill family always have been active in the affairs of this community and unselfishly and disinterestedly have lent their influence to its development in all proper ways, being ever ready to participate in all movements looking to the promotion of all good causes, whether civic, moral or social, and as a consequence have gained for themselves an enviable position in the regard of their neighbors.

JOHN W. HIMELICK.

Among the earnest men whose enterprise and depth of character have gained a prominent place in the community and the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, is the honored subject of this sketch. For many years a leading farmer and stock raiser of the township in which he resides and a man of decided views and laudable ambitions, his influence has ever been exerted for the advancement of his kind, and in the vocation to which the energies of his active years were devoted, he ranks among the representative agriculturists of the county. He won a commendable degree of material success, which now enables him to pass the declining years of his life in quiet retirement and freedom from active responsibilities.

John W. Himelick was born in Bath township, Franklin county, Indiana, on August 3, 1860, near where his present home is located. He was a son of John and Mary E. (Davis) Himelick, the latter a native of Butler county, Ohio. John was born in this township, the son of Andrew and Katherine (Minnix) Himelick, the latter a native of Ireland. Andrew Himelick was born in Germany and came to this county with his parents when a young man. They located first in Preble county, Ohio, where Andrew met and married the pretty Irish lass, Katherine Minnix. In the twenties of the last century, not long after marriage, they came to this county, then in the grip of the wilderness, and entered a quarter section of land obtained from the government. Here they made their home for the balance of their lives, the farm always being known as the Himelick place and is at the present time owned by a member of the family bearing that name. They suffered the privations and wearisome labors incidental to the lives of the early pioneers, and the little cabin home first erected gave place in later years to a more pretentious dwelling. Andrew Himelick died about the year 1855.

Subject's mother was a daughter of Isaac and Martha (Foster) Davis, who lived their entire lives in this section, just across the state line. They were among the leading farmers of their community, and people of more than ordinary refinement.

John W. Himelick is one of a family of six children, three of whom, Mary, Flora and Grant, have passed from this life. Those remaining are Marian, Laura and John W. The latter received his education in the schools of this section, and his father, who was well versed in the secrets of successful agriculture, gave him early training along that line. After reaching years of manhood, he located in Union county, this state, where he farmed for eighteen years. He owned an eighty-acre tract in that county, which he dis-

posed of in 1900 and returned to the place of his birth. He now owns a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, lying on the outskirts of the village of Bath, and in 1909 he erected a residence and other buildings on that side of his farm adjoining the town, and has since made his home in that enviable location.

His marriage to Rachael Dubois, of Union county, took place on August 16, 1881, and to their union have been born two children: L. Dwight, who located on the home farm and carries on its business, and E. Ralph, who resides at Connersville, Indiana, where he is engaged in the practice of law. Mrs. Himelick is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is considered one of the best esteemed and most popular women in this section. Politically, Mr. Himelick gives his support to the Republican party and while living in Union county was for six years one of its most efficient county commissioners. The Himelick family has for so many years been identified with this immediate section, that a history of one would necessarily include much concerning the other. The present railroad station at Bath is located on land originally owned by the Himelick family and to this same family credit may well be given for much that has influenced in the best way the various phases of community life in this section. Mr. Himelick, because of splendid personal characteristics and genuine worth, enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him and is eminently entitled to representation in a work of the character of the one in hand.

ORAH BRADY.

Among those persons who have by reason of their strong individual qualities, earned their way to a high standing in the estimation of their fellow citizens, having by sheer force of character and persistency won their way from an humble beginning to a place of influence and prominence in the community where they are active in agricultural affairs, the subject of this sketch is entitled to special mention in a volume of this character.

Orah Brady is a native of Bath township, Franklin county, Indiana, having been born here on May 6, 1869, and is a son of Walter and Elizabeth (Thurston) Brady, the latter of this same township and county and the former born in Butler county, Ohio. Walter Brady, subject's father, is a son of Joseph and Sarah Brady, both of whom were natives of Ireland and located in Butler county, Ohio, where for a number of years Joseph farmed

and where his death took place. They were the parents of a large family (some ten or eleven children), most of whom grew to maturity and assumed their places in the world as men and women of influence. Walter, father of our immediate subject, mastered the carpenter trade when a young man and put his skill into many buildings throughout this section. In his day he built a number of school houses in this section and when, in later years, our subject was acting as township trustee, several of these older buildings were razed to make way for more modern structures. While giving considerable time to the carpenter's trade, Walter Brady also conducted a farm, which land he had purchased from his wife's people shortly after their marriage, and which was his home until the close of his life. He was a devout member of the Baptist church, as was also his wife, and both gave generously of time and means to further the work of the local organization. Walter Brady's brother, John, was a minister of the Baptist denomination, while the rest of his brothers and sisters belonged to the Christian church.

Orah Brady received his education in the district schools near his home and was early instructed in the work of a farm. Quite naturally, therefore, he adopted the vocation of farming when he grew to manhood and gave his attention in this direction. In 1899 he purchased the farm where he now lives, which contains one hundred and sixty acres. This farm is situated about one mile north of where his mother was born, her father, Oliver Thurston, having been among the early settlers in this township. They had to reclaim their land from the grasp of the wilderness and at the time of his death, Oliver Thurston had cleared and had under cultivation one hundred and seven acres.

Orah Brady was married on December 25, 1889, to Miss Lulu F. Hitchner, born in Springfield township, this county, an adopted daughter of Samuel and Lucy Hitchner. Their union has been blessed with three children: Samuel Walter, Laura Edna and Howard Orah.

Orah Brady came of a family of eight children and has a twin sister, Orpha. The other children are: Angeline, Andrew Hickson, Laura, Joseph, Elmer and Alva Johnson, the twins being next to the youngest in order of birth. Mr. Brady had the misfortune to have been born with a crippled foot, but through an operation and the wearing of braces, the defect was remedied. He is looked upon as one of the substantial citizens of this community and can well point with pride to the fact that he has made his own way in the world, alone and unaided, and in the face of many obstacles. It is only the man of true strength of character who can win his way against odds and the fact that Mr. Brady is held in such high esteem in his community, attests the

fact that his true worth is appreciated by those who know him best. He and family are members of the Harmony Presbyterian church and in politics is a Democrat, having served two years as township supervisor and is now township trustee of Bath township. He is serving his community as faithfully as did his father before him and is in turn leaving to posterity the impress of an honorable and industrious life.

THOMAS W. VANNESS.

In the history of Franklin county, Indiana, as applying to the agricultural interests, particularly of Bath township, the name of Thomas W. Vanness occupies a conspicuous place, for through a number of years in the earlier history of this section he was one of the leading farmers,—progressive, enterprising and persevering. Such qualities always win success and to Mr. Vanness they brought a satisfactory reward and at the same time benefited the community in a material way as well as along ethical lines.

Mr. Vanness was born in Ohio on Indian creek on October 29, 1822, where his death occurred. He received his education in the early subscription schools of his home locality and through the years of his boyhood was trained by his father in the work of the farm home. He continued to reside with his parents until the time of the discovery of gold in California in 1849, when, with many other ambitious youths and men from this section, he started out on the perilous over-land journey toward that land of promise. He reached his destination in safety, and there spent five years, meeting with fair success. After his return home, on February 25, 1859, he was united in marriage with Jane H. Riggs, who was born and raised in the vicinity of his home, and who was the daughter of Matthew and Mary Magdalen (Reif) Riggs. Matthew Riggs was one of the leading men of his day in his home community, being a school teacher for many years and a man who did much toward elevating the general tone of community life. Such service as he rendered was sorely needed in pioneer communities, where sordid considerations and hard work had a tendency to crush the finer, rarer graces. Mr. Riggs later moved to Indiana, where his death occurred. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Vanness came to Franklin county, where he purchased a tract containing one hundred and ten acres in Bath township, later adding fifty additional acres. The buildings which he erected were above the average for that time in this section and are still standing. Here they farmed for many years, meeting with excellent success and on this farm home the widow still resides.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanness were the parents of six children, namely: John P., who resides in Oxford, Ohio, as does also the youngest son, Robert W. Mary Magdalen, the third child, died at the age of six years, and Matthew, the fifth child, is also deceased. Gideon E., second child in order of birth, remains on the home farm with the mother, and Lucy Jane is Mrs. Coffee, residing in Bath township, this county.

Mrs. Vanness recalls with interest that when a child she attended the same school for a time with Benjamin Harrison, former President of the United States, and once during an old-fashioned spelling bee she out-spelled him, forcing him to take a seat. She has lived in this section for so many years, has seen the wonderful growth of progress and many are the interesting stories she has to relate of former days. She enjoys comparatively good health, considering her age and is in full possession of her faculties.

JOHN ELMER ABBOTT.

Among the enterprising and progressive citizens of Franklin county none stands higher in the esteem of his fellow citizens than the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this article. For many years he has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits in this county, meeting with a gratifying degree of success, while at the same time he has attained an enviable degree of esteem in the regard of his neighbors. He is among the up-to-date farmers of his community and conducts his farm of one hundred and sixty acres, located in Bath township, along lines approved by modern science and experiment. He also pays considerable attention to the raising of live stock in addition to his general farm work and because of the honorable life he has led and the worthy example he has set the younger generation, he is regarded as one of Franklin county's representative citizens and, therefore, is worthy of special mention in a book of this character.

John Elmer Abbott is a native of this county, having first seen the light of day on his father's farm in Springfield township, on June 3, 1869, a son of Joseph and Eleanor (Vanausdall) Abbott. Joseph was born in 1840, also in Springfield township, his parents being John and Elizabeth Abbott, both natives of Ohio, who came to this section of the country probably as early as 1830. They journeyed overland to this section, where, in Springfield township, they secured land, on which they made their home the balance of their lives. This original home place consisted of one hundred and sixty acres.

and after it was paid for and in a good state of cultivation, John Abbott purchased another tract of equal size and was, therefore, the possessor of three hundred and twenty acres of land at the time of his death. Joseph Abbott, father of our immediate subject, received but a limited education in the early subscription schools of this section and early took to farming. He was successful in his labors and now owns two hundred and forty acres in Springfield township. He has spent practically his entire life on the farm, all in fact with the exception of two years, and in 1909 retired from the active labors of past years and took up his residence in Oxford, where he still lives. He is a man well and widely known and highly respected, who fulfills a useful place in community life. He was for many years township assessor of Springfield township and in both public and private capacity rendered much helpful service to friends and neighbors. He was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal church and in that faith reared his family.

Subject's mother, Eleanor Van Ausdall, was a daughter of George and Hannah (Van Ausdall) Van Ausdall, and was born on the family homestead in Butler county, Ohio, in 1841. Her family were early settlers in Butler county, where for a goodly number of years they were accounted among its better class of farmers. Both parents died on the homestead and lie buried in Mount Carmel.

John Elmer Abbott was one of a family of six children, the others being: Florence J., Chester, Loretta, Ellis and Clarence. Our subject is the third child in order of birth and when a boy received a somewhat limited education in the early district schools of this section. He took up farming at an early age, having been trained in the work of the home farm from early boyhood. He remained in Springfield township until 1906, when he purchased land in Bath township and has since made that his home. On May 11, 1893, Mr. Abbott was united in marriage with Lou Cox, and to their union have been born three children. The eldest child was a daughter, Ethel, now deceased, and those remaining are Mabel and Roy, both of whom are at home with their parents.

Politically, Mr. Abbott gives his support to the Democratic party, while he has never been a seeker after office nor has he taken any active interest in political circles. His fraternal affiliation is held with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at the local lodge in Mixersville, while his religious attendance is with the Presbyterian church. Mr. Abbott is one of those stalwart men whose quiet lives and honorable living mark them as representative citizens of any community. He has never brought himself before the public in

any spectacular manner, but his quiet persistence along legitimate lines has not only won success for himself but has set him as an example for the younger lives in this section.

CHARLES V. WILSON.

The gentleman to a brief review of whose life and characteristics the reader's attention is now directed, is among the favorably known and representative citizens of Bath township, Franklin county, Indiana. He has contributed in a material way to the advancement of his locality and during the course of an honorable career has been fairly successful in his enterprises, having been a man of honesty of purpose and is, therefore, well deserving of mention in this volume.

Charles V. Wilson was born in Union county, this state, south of the town of Roseburg, on January 28, 1874, son of Sarah Wilson, who was born in Union township, Union county. Sarah Wilson was a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Swafford) Wilson, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter born in Union county, this state.

Charles V. received his education in the district schools near his home in this county and shortly after his marriage he, in company with his uncle, Robert M. Wilson, commenced the manufacture of tile in Bath township. This they continued for some time, meeting with considerable success, but abandoned the enterprise to take up the vocation of farming. In 1904 he purchased his present farm, of some eighty acres, and there he has made his home ever since, carrying on general farming.

Mr. Wilson was married on February 9, 1896, to Bertha M. Bassett, of Bath township, daughter of David and Matilda (Fry) Bassett, farmers for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have no children of their own and have with them Orville Garrod, a nephew of Mrs. Wilson. Mr. Wilson and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are unusually active in the work of that organization. Mr. Wilson has twice served as Sunday school superintendent and is also steward and trustee of his church. Politically, he is a member of the Republican party and was in 1914 elected township trustee of Bath township. He is one of the best citizens of this community and is every ready and willing to do anything in his power to advance the interests of his friends and neighbors along social, moral, educational or material lines. He has throughout his life shown himself to be a man of

honor and integrity and is, therefore, held in high esteem by those who know him.

David D. Bassett, father of Mrs. Wilson, was born near Fairfield, Franklin county, Indiana, on August 31, 1832, a son of Nathaniel and Eliza (Dubois) Bassett, the latter a native of New Jersey, and the former having been born at Little Rock, Arkansas. He located near Fairfield, where for a number of years he was among the leading farmers of that section, and there died. On January 1, 1856, he was united in marriage with Matilda C. Fry, a daughter of Philip and Catherine (Butler) Fry. Philip Fry was born in Virginia and died in Bath township on June 14, 1896, in his eighty-ninth year. He was married to Catherine Butler in 1830, her death occurring in 1887. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters. He was a devout churchman, and was originally a member of the United Brethren church, but later became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

David D. Bassett received a somewhat limited education in the schools of Fairfield township and was all his life a farmer. However, he did not give all his attention to that enterprise, for he was also a manufacturer of tiling and was also in the butcher business for a time. He was a man of industry and enterprise, who met with much success in his various undertakings. He was the father of four children, namely: John, Alice, Mary D. and Bertha May, the latter being the wife of our immediate subject.

FRANK HANSEL.

The character of a community is determined in a large measure by a comparatively few of its citizens. If its moral and intellectual status be good, if in a social way it is a pleasant place in which to live, if its reputation for the integrity of its citizens has extended into other localities, it will be found that the standards set by the leading families have been high and that their influence has been such as to mold the characters and shape the lives of those with whom they have mingled. Although the subject of this sketch has led a quiet and unassuming life, with no ambition for public office or leadership, his manner of living has been such as to place him in the front rank of such men. The straightforward and upright course of his daily life has won for him the esteem of those who have known him for years, for his entire life has been spent on the farm where he now resides.

Frank Hansel was born on the old Hansel farm on September 20, 1845.

a son of David and Sarah (Phenis) Hansel, the former born on this same farm and the latter born on the Phenis farm, near Mixersville, which place is now owned and occupied by Everett Bourne. It does not often come about in this comparatively newly settled country that one homestead will be occupied by three or four successive generations of the same family, although this fact is not nearly so rare in the countries across the water. Mr. Hansel's paternal grandparents were Christopher and Elizabeth (Haynes) Hansel, both natives of Ohio. Christopher is known to have been born in Adams county, that state, and to have come to this district in 1808 with his young wife. They entered from the government the tract of one hundred and sixty acres, which has since been the family home. The land at that time was in a primitive state and bravely the young couple laid their plans for reclaiming it from the grasp of the wilderness. In due time they had done much toward making it a comfortable home for their growing family, log buildings had been erected, and much clearing done. They both finished their lives on the place and in a secluded corner of its broad acres both lie buried in the land they loved so well, resting well after the stern labors which their hands found to do.

David, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the child who made his home on the old farm. In his youth he had received the limited education possible only at that time in this district and when quite a young boy was doing a man's part in helping the father clear the land. It was David who erected the buildings now in use on the farm, which, however, originally sat farther back from the road, but which the present owner and occupant moved nearer to the public highway for convenience. David also passed his entire life on this farm, dying here in 1875.

Frank Hansel's mother also came from one of the older families of this section. Her father, Solomon Phenis, came to this county early in its history with his wife and located on a farm near Mixersville, the same farm on which Mr. Hansel's mother was born. It is thought that their original farm comprised some hundred and sixty acres and that they were among the first families of their day in this section. Both died on the farm where they had passed the active years of their lives.

Frank Hansel is one of a family of six children, being the second child in order of birth. The others are Hannah, John, Perry, Martha and Alice. When a youth, Mr. Hansel attended the public schools of Bath township and during vacations was instructed by his father in the elements of successful husbandry. He, in due time, assumed charge of the home farm and has given his attention to general farming.

On October 1, 1878, Mr. Hansel was united in marriage with Miss Aurelia Jane Moore, a daughter of Jackson Moore, residing in Butler county, Ohio, near the city of Hamilton. Mr. and Mrs. Hansel have a family of two children, David and Orpha. Both Mrs. Hansel and her daughter are members of the Universalist church and are among the excellent women of the community. Mr. Hansel always has led a quiet, well-regulated and honest life, which has won for him a host of friends.

ARTHUR EARL MYERS.

Among those men who have, by virtue of their strong individual qualities, earned their way to a high standing in the estimation of their fellow citizens, having by sheer force of character and persistency won their way to a place of influence and prominence in the community where they are active in agricultural affairs, the subject of this sketch is entitled to special mention in a volume of this character.

Arthur Earl Myers, one of the younger generation of farmers of Franklin county, is a native of this section, having been born in Bath township, December 4, 1884, a son of Theodore and Laura E. (Schultz) Myers.

Mr. Myers received his education in the schools of Bath township and from early youth was acquainted with farm management, consequently it was but natural that he should turn in that direction to find his life work. He is one of the best agriculturists in this community, managing a farm of two hundred and eighteen acres, on which he carries on general farming and raises hogs for the market. He is highly successful in his undertaking, as he brings the best of judgment and intelligence to his task and has long since proved himself a man of no mean ability.

Mr. Myers was married on August 11, 1906, to Miss Dora E. Van Ausdall, a native of this township and a daughter of Ira M. Van Ausdall, a worthy representative of one of the old families of this region.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers are the parents of four children, Marvin, Helen, Ruby and Paul. Both Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Harmony Presbyterian church, of which they are active members and to the support of which they contribute liberally of their means. They are considered one of the representative families of their section, and both are wide-awake young people, well deserving of the popularity which they enjoy. Mrs. Myers is a descendant of some of the oldest and most influential families of the county.

Her maternal grandfather, Abram B. Jones, was one of the leading men of the county in his day and did much to promote its welfare along all lines.

Ira M. Van Ausdall, father of Mrs. Myers, was a native of the state of Ohio, but born so near the state line as to almost have been a Hoosier. His place of birth was in Riley township, Butler county, Ohio, where he first saw the light of day on January 11, 1862, and his death occurred on March 18, 1912. He was a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hawk) Van Ausdall, who for many years resided near Riley, Ohio, having long been farmers of that section, and where both died and lie buried. They were the parents of nine children, George, Martha, Molly, Maggie, Emelie, Marion, Ira, Charles and Andrew. These children received their education in the local schools near the home and Ira farmed about Riley until the time of his marriage to Miss Laura E. Jones, daughter of Abram B. and Clarissa (Bake) Jones, at which time they went to live on the old Jones homestead, where they passed the remainder of their lives, busily engaged in agricultural pursuits. They were the parents of two children, Dora E., born October 2, 1885, who is the wife of Arthur Earl Myers, the immediate subject of this sketch, and Mary E., born June 6, 1889, the wife of Harry Ray Myers, a short sketch of whose career appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Van Ausdall had the care and management of four hundred and thirty-two acres of land, which he handled in a most excellent manner. He made many improvements about the place, among them being the barn which he built and which is now in use on that part of the farm where his son-in-law lives. Religiously, he endorsed the belief of the Universalist church, which he attended and throughout his life was one of the leading men of this community, standing high in the regard of friends and neighbors.

Abram B. Jones, father of Mrs. Ira Van Ausdall and maternal grandfather of both Mrs. Arthur Earl Myers and Harry Ray Myers, was born early in the history of this section on October 19, 1829, on the land where Harry Ray Myers now resides, which was entered by his father from the government in 1808 and where he first made his home in 1810. Abram B. Jones was a son of Abraham and Sarah (Flack) Jones, the former a native of Maryland and the latter born in Pennsylvania. Abraham was a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Dowden) Jones, the former born on July 12, 1752, and in 1800 he moved to Pennsylvania. Shortly afterward he decided to emigrate still further westward and embarked on the waters of the Ohio on a flat-boat. He landed at a point near Cincinnati, called Mount Lookout and, liking the location so well, he entered land from the government. On that same spot the Cincinnati observatory is now located. He improved his farm to the best

of his ability and there made his home until the time of his death, which occurred in October of 1831, his wife having preceded him to the grave August 18, 1828.

Abram Jones, the fifth child of Philip, was born on May 20, 1783, and was a small child when he was brought by his parents to the new home in the wilds of Ohio. He was a dutiful son and remained with the parents, assisting the father in establishing a home, until the time of his marriage, when he was twenty-seven years old. Two years before his marriage he had entered land in Bath township, Franklin county, this state, which was destined to become the home of his children through succeeding generations.

Upon first leaving home he went to Butler county, Ohio, just across the line from Indiana, and there took contracts to clear land, make rails and do other tasks that befell the lot of the pioneer in a new and timbered country. He did not remain at that task long, however, but returned to his father's home and not long afterwards his marriage occurred. However, before leaving Ohio he journeyed over into Franklin county, and liking the appearance of the land so much, decided to secure a tract with the intention of making it his future home. He borrowed money for the purpose and making the journey to Cincinnati, entered the land from the government, and there a short time afterwards he brought his bride. As was the custom in pioneer days, he built his cabin in the wilderness, and began the difficult task of clearing the broad acres and slowly one by one adding the comforts of life.

Abraham Jones was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and ability, just such a man as would be active in assisting in the healthy growth and development of a new section. Politically, he was a Whig and was active in local political circles. He served several times as justice of the peace, held many other minor offices and was a leader in the organization of Bath township. Religiously, he was a most faithful member of the Primitive Baptist church and contributed generously to its support. He was a delegate to its associations in all parts of the state and when the association met in his home church, he often entertained one hundred guests for three days, entertainment on such a scale being almost unknown in these days. He was a man of broad sympathies and very charitably inclined toward the worthy poor, being always ready with both heart and hand to help the man who was doing his best to help himself. He easily was the most influential and successful man of his day in Bath township, and his memory still is cherished throughout that whole region. He also won material success and had a fine brick house and many conveniences not common at that time. All his barns and outbuildings

were good and substantial and he also during the succeeding years gradually added considerably to his original acreage.

Abraham Jones married Miss Sarah Flack, a daughter of Robert Flack, an honored pioneer of Ohio and an early settler of Union county, this state. Robert Flack, although a native-born American, was a son of Irish parentage. He entered land before coming to Union county, where he developed a fine home place and spent the balance of his life. He was twice married, his daughter, Sarah (Mrs. Abraham Jones), being the only child of his first marriage, while by his second wife he had four children: David, John, Elizabeth and William. He and his good wife were both members of the Baptist church and stood high in the esteem of those who knew them.

Abraham Jones' useful life on earth was closed on July 2, 1863, his wife having preceded him into the Great Beyond on March 2, 1856. They were the parents of thirteen children, namely: Mary, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Robert F., Nancy, Philip T., Matilda, Malinda, Nathaniel D., Sarah, Abram B., Emily and Phoebe.

Abram B. Jones was married in 1857 and remained on the home farm his entire life. He there reared his family, in the meantime clearing considerable of the land and also adding to it about one hundred and forty acres. Politically, he was originally a Whig, but soon after the birth of the Republican party he aligned himself with its leaders and endorsed its platform the balance of his life. He was active in local political circles and for years was one of the party leaders in Franklin county. He also filled various offices and was township trustee for ten years. Previously, he had served three years as township assessor and had been elected for a fourth year, when he resigned to become trustee. Throughout his life he was active in whatever movement had as its object the betterment of any phase of community life and was well worthy of the high regard in which he was held throughout this county. In addition to his home duties and the time he gave to public affairs, he also was interested in the First National Bank of Oxford, Ohio, serving as one of its directors.

He chose as his wife Miss Clarissa Bake, who was born in Bath township on October 21, 1832, a daughter of William and Mary (Thurston) Bake, who came as young married people to Bath township, where they secured land and made a comfortable home, on which they spent the remainder of their days. They were both members of the Universalist church and in politics Mr. Bake was a Democrat and active in local political circles. They reared an interesting family of twelve children: Elizabeth, who became Mrs. P. Farr; John, Samuel, Perry, Jacob, Henry, Clarissa, who became the wife

of Abram B. Jones; Julia (Mrs. F. Morrival); Sarah (Mrs. P. Morrival); Catherine (Mrs. F. Kimble); James K., mentioned elsewhere in this volume, and Phoebe, who died at the early age of eighteen years.

Abram B. Jones and his wife, Clarissa Bake, were the parents of three children. Their eldest, William B., died at the age of three years; Elmer died when but one year old and the youngest of the family was their daughter Laura E., who married Ira M. Van Ausdall. Mrs. Jones was a devout member of the Universalist church, in which faith she had been reared, while Mr. Jones had been reared a Baptist and earlier in life attended the services of that church. However, he later became an attendant at the Universalist church, but never united with any church organization. Abram B. Jones passed his entire life on the farm where he was born and where his death occurred. He was one of the excellent men of his day and filled his place in the life of the community as faithfully as did his forbears in their time. We of the present day never can be sufficiently grateful to the brave men and women of pioneer times, because we can never appreciate the hardships and privations of their lives. It is difficult for us to understand how very little they had of the comforts which we take quite as a matter of course and it is not often we stop to consider that most of what we have today we owe to the ambition, the high ideals and grit and energy of the men and women who laid well the foundations of our matchless commonwealth in the little pioneer cabin homes set deep in the primeval forests.

HARVEY HAMILTON SAYERS.

Among the well-known farmers of Bath township, Franklin county, Indiana, is the man whose name appears above. He has made his influence felt for good in his community, being a man of sterling worth whose life has been closely interwoven with the history of his section. While he naturally has put forth his best efforts to promote the welfare of himself and family, he is one of those public-spirited men who realize the responsibility which good citizenship imposes and always has been willing to perform his full duty in this line. In view of the well-regulated life he has led, he is well worthy of representation in a work of this character

Harvey Hamilton Sayers was born in the township in which he has resided all his life, on July 18, 1869, a son of Stephen and Margaret (Campbell) Sayers, of whom mention has been made at length in the sketch of the career of Charles E. Sayers, brother of the immediate subject of this sketch.

Harvey Sayers received his education at the Mixerville school and early began his career as an agriculturist. In 1907 he purchased the farm where he now resides and has since made that his home. He carries on general farming, paying strict attention to proper rotation of crops and the scientific nurture of the soil and is regarded as among the better class of farmers of this section. His place contains sixty-eight acres, all in an excellent state of cultivation.

Mr. Sayers' marriage took place in 1893, in which year he was joined in matrimony with Miss Orpha Whiteman, who was born in Bath township, a daughter of S. Perry and Mary A. (Smalley) Whiteman, the former of whom were born near Coulter's Corners and the latter near Union. S. Perry Whiteman was a son of Lewis Whiteman, one of the best known residents of that section of the state.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sayers have been born an interesting family of seven children, namely: Edna, Bessie, Lena, Perry, Florence, Glenn and Donald. Mr. Sayers' political preference is with the Democratic party and he has always been more or less interested in the local campaigns of that party. For one term he served Bath township as township supervisor, discharging his duties in a manner satisfactory to all. In all the relations of life, Mr. Sayers has proved himself to be a man among men and because of his sterling personal qualities and his stanch integrity, he is deserving the confidence which has been placed in him by his fellowmen.

PETER F. WHITEMAN.

Peter F. Whiteman, one of the well-known and progressive farmers of Bath township, Franklin county, Indiana, was born on the farm where he now lives on July 20, 1867, being a son of Lewis and Sophia (Himelick) Whiteman, the father a native of Virginia, the mother having been born and reared in this county.

For a short time during his young manhood Lewis Whiteman, father of Peter F. Whiteman, was employed by a railroad company, but soon decided to give up railroading and settle down as a farmer. He secured the tract of land in Bath township on which Peter F. Whiteman now resides, and there passed the remainder of his life, being well known and highly regarded by a large circle of friends. At the time he lived on this farm the house was located quite a distance back from the road.



MR. AND MRS. PETER F. WHITEMAN

When a youth, Peter F. Whiteman attended the old Shuman school, District No. 5, of Bath township, and while still quite a young man was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. He entered upon this work when twenty years old and followed that calling for twelve years, at the end of which time he decided the life of the farm, such as he had been accustomed to when a boy, was the ideal life. Following this thought to its logical conclusion, he purchased the old Whiteman homestead, which was still in the family, and took up his residence on the place where he was born and where his parents had lived for so many years. He built a new house on the county-line road and made some other improvements which added still more to the comfort and convenience of the place. There are eighty acres in his farm and in addition to raising the usual crops of grain, etc., adapted to the soil of this section, Mr. Whiteman gives special attention to raising the big type of Poland-China hogs, usually keeping from fifty to seven-five head on the place. He is highly successful in this latter undertaking and finds it much more lucrative than the method of farming pursued by the tillers of the soil of a generation or so ago.

Mr. Whiteman was married March 31, 1891, to Miss Kate L. Goble, of Union township, Union county, this state, daughter of Washington and Susan (Gray) Goble, who were farmer folk near there. To their union two children have been born, Cecil and Chloe, both of whom remain at home with their parents.

Washington and Susan (Gray) Goble, the parents of Mrs. Whiteman, were the parents of nine children, all of whom are still living and who, with their children form a most substantial addition to the several communities in which they reside. Washington Goble was one of the best known farmers of Union county, where he followed farming and stock raising all his life. He died November 12, 1910, and his homestead is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Whiteman, who also own the old Whiteman homestead, a total of one hundred and eighty acres of choice land.

Mr. Whiteman is one of those practical and conscientious men who carefully perform whatever task confronts them. In his duties about his farm he exercises all possible care and judgment and sees that each task is properly and promptly performed. This same characteristic was in evidence in his work as a carpenter, and there are many buildings in this vicinity which testify to the substantial character of his work in that line. While working at his trade he, in company with William H. Jones, built the Methodist Episcopal church at Coulters Corners.

Politically, Mr. Whiteman always has given his adherence to the Democratic party, though never having been an office-seeker. He is a quiet, unassuming man and it is unnecessary to add that he is respected by all who know him throughout the locality where he lives and where he has spent practically his entire life, in all the relations of which he has been found faithful to every trust.

Because of his sterling worth, uncompromising integrity, courteous manners and pleasant disposition, he has won and retains the warm regard of all with whom he associates, the latter including the best people of this locality.

ANTHONY RENYER.

Although the subject of this sketch has been a resident of Franklin county but a comparatively short time, he has, nevertheless, won for himself an enviable place in the esteem of the community. Of exemplary habits, quiet and unassuming, Mr. Reyner is a valuable addition to the citizenship of any community and already has firmly established himself in his new location.

Anthony Renyer is a native of the Hoosier state, born in Jackson township, Dearborn county, December 4, 1861, a son of Michael and Margaret (Yager) Reyner, both of whom were natives of Germany. His paternal grandparents were Michael and Gertrude Renyer, both born and reared in Germany, where the latter also died. After her death Michael, together with his son and the latter's wife, Margaret Yager, emigrated to America. The elder Michael always had been of the farming class in the Fatherland, but he retired from active labor when he came to America and passed his remaining years in quiet living. It was about the year 1854 that he came to this country, locating in Kelso township, Dearborn county, this state. In that locality Michael, father of the immediate subject of this sketch, started out in life for himself, and, beginning with nothing except a firm determination to succeed, he had accumulated considerable personal property and was the owner of one hundred and thirty acres of land at the time of his death. Religiously, the Renyer family are communicants of the Catholic church and Michael was a devout member of that faith. Both he and his good wife had many friends throughout their community and were known as honest and hard-working people who succeeded well in life by close application to duty and habits of thrift.

Anthony Renyer was one of a family of ten children, the others being

Katherine, Michael, Christ, Gust, John, Adam, Eve, Mary and Margaret, Anthony being the ninth child in order of birth. With his brothers and sisters, Anthony received his education in the schools of Dearborn county and early in life decided to give himself to the vocation of farming. He succeeded well in his endeavor and came to be the owner of one hundred and sixty-four acres of land in Dearborn county. It was on November 15, 1913, that Mr. Renyer came to Franklin county and in Bath township purchased a farm containing ninety-five acres, where he has since made his home and where he intends to reside in the future, having disposed of his interests in Dearborn county. The farm home of Mr. Renyer is well improved in every respect, having good buildings and bearing a general appearance of prosperity. Here he carries on general farming and raises some live stock, succeeding well in whatever he undertakes, for he is a man of good practical judgment and untiring energy. Mr. Renyer has a fine family of nine children, namely: Maggie, Mary, Lizzie, Katherine, Anna, Peter, Andy, John and Rosa.

Mr. Renyer was united in marriage September 4, 1883, with Miss Maggie Schantz, a native of Dearborn county and a daughter of Adam and Margaret (Clergy) Schantz, the father a native of Germany and the mother born of German parentage at Yorkville, in Dearborn county. Adam Schantz's parents never came to this county, but both passed their entire lives in their native land. Adam was but a youth of sixteen years when he emigrated to America and found a home with friends of his people in Dearborn county. Here he became a farmer and one of the best known men in that district. He was the father of a family of nine children, namely: Lena, John, Joseph, Maggie, who is Mrs. Renyer; Christina, Mary, Jacob, Katherine and Peter. Mrs. Renyer's mother's parents, who were John and Matilda (Agner) Clergy, doubtless were both natives of Alsace-Lorraine, who came to this country about 1842 and settled near Yorkville, where their family was born and reared. They were farmers all their lives and succeeded so well that they were able to pass their declining years in peace and plenty.

Religiously, Mr. and Mrs. Renyer and family are communicants of the Catholic church and politically he gives his support to the Democratic party. While he has been a citizen of this county but a comparatively short time, he already has evinced a warm interest in all that makes for the betterment of community life and being known as a man of most exemplary habits and excellent influence, he is, therefore, well worthy of representation in a work of the character of the one in hand.

ANDREW WEIDENBACH.

One of the best known and most enterprising of the younger agriculturists of Franklin county is Andrew Weidenbach, now in the very prime of life and usefulness, and his influence as an honorable and upright citizen is productive of much good upon all with whom he comes in contact. His past success gives assurance of something yet to come, and he is evidently destined to continue a potent factor for substantial good for many years to come. He is the owner of fine farming lands, which he manages in a manner that stamps him as abreast of the times.

Andrew Weidenbach is a native of this county, born in Highland township on November 4, 1878, a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Elrich) Weidenbach, both of whom also were born in Highland township of parents who emigrated from the German empire. Adam was a son of Wendell and Margaret (Wilherm) Weidenbach, both of whom were born and reared in Germany. Shortly after marriage they decided to try their fortunes in the land across the waters, and upon reaching this country, came almost direct to Franklin county, where, in Highland township, they found many people from their native land. They soon purchased a tract of land where they made their home and here they spent the balance of their lives. The little old log house which they built is still standing and the ownership of the farm still remains in the family. Mr. Weidenbach's mother, Elizabeth Elrich, is a daughter of Christian and Barbara (Sutton) Elrich, who were born in Germany and who also located in Highland township, Franklin county. For many years they were numbered among the progressive farmers of this section, their farm being located about three miles west of the home of the Weidenbachs'.

Adam Weidenbach, father of our immediate subject, attended the schools near his home when a boy, and was early instructed by his father in the details of the work incident to a farm home. He was quite young when he became a farmer on his own account and continued in this calling throughout his life. His death occurred in September of 1911 at his home in Highland township, while his widow is still living. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Anna Barbara, Samuel, George, Andrew, the immediate subject of this sketch: Joseph, John and Frank. Adam Weidenbach was known as an honest and honorable man and was highly respected by a host of friends. He was desirous of accumulating something to leave his children and succeeded so well that at the time of his death he was possessed of one hundred acres of fine farming lands and also retained his interests in the old family homestead.

Andrew Weidenbach was also educated in the schools of Highland township near his home, and the first work he did on his own account was to hire out his services by the month. Mr. Walker was his first employer and after working for a time in this manner, he next rented land and farmed for himself. He proved a good manager and, being industrious, was rewarded with a fair degree of success in his undertaking; then, in the spring of 1914, he purchased a farm in Bath township containing one hundred and sixty acres and known as the old Abel James farm. Here he now lives and carries on general farming, bringing to his enterprise ability of a high order. Special credit is due Mr. Weidenbach owing to the fact that he has won for himself every bit of the prosperity he enjoys.

Mr. Weidenbach was married on September 1, 1908, to Miss Cora Josephine Hyde, daughter of E. H. Hyde, and a native of Whitewater township. Mrs. Weidenbach is a member of the Big Cedar Baptist church, which organization she assists both in a financial way and with her personal services. Politically, Mr. Weidenbach is a supporter of the Democratic party, although he has never aspired to public office. While seeking primarily to further his own interests, he is wide-awake to the best interests of the community and gives whole-hearted support to all movements for the good of his fellows. He has a wide acquaintance and is well liked by all who know him.

JOHN A. SCHUM.

Every country in Europe has contributed its quota to the cosmopolitan population of the United States, but no nation has furnished better citizens for our country than has Germany. The numerous revolutions in that country, while disastrous in many ways, have been responsible for a large influx of its people to this country, and wherever they have settled they have become prosperous and substantial citizens. Franklin county was honored by receiving many such citizens from Germany in the early history of the county. Among the many German families to locate here the Schum family has been prominent.

John A. Schum, the son of Dr. Carl and Catherine (Seibel) Schum, was born at St. Peters, Franklin county, Indiana, April 19, 1862. His father was born at Brichnow, Germany, October 7, 1825, and died at his home in Brookville, Indiana, September 11, 1910. His mother was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, and died here in 1864.

Dr. Carl Schum started to school in a convent in Bavaria when he was six years of age and remained there until he was fourteen. His father, who was a physician, desired him to follow the same profession and after receiving his elementary education in the convent, entered a high school and later a college of medicine in Vienna, Austria, in which he remained for seven years. When twenty-one years of age, Doctor Schum was called home to enlist in the Revolution of 1848 and during the progress of the war was wounded by a bullet in the arm, which he carried until his death. He was in the service of his country for four years and then received a two-years' furlough. While on his furlough he went to Vienna and finished his medical education. In 1853 he returned to his old home in Bavaria and practiced with his father until 1854. In that year Doctor Schum came to America and after staying in New York city for a few weeks came west and located in St. Peters, Franklin county, Indiana. He practiced his profession here for five years and was then married, in 1859, to Catherine Seibel. To this union were born two children, Maggie, the wife of Joseph F. Dudley, of Brookville, and John A., with whom this narrative directly deals.

In 1863 the first wife of Doctor Schum died and two years later he married Barbara Geis, a sister of Frank Geis, Sr., of Brookville. To this second union were born two children: Frank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Anna, the wife of Michael Cook, of Brookville. A short time after his second marriage, Doctor Schum moved to Kansas and while living in that state his second wife died, in 1870. He remained a short time after his wife's death in Kansas and then returned to St. Peters, Franklin county, Indiana, where he built up a large medical practice. For thirty-seven years he ministered to the physical ailments of the people of that community, traveling on foot most of the time. About 1904 he went to Brookville to live and there made his home with his son, John A., until his death. He was a member of the Catholic church and a Democrat in politics. His professional career covered fifty-six years and he was justly regarded as one of the ablest practitioners of the county, his memory being cherished warmly throughout that whole region.

John A. Schum was educated in the parochial school at St. Peters, Indiana, and later spent two years at St. Meinard College, Spencer county, Indiana. In 1889 he opened a general merchandise store in St. Peters and remained there for six years. He then disposed of his store and moved to Brookville, where he engaged in the saloon business. He followed this for the next fifteen years, and in 1910 entered partnership with Abraham Bosser.

Mr. Schum was married in May, 1886, to Rosa C. Shuck, who was born at St. Peters, Indiana, a daughter of John and Johanna Shuck. Her father, who was the proprietor of a general store at St. Peters for many years, is deceased, while her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Schum are the parents of seven children: Carrie; Laura, the wife of Joseph Quick, a civil engineer stationed at Richmond, Indiana; Margaret, the wife of Herbert Waddell, a painter, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Anna; Carl, who is a student in the Brookville high school, and Marie and Catherine, who are still in the public schools.

Mr. Schum and his family are members of St. Michael's Catholic church in Brookville. He is a member of the St. Peter's Benevolent Society and also of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, being treasurer of the latter organization. Politically, he is a Democrat, but has never taken an active part in political affairs.

HARRY RAY MYERS.

One of the most enterprising of our younger generation of farmers in Franklin county is he whose name forms the caption of this article. He has believed from the outset of his career that the "wisdom of yesterday is some times the folly of today," and that while the methods of our grandfathers in tilling the soil were all right in their day, yet in the twentieth century we are compelled to adopt new methods and farm along different lines, in view of the fact that conditions of climate, soil, grains, etc., have changed since the days of the pioneers. He has been a close observer of modern methods and is a student at all times of whatever pertains to his chosen life work and he has, therefore, met with encouraging success all along the line, and judging from his past record, he undoubtedly will achieve in the future years still greater success and take his place among the leading agriculturists of a community noted for its fine farms and adroit husbandmen.

Harry Ray Myers is a native of Bath township, this county, having been born on November 21, 1887, a son of Theodore E. and Laura E. (Schultz) Myers, and a brother of Arthur Earl Myers, a short sketch of whose career appears elsewhere in this volume. He received his education in the district schools of Bath township and early decided to become an agriculturist. He operates a farm of two hundred and fourteen acres, known as the old A. B. Jones property, and in the management of this fine estate proves himself a young man of more than ordinary business ability and also demonstrates the

fact that he not only possesses ambition of a high order, but that it is coupled with thrift and industry. He carries on general farming along lines approved by modern scientific research and gives part of his time and attention to the hog-raising industry, giving particular attention to Duroc Jersey hogs and thoroughbreds. In this venture he succeeds admirably, shipping over two hundred hogs annually.

Harry Ray Myers was married on November 24, 1909, to Miss Mary C. Van Ausdall, born in Bath township, this county, on June 6, 1889, a daughter of Ira M. and Laura E. (Jones) Van Ausdall. In the sketch of Arthur Earl Myers, referred to in the first of this article, will be found much of interest relating to the families from which Mrs. Myers is descended. She comes of families which were influential in the earlier history of this county and largely active in its affairs.

Mr. and Mrs. Myers have a fine little family of three children: Merle, Keith and Ernest. Religiously, Mr. Myers is a member of the Harmony Presbyterian church, to which he gives liberal support and in the affairs of which he is active. Politically, he gives his support to the Republican party, though not taking an active interest in political affairs. He is one of the successful young men of the community and gives promise of still greater activity with the increasing influence of riper years. Both himself and wife are considered representative people of the community and well worthy of representation in a book of this character.

WILLIAM AMBROSE DARE.

One of the well known citizens of Bath township, Franklin county, Indiana, and one who has spent practically his entire life within the borders of this county, is William Ambrose Dare, residing on the farm where he was born on July 16, 1863. He is a son of James and Ruth Ann (Dubois) Dare, who are living just west of Coulters Corner on the place where James first saw the light of day. The father of James was John Jennings Dare, a native of New Jersey, who married Mary Cassidy, born and raised in this county. John Jennings Dare was a little lad of but four years when he was brought to this section by his parents. They secured land from the government, where they lived for many years, and it was in all probability the same land on which James Dare now resides. At least it is known that that is the place where they lived for many years and where both died. Mr.

Dare's mother (Ruth Ann Dubois) was a daughter of Solomon and Rhoda (VanMeter) Dubois, both of whom were also natives of New Jersey and who were married just before coming to this section. They located first on Templeton creek, this county, but did not long remain there. They removed a short distance north of Union, where they were numbered among the pioneer farmers and where both died.

William Ambrose Dare received his elementary education in the schools of this section, later attending DePauw University for one year, that being the year the university was dedicated. He returned to his father's home after the year spent at DePauw and took up farming on the home place. Shortly afterward he was married and he and his bride located on the river north of Fairfield in Union county, remaining there three and one-half years. They then returned to Bath township for a short time, afterwards locating in Springfield township, where they remained five years and then moved to Butler county, Ohio, where they purchased a farm of seventy-six acres, remaining there for another period of five years. They decided to return to their native township, and in 1903 purchased the farm of one hundred and four acres in Bath township, where they have since resided. Mr. Dare has erected excellent buildings on his land and made other valuable improvements, so that the farm is considered one of the best in this section. He carries on general farming and his work is managed in such a manner as to demonstrate the more than ordinary ability which he possesses.

On August 16, 1888, Mr. Dare was united in marriage with Miss Susan Schworm, born in Butler county, Ohio, a daughter of Henry and Susanna (Gehring) Schworm, of whom mention is hereinafter made. To Mr. and Mrs. Dare have been born three children, namely: Crystal, who in 1911 married Edmund Tilley and now resides in Butler county, Ohio; Orville and Edyth Grace, the latter of whom remain with their parents. The family is considered one of the best in this section and all are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to the support of which they contribute generously of both time and means. Mr. Dare supports the Democratic party, although he has never taken any particularly active interest in political matters. Mrs. Dare was reared in the Reformed Lutheran church, in which she was confirmed at the age of thirteen years, but some years ago she became a member of the Methodist church at Coulter's Corner. Mr. Dare is a man of genial disposition and broad sympathies who easily wins friends and retains them by virtue of his genuine worth.

Henry Schworm, father of Mrs. Dare, was born in Germany in 1834, a son of Jacob and Ann Marie Schworm, both of whom passed their entire

lives on their native soil. Henry married Susanna Gehring, a daughter of Valentine and Elizabeth (Steirwalt) Gehring, neither of whom ever came to this country. Valentine died and his four daughters emigrated to this country in 1857. Henry Schworm and wife located at Albany, New York, upon arriving in this country and remained at that place about a year, when they came westward and located at Riley, Ohio. Upon first arriving in this district he tried the life of a farmer, but upon becoming better acquainted with conditions in this country he decided to employ the knowledge he had gained in his native land, when as a young man he was apprenticed to the stonemason's trade. He succeeded well in this venture and continued in that business the balance of his life. He became one of the best and most reliable stone and concrete contractors in this section and built many county bridges, etc., as well as fine residences.

He and his good wife were members of the Reformed Lutheran church at Millville, this county, and in this faith reared their family of eight children, whose names were: Katherine, Andrew, Henry, Margaret, Mary, Susan, William and Edward. Out of this family there are but three yet living: Margaret, Susan and Edward. The father, who was born November 9, 1834, died January 12, 1904, and the mother, born January 8, 1836, died December 26, 1902.

DANIEL B. HARBINE.

Many farmers owe their success to a steady determination formed early in their careers. Where industry is required they are not afraid of toil; where economy is essential they do not hesitate to practice frugality and where careful management seems to be the keynote to affluence they are painstaking in their attention to details. Daniel B. Harbine, of Franklin county, Indiana, is a successful farmer because he has carefully adhered to the principles which strictly followed insure success.

Daniel B. Harbine was born in Harmony township, Union county, Indiana, September 27, 1853, the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Beal) Harbine, the former born in Pennsylvania and the latter in Butler county, Ohio.

The paternal grandparents of Daniel B. Harbine were Samuel and Susan (Elie) Harbine, natives of Pennsylvania. When Jeremiah was ten years old they moved from Pennsylvania to Big Springs, Maryland, in 1825. Two years later they came to Cincinnati, where they spent a short time and then proceeded to what is now the old homestead between Hamilton and

Middletown, Ohio, on the Miami canal. Here they bought one hundred and sixty acres, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The land was cleared and improved and the next to the youngest son remained there and by careful management was able to acquire a farm of five hundred acres.

The paternal great-grandfather of Daniel B. Harbine was one of three brothers who came from Germany and located in Pennsylvania. The maternal grandparents of Daniel B. Harbine were Daniel and Amy (Morris) Beal, both born near Millville, Butler county, Ohio, where they were farmers. They reared seven sons and three daughters. The maternal great-grandparents of Daniel B. Harbine also were natives of Ohio and pioneer settlers of Butler county.

Jeremiah Harbine, the father of Daniel B. Harbine was educated in Pennsylvania and Maryland and finished his schooling at the common schools of Butler county, Ohio. He learned the cooper's trade of his father, who had followed it all of his life. Jeremiah Harbine and his brother, Charles, conducted the cooperage business and farmed until 1852, when the former bought the farm in Union county now adjoining that where his son lives. Jeremiah Harbine died at the age of eighty-six.

Daniel B. Harbine was educated in the Jersey district schools and took up farming as a business after leaving school. He began farming in 1881 on the place he now lives, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres. He added all improvements except an old house, which later was abandoned.

Daniel B. Harbine was married in 1880 to Annetta Jane Davis, who was born in Bath township, Franklin county, Indiana, the daughter of Samuel and Caroline (Schultz) Davis, both natives of Bath township.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Harbine were Zachary and Hannah (Davis) Davis, of Pennsylvania, who were pioneers in Bath township. Zachariah Davis had practically no education. He was married in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1815, settling near Riley. About two years later he came to Bath township, Franklin county, Indiana. He and his wife were Baptists. They were the parents of the following children: James, Nancy, David, Kasiah, Mary, Nixon, Samuel, John and Nelson.

Samuel Davis, the father of Mrs. Harbine, was born in Bath township, Franklin county, March 28, 1831. His paternal grandparents came from Wales to Pennsylvania, locating in Fayette county, where they became possessed of a good farm and where both died.

To Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Harbine have been born four children: Morris Davis, Nellie May, Jennie Estella and Orah Leander. Jennie Estella,

the only one of these children living, is a graduate of Miami University and a teacher in the high school at Alquina, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Harbine are members of the United Brethren church. Politically, Mr. Harbine is a member of the Prohibition party and has served as county chairman of Union county, where he lives just across the Franklin county line.

CHARLES E. SKINNER.

An enumeration of the representative citizens of Franklin county, Indiana, would be incomplete without specific mention being made of the man whose name forms the caption of this article. He is a member of one of the old and highly esteemed families of this locality and has stamped the impress of his own individuality upon the community and added luster to the honorable name which he bears. He has always been actuated by a spirit of fairness in his dealings with the world in general and has left no stone unturned whereby he might benefit his own condition as well as that of his friends and the favored section of the great commonwealth in which he has been content to spend his life. Straightforward, unassuming, genial and obliging, Mr. Skinner enjoys the good will and respect of a wide circle of friends.

Charles E. Skinner, who has passed practically his entire life in this county, was born about three miles north of Brookville May 11, 1856, a son of John and Martha (Bassett) Skinner, the former born in the same neighborhood and the latter a native of Union county this state, born near Harmony. Thomas Skinner, the father of John Skinner, early came from Pennsylvania, probably a full century ago, with his wife, and located north of Brookville, the family home for so many years. Martha Bassett, mother of the immediate subject of this sketch, was a daughter of Nathaniel and Eliza (Dubois) Bassett, the latter of whom was a member of the Dubois family which came to this section from New Jersey, and the former a native of Vermont. Nathaniel Bassett located first at Cincinnati, which was at that time nothing more than a cross-roads, and afterwards came to this section, which was then nothing much more than an unbroken wilderness. When Eliza Dubois, Mr. Skinner's maternal grandmother, came to this section, she was but a small girl and with her parents made her home in the wilderness for many years. They secured land from the government which they cleared and in time the town of Harmony grew up near their home. They built the usual little log cabin of pioneer times and it is still standing

to-day, a mute witness of the crowded home conditions which existed in those days when the average family was large and the average home very small. When Eliza Dubois reached womanhood, she became the wife of Nathaniel Bassett, who owned a farm in Fairfield township, which he operated and also worked at his trade of brick mason.

John Skinner received his education in the early subscription schools of this section and when quite a young man began farming for himself on various tracts which he rented from time to time. He finally purchased a farm on the west fork above Brookville, where the family resided for many years, his death occurring at College Corner. His widow is still residing at College Corner, Ohio, at the advanced age of seventy-six years. She is a member of the Methodist church and is held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Charles E. Skinner is one of a family of nine children, being the eldest. The others are: Mary, Cora, Edward, Bertha, George, Harry, Maude and Claude. Mr. Skinner when a youth attended the district schools of his home neighborhood and began farming in Franklin county, where with the exception of four years spent in Union county, he has since resided. In 1900 he removed to Coulter's Corner and his since made that place his home. For the past thirty years he has operated a threshing machine over various "rings" throughout this district.

Mr. Skinner was united in marriage September 25, 1877, with Miss Susan Whiteman, born in Bath township, this county, and a daughter of Lewis and Sophia (Himelick) Whiteman, he a native of Virginia and she born at Seven Mile, Ohio. Further mention is made of her family in the sketch of P. F. Whiteman, appearing elsewhere in this volume. Sophia Whiteman was also a cousin of John Himelick, a short sketch of whose career will be found elsewhere within these covers. Lewis Whiteman, father of Mrs. Skinner, was twice married. His first wife was Nancy Himelick, who bore him two children, John and S. Perry. After her death he married a second time, his choice falling on Sophia Himelick, cousin of his first wife. She bore him a family of eight children, namely: Henry, Nancy, Margaret, George Willard, Susan (Mrs. Skinner), Jennie, Jacob and Frank. Lewis Whiteman was a mason, working at his trade throughout this vicinity all his life. Both he and his wife were faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in that faith reared their family. He was a man much liked by a large circle of friends who held him in high regard because of his sterling worth and integrity.

Mr. and Mrs. Skinner have a family of three children, Matie, Raymond R., and Earle E., and the entire family is much interestd in the af-

fairs of the United Brethren church, in which for many years Mr. Skinner has given active service. He is now serving the church organization as trustee and for a number of years past was steward. Besides attending to the work about his home, Mr. Skinner is a house painter and much work from his careful brush can be seen throughout this section. In addition to this heavier labor, he possesses quite a talent for drawing and with a pen turns out some specimens which might well do credit to one giving special study to such forms of art. Mr. Skinner is a man of sound and practical intelligence, keenly alert to everything relating to his interests and in fact with all that concerns the prosperity and advancement of the community. Because of his splendid personal characteristics and his genuine worth, he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him, and is, therefore, eminently entitled to representation in a work of the character of the one in hand.

WILLIAM H. POPPE.

America has been called the "melting pot" of the world, and it is truly a meeting place of the nations. In the political and civil makeup of the United States many nationalities have played a prominent part. Germany has contributed much that has been of the most lasting benefit to this country. Its sons and daughters have always been considered of the most desirable citizens we have in this republic. They brought to this country their native traditions and have blended these into the American life, which has been of the greatest benefit to this country and its people in general. Among those living in Franklin county who are of German nativity or German descent is William H. Poppe, considered one of the substantial citizens of his community.

William H. Poppe was born in Brookville, Franklin county, January 1, 1840. His parents were Henry and Louisa (Fisher) Poppe, both of whom were natives of Hanover, Germany. William H. Poppe was one of two children of Henry and Louisa Poppe, the other being a daughter named Mary.

In 1837 Henry Poppe and his wife left their native land and came to America. Henry Poppe, upon his arrival in this country, secured a job on the Whitewater canal, which was then in process of construction. After completing his work on this enterprise he came to Brookville, and in 1846 moved to the farm now occupied by his son. At that time this farm consisted of forty acres, to which Mr. Poppe gradually added other land which he acquired until he had two hundred and sixty acres. Most of the land

was covered with a heavy growth of timber, which Mr. Poppe, with the assistance of his son William, soon cleared. Mr. Poppe lived on this farm for a number of years and became a man of substantial means before his death, which occurred at this place. He was of that industrious type of German, with native thrift and industry, who do so much for the general welfare. His life was one of the greatest activity, and in his later years he enjoyed that rest that comes from a well spent life.

William H. Hoppe was educated at the old seminary of Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana, also in the township schools. His entire life practically has been spent on the place of his birth. Here he operates one hundred and seventy acres to general farming. He is an advocate of up-to-date methods in farming and has erected new and modern buildings on his place. Mr. Poppe finds time for a few diversions despite his many interests, among which is violin making. Mr. Poppe is noted as a violin maker, making all parts from raw wood, shaping, assembling and finishing the complete instrument.

In 1870 Mr. Poppe was married to Margaret Hollenbeck, a native of Germany. In 1895 he was married the second time; this time to Agnes M. Thole, of Cincinnati, who was a daughter of Henry and Mary (Albright) Thole. Henry Thole was a native of Holland and his wife was born in Buffalo, New York.

Henry Thole, father of Mrs. William H. Poppe, came to this country, accompanied by his brother, when he was eighteen years of age. He located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was married in that city, where he continued to live.

The maternal grandparents of Mrs. William H. Poppe were Conrad and Margaret (Klupenburg) Albright. They were born in Germany, and after coming to this country settled in Buffalo, New York, where Mr. Albright followed the trade of carpenter. They later moved from Buffalo to Glandorf, Ohio, where they lived the remainder of their lives. Mary Albright, their daughter, and the mother of Mrs. William H. Poppe, went to Cincinnati when she was eighteen years of age, traveling from Dayton, Ohio, on the old canal, a favorite route of those past days. She married in Cincinnati, where her husband followed the machinist trade. They lived at this place the remainder of their lives.

By a previous marriage Mrs. William Poppe had one son, Clarence Schreiber, who makes his home with Mr. and Mrs. Poppe. They have a delightful home, where an atmosphere of happiness pervades. Mr. Poppe is a most estimable gentleman, with splendid business ideas and a fine conception of life in general. His wife is active in the social sphere of this community. They are of the many substantial families of this community.

OSCAR SCOTT DUBOIS.

The immediate subject of this sketch is descended from families which long have been identified with this section and have been foremost among the ranks of its citizens who desired to bring about in this section the highest form of modern civilization and its attendant benefits. They have all been tillers of the soil and he, following worthily in their footsteps, today owns one of the best farms in this section.

Oscar Scott Dubois has passed his entire life in Bath township, Franklin county, Indiana, having been born on the paternal farm there on April 25, 1841, a son of Smith and Rachael (Kromb) Dubois, both of whom were natives of New Jersey, the former being born in the year 1804 and the latter in the year 1805. Smith Dubois was a son of William and Sarah Dubois, who came to Indiana from their original home in New Jersey bringing their children with them. They located in Union county, being among its earliest pioneers, and, as was the custom in those days, they secured land from the government and set about clearing it. They succeeded well in their undertaking and there passed the remainder of their lives, and both lie buried at Bath Springs. The farm which they owned is now the home of Joseph McMahan. Rachael (Kromb) Dubois, mother of Oscar S. Dubois, was a daughter of William and Rachael Kromb, who also came from New Jersey. They made the journey to this section of the country mostly by water, coming down the Ohio river. Upon reaching this district they decided upon high ground for their future home, choosing a favorable site in Union county. On that farm the elder Krombs passed the balance of their lives and they too lie buried at Bath Springs.

Smith Dubois, father of the subject of this interesting biographical sketch, received most of his education in the early subscription schools of this section and most naturally turned to farming as his life vocation. Shortly after marriage he went to live on what is known now as the Ed Hyde farm in Bath township. There was on this place at that time a crude little cabin and he started out on the journey there with one horse and a sled, his worldly possessions on the sled and his wife on the horse, himself walking and driving. The farm at that time comprised but forty acres, scarcely any of that being cleared, but he set to work with a cheerful heart, cleared up his original forty, put it in a good state of cultivation, and then purchased other land from time to time until at his death his farm contained one hundred and sixty acres. The cabin in a few years was replaced by a more pretentious frame dwelling, but shortly afterward was destroyed by fire and in 1856 Mr. Dubois



MR. AND MRS. OSCAR S. DUBOIS.

built the frame house which is still standing there. Smith Dubois had a family of nine children, namely: William, John, George, Emily, Hazel, Abijah, Oscar Scott (the immediate subject of this sketch), Elizabeth and Jasper. Mrs. Dubois was a strict Presbyterian and in this faith reared her family. She was an excellent woman and a helpful neighbor in the days when neighbors were few and far between.

Oscar Scott Dubois received rather a limited education at the school known as the Dubois school and was early trained in farm work. He remained with his father until he was twenty-one years of age, working for him without remuneration, but told his father that he would stay with him another year if he would buy him a nice buggy, the thing most desired by young men in rural localities in those days. The father agreed and the buggy was forthcoming at the close of the year, having cost one hundred and forty dollars at Liberty.

Mr. Dubois was married on December 31, 1863, to Miss Christina Catherine Murphy, born in Fairfield township, this county, and a daughter of Recompense and Susanna (Welty) Murphy, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter born in Virginia. Samuel and Elizabeth (Hitchner) Murphy, parents of Recompense Murphy, brought their family from New Jersey and located in this vicinity about the time the Dubois family first arrived, these families locating across the road from each other and remaining close friends through the long term of this neighborly relation. Susanna Welty was a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Fry) Welty, but the father died at their home in Virginia and it was the mother only who braved the long journey westward with her children. Recompense Murphy was one of the most successful men of his day in this vicinity, and he had the satisfaction of knowing he had won his own way in the world. He started out in life for himself with a blind horse as his sole possession and at his death owned a farm of two hundred and fifty acres, besides much valuable personal property. His first tract of land was covered with timber, which he cleared away and in later years erected a brick house, which was quite pretentious for those times, and in that house the wife of our subject was born and reared. Recompense Murphy was the father of nine children: Jonathan, Henry, Samuel, Elizabeth, Christina, Sarah, Phoebe, Mary and Caroline.

After his marriage Oscar Scott Dubois started farming for himself, and not long afterward he was drafted for service in the Union army, the Civil War at that time being in progress. However, he did not go to the front, deeming it better to remain home on account of certain cares and responsi-

bilities, and instead sent a substitute. Some time afterward he purchased an eighty-acre farm from James Davis, located in Bath township, and there he lived until 1904, when he retired from active farm work and moved to Bath Station. He also owns a seventy-acre farm in Fairfield township, but since taking up his residence in Bath Station he has given his entire time and attention to the buying and selling of live stock, having associated with him his son Walter S., the two going under the firm name of O. S. Dubois & Son. They do a considerable business in the course of a year and have made for themselves more than a local reputation as shippers.

To Oscar Scott and Christina Catherine (Murphy) Dubois were born four children: Re-compense Sheridan, who died young; Carrie May and Christopher Columbus, also deceased, and Walter Scott, the youngest of the family, who is associated with the father, as above stated. Walter S. was first married to LaFayette Hayward, who bore him one child, Donald M. His second wife was Mary Heard, and they have one child, Harold Heard.

The Dubois family always has stood for what is best in community life, and Mr. Dubois and his family are regarded as among the best citizens of this section. While they were among the pioneer settlers of this section, they can trace their family name back several centuries, and there is a Dubois family coat-of-arms which shows their origin lay in the nobility of France. From father to son has been handed down the worthy ambition for a clean and upright life. Mr. and Mrs. Dubois are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Coulters Corners and live lives in true accord with its teachings. Politically, Mr. Dubois is a warm supporter of the Republican party, although he has never taken any particularly active interest in political affairs. Mr. Dubois has demonstrated that he is a man of good business ability, strict integrity and fine personal address, and because of his genuine worth and excellent character he has long enjoyed a splendid reputation in the community where he lives. He gives his support to all movements for the advancement of the welfare of his fellow citizens and is numbered among the representative men of this section.

A signal mark of the high esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Dubois are held by their friends and neighbors was noted in connection with the recent celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of this excellent old couple. This "golden wedding" was celebrated at the pleasant Dubois home December 31, 1914, and the presentation of many handsome gifts of gold attested the warm regard in which the popular celebrants are held by those closely connected with them by ties either of blood or neighborly affection.

HENRY APSLEY.

Maryland, like many of the other earlier settled states, furnished its quota of pioneer settlers of Franklin county, Indiana, many of whom have become prominent in the life and affairs of this county. Among those who were born in Maryland and who early migrated to Franklin county, Indiana, with his parents, was Henry Apsley, well known as a citizen and retired farmer of Blooming Grove township.

Henry Apsley was born in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, May 28, 1841. His parents were William and Rebecca (Knotts) Apsley, both of whom were natives of Maryland.

The paternal grandparents and maternal grandparents of Henry Apsley were early settlers in Maryland, where they became quite prominent. They lived in Maryland practically their entire lives, dying when William Apsley was a mere lad.

William Apsley, father of Henry Apsley, attended the early schools of Maryland, sharing in the common hardships of the frontier days and knowing few of the luxuries of the boyhood of today. He cherished the memory of these days, however, and often stated that his best Christmas present received was a pair of shoes, a rare article of apparel for a boy in those days. In 1843, with his family, William Apsley migrated to Indiana. His family at that time consisted of his wife and two children. They came overland to this state, riding in a cart drawn by one horse. They remained in Ohio about one month and then came to Franklin county, Indiana, where Mrs. Apsley had a sister living. They located in Blooming Grove at the place now occupied by Thomas Ellis. After establishing his family in Blooming Grove, William Apsley engaged as a logging team driver, which he followed for two years. He then rented a farm which is now occupied by Charles Bolander. He remained on this farm for some time, after which he rented a larger farm and engaged in farming on a rather extensive scale. On August 27, 1859, William Apsley died, survived by his wife and children. After his death the family of William Apsley moved back to their original farm in this county, known then as the Swift farm, where Mrs. Apsley remained the balance of her life, with the exception of three years which she spent with her children. They were splendid people, who lived an industrious and God-fearing life, and were honored and respected by their neighbors.

Henry Apsley was a small boy when his father died and a great part of his father's responsibilities were thrown on his shoulders. However, he

assumed the task with a willing heart and ready hand, and in every instance proved worthy of the trust imposed in him. He remained on the Swift farm for twenty-nine years. In 1889 he purchased the farm on which he now lives. This consisted of one hundred and fourteen acres, on which were a number of old buildings situated in the middle of the farm. Mr. Apsley dismantled these buildings and erected the splendid substantial buildings that face the road on his farm. He had, up to his recent retirement, been devoting his time to general farming.

In 1867 he was married to Mary E. Morgan, of Blooming Grove, a daughter of John W. Morgan, who was one of the early settlers in Blooming Grove township. To this union have been born six children, as follows: Missouri (deceased), Ella (deceased), Lewis (deceased), Sallie Alma, Myrtle and Lina. Mr. Apsley and family are members of the Methodist-Episcopal church and are active in all its works. The Apsley family may well be proud of their family history. It is interesting in its lessons of industry, honesty and patience.

HENRY E. HEEB.

Among the many prominent farmers of German extraction living in Franklin county is Henry E. Heeb, whose progenitors were natives of Germany and after coming to this country located in Franklin county, where Henry E. Heeb has lived practically all his life.

Henry E. Heeb was born in Blooming Grove township October 1, 1858, the son of Peter and Abbie (Klemme) Heeb. Peter Heeb was a native of Germany and his wife was born in Highland township in this county. To Peter Heeb and wife were born four children, Nora, Molly, Henry E. and Elmer.

Peter Heeb, father of Henry E. Heeb, was educated in Germany in his native village of Darmstadt, and also attended school in Franklin county, Indiana. He came to this country with his parents, who were natives of Darmstadt, Germany, and who located in this county. His early life was spent on his father's farm in this county. After his marriage to Abbie Klemme he bought his father's farm, on which he lived for many years. He later moved to Brookville, in Franklin county, where he lived until his death. He was a highly regarded man, very industrious and well liked by all who knew him.

The paternal grandparents of Henry Heeb were Henry and Anna (Friday) Heeb, who left their native village of Darmstadt, Germany, and came

to this country about the year 1843. They first located at Cincinnati, Ohio, which was a German settlement, living at that place but a short time. They then came to Franklin county, where they bought sixty acres in Blooming Grove township, later increasing this to one hundred and eighty acres. At the time of their locating here there was a log house on the farm and the surroundings were very primitive. They soon had the ground cleared and gradually developed their land into a splendid farm. This property still remains in the possession of their descendants.

The maternal grandparents of Henry Heeb were Frederick and Mary Charlotte (Welhausen) Klemme, natives of Kamersheim, Germany. Frederick Klemme was a prominent man in his native village, having served as treasurer of his village for eight years. He came to America in 1837 and located in Franklin county, Indiana, about six miles southeast of Brookville. He bought one hundred and forty acres at \$4.50 per acre. At the time of his arrival there were still wild deer running about this section of the state. There was a primitive log-cabin standing on this place when Mr. Klemme arrived. He soon made this habitable and began to clear the land. After a part of the land had been cleared Mr. Klemme erected a new log house, which is still standing on the place. Mr. Klemme and family lived on this place for many years, he dying at the age of ninety years. To Mr. and Mrs. Klemme were born the following children: Frederick, William, Charles, John, Rossanna, Abbie and Mary. They were all members of the German-Lutheran church, of which they were devout attendants.

Henry Heeb was educated in the district schools of Blooming Grove township. His early youth was spent on the old home place, where he followed farming during his spare time from school. From the time he was twenty years of age until he had attained the age of fifty-five years he remained on the home place. He then bought thirty acres in the vicinity of Brookville, on Blooming Grove pike, which had been known for a number of years as the Haman place. Mr. Heeb devotes this place to general lines, also pastures stock and operates a small dairy. He utilizes his farm to the greatest advantage, making every acre pay the greatest amount possible. On July 9, 1885, he was married to Sarah Cornelia Smith, who was born in Brookville, Franklin county, and who at the time of her marriage was a resident of Blooming Grove township. She was educated at the same schools in which her husband attended. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heeb have been born the following children: Mabel, Bessie, Edna, Beulah, Helen, Clifford, Abbie, Bontella and Ross. Of these Edna is deaf and was educated for ten years at the Indianapolis (Indiana) institute for the deaf.

Mr. and Mrs. Heeb and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which they are prominently identified. The Heeb family has always been numbered among the substantial German families of this county and have always been noted for their industry. Henry Heeb and family stand well in this community, as have the various generations of Heebes before them.

JACOB URBAN, JR.

Like many of those who came west to settle in the early days of the country the progenitors of Jacob Urban settled for awhile in Ohio. Jacob Urban was born at Riley, Butler county, Ohio, March, 1861, the son of Jacob and Gertrude (Gehring) Urban, both natives of Bavaria. Jacob Urban, at the age of twenty years, decided to seek fame and fortune in the new world and embarked for America. At that time local tradesmen traveled about the county a great deal, as the settlements were few and far between and the population was not large enough to justify a tradesman's permanent location at one settlement. Jacob Urban, Sr., a shoemaker by trade, went throughout the country working at his trade and found his services in great demand, as he was a skilled workman. There being no manufacturers of boots and shoes in those days, the trade of a journeyman shoemaker was a very important one indeed. In the meantime, there had come to this country Gertrude Gehring, a native of Bavaria, the birthplace of Jacob Urban. These two united in marriage and finally settled at Venice, Ohio. The wife of Jacob Urban was a very industrious woman, a characteristic of most of her countrywomen, and before her marriage to Jacob Urban had worked hard and saved enough money to send for her sister who presently came and joined her in her new home in this country.

From Riley, Ohio, Mr. Urban and his wife moved to Mixersville, Indiana, and from there they moved to Bath, now known as Coulter's Corner. Here he erected a primitive log cabin, where he resided until 1874. This log cabin still stands and is used for a barn on the farm of James Smith at Coulter's Corner. To the original section of forty acres, Mr. Urban added seventy-six adjoining acres lying west, subsequently acquiring various farms in Madison county. Mrs. Urban still lives, residing at the old homestead located on the original farm of forty acres. The children of this union are: Elizabeth; Lottie, who died in infancy; Jacob, Mary, Lydia and Laura.

The early training of Jacob Urban, Jr., was that of farming and after

he reached his majority he concluded to continue in that occupation. This was a matter of choice with him, as his education at the Dubois schools and Shuman schools was liberal enough to fit him for a career in any one of a number of industries. Mr. Urban is engaged in general farming, but specializes somewhat in stock raising, a branch of the agricultural industry which has won him some prominence.

On October 9, 1884, he was married to Lorenda Sayers, the daughter of Stephen Sayers. Mrs. Urban has three brothers, Charles, Frank and Harvey. To the union of Jacob and Lorendia (Sayers) Urban there were born two children, Charles and Roy, the former of whom was married to Ethel Porter December 31, 1908.

Jacob Urban is well liked for his sterling qualities and has always been regarded as one of the substantial citizens of this community.

SAMUEL B. ROSE.

The fertility of the soil around Franklin county, Indiana, and its material prosperity is best attested by the fact that those who reside there are descendants of the very earliest settlers in this county and a number of them still live on the original farms of their forefathers. Among those whose families have been prominent in the affairs of this county for a great number of years is Samuel B. Rose, who was born April 29, 1883, a son of Samuel and Emeline (Smalley) Rose, the former of whom was born November 24, 1831, and the latter March 16, 1845, both of whom were residents of Bath township, this county.

Samuel B. Rose's paternal grandparents were Eleazar, born February 24, 1805, and Rebecca (Elwell) Rose, both born in Salem county, New Jersey, she being born May 6, 1800. They were married in February, 1829, and shortly afterward they moved to Bath township, this county, where Samuel E. Rose, father of Samuel B. Rose, was born November 24, 1831. Samuel E. Rose married Mary Jane Hibbard, of Preble county, Ohio, February 19, 1856. By this union there was one child, William. After the death of his first wife Samuel E. Rose married, secondly, Henrietta Sanders, who died four months later. He again married, June 4, 1869, Mrs. Emeline Rusing, who was born March 16, 1845, the daughter of William and Harriett (Cassidy) Smalley. By this union there were four children, as follows: Henry W., Mary Estella, Bertha and Samuel B.

Samuel E. Rose enrolled in the Union army May 4, 1864, at Fairfield as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His service while in the army was largely confined to guard duty, mainly guarding government stores, etc. He also was engaged in protecting General Sherman's lines of communication in Kentucky, Tennessee and part of Georgia. He was honorably discharged September 17, 1864. A brother of Mary Jane Hibbard, his first wife, also served in the Civil War. His name was Marion Hibbard and he served in the Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

After returning from the war, Samuel E. again took up the occupation of farming and lived until his death on the farm formerly occupied by his grandfather as early as 1816. He owned at the time of his death one farm of one hundred and twenty acres and another of one hundred and thirteen acres, his farms being noted for the excellency of their buildings. At the time of his death he was a member of Hackelman Post No. 64, Grand Army of the Republic, at Brookville, Indiana, and was very prominent at all of its meetings to the time of his death. Mr. Rose died May 9, 1914, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1904.

Samuel B. Rose, son of the above, was born in this county April 29, 1883, was educated in the schools of Bath township and always has lived on the home farm. In 1912 he was married to Cora McNichols. To this union two children have been born, Helen Esther and Genevieve Ellen. The Rose family, like other pioneer families, were the products of the pioneer days when men's souls were tried and the best in every man was put to the test. They did their duties faithfully and lived their lives honorably, and their descendants after them have been imbued with the same high qualities.

DENNIS SIZELOVE.

One of the best known citizens of Bath township, Franklin county, Indiana, is the man whose name appears above. He resides on his farm of eighty acres, where he has made his home since 1904 and where he carries on general farming in a most approved fashion. He is considered one of the successful agriculturists of this section, and peculiar honor attaches to this fact in that he has made his way practically alone and unaided. When a young boy of only twelve years he commenced working out among the farmers of his home district, and every summer since that time has found in him a faithful tiller of the soil. He brings to his task energy, ambition and good management, and has, therefore, succeeded well in his undertaking.

Dennis Sizelove was born in Drewersburg, Indiana, on March 26, 1854, being a son of Albert and Hanna (Benton) Sizelove, the latter the daughter of Arnold Benton, who was a farmer all his lifetime in the vicinity of Drewersburg.

Albert, father of our immediate subject, was a son of Joseph Sizelove and his second wife, Hannah Rafter, and was born at Newton. Joseph was probably born at New Trenton, this state, but in later years located at Drewersburg, and still later at Mixersville. He went from here to Grant county, this state, and there he died. He was for many years a huckster and merchant throughout this section and was widely known. Subject's father attended the district schools in his youth, later taking the higher grades at the academy at Peoria, this county. He decided upon the work of a farmer as his vocation and for a number of years was located near Drewersburg. He retired in later life, and at that time became a resident of Mixersville, where his death occurred about 1910. His widow survived him about a year. Both were devout church members, she holding her membership with the Harmony church, while he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which faith he was reared by his father, who was one of the faithful members of that denomination throughout this section.

Dennis Sizelove was the second child in a family of eight children, the others being Francis, Henry, George, Adelia, Ella, Joseph and Anna. He received but a limited education in his youth, when he attended the schools at Mixersville. As stated in the opening paragraph of this sketch, he commenced working when quite a young boy, and his school days were soon over. Since purchasing his present home in 1904 Mr. Sizelove has greatly improved the place. He has built a fine residence and barn and other buildings have been repaired or remodeled, while the general appearance of the farm bespeaks the work of the careful and methodical farmer. Mr. Sizelove was married to Harriet Ellen Dubois, daughter of George Dubois, deceased. He was a brother of Oscar Dubois, mentioned elsewhere in this volume, and was for many years one of the leading farmers of Union county. Mr. and Mrs. Sizelove had an interesting family of four children: Lincoln, Bertha, Watson and Loren, Lincoln having died at the age of thirty-one years. Religiously, he is a member of the Presbyterian church, while his political preference is with the Republican party, although he has never been active in political circles. Mr. Sizelove has been true to every trust and obligation of life and has, therefore, a well rounded character which has won him the friendship of a large circle of friends. He also owns a farm of two hundred and sixty acres in Union county, which is a fine place.

CHARLES E. SAYERS.

Charles E. Sayers, who is one of the prominent farmers of Bath township, Franklin county, Indiana, is a native of that county, having been born there on July 8, 1864, a son of Stephen and Margaret (Campbell) Sayers, both also born in Bath township. Stephen Sayers was a son of Matthias and Matilda (Burk) Sayers, who were among the early settlers of Franklin county. It is thought quite likely that they were natives of New Jersey who had come here shortly after marriage and here made their home for the remainder of their lives. They secured from the government a tract of land containing one hundred and sixty acres and set about clearing it and establishing a home. That was the farm on which the immediate subject of this sketch was born and reared. Matthias Sayers had mastered the gunsmith trade in the east, before emigrating westward, and he followed that trade more or less his entire life, finding it of inestimable value to himself and neighbors in a pioneer territory that was largely infested by Indians, who had learned from their paleface brothers of less noble character something of the attractions of "fire water," and were often, therefore, much more dangerous than even in their native state. Stephen, the father of Charles E. Sayers, with whom this history deals, lived for many years on the old family homestead and in his youth received a somewhat limited education in the early subscription schools of this section, and doubtless received much valuable training from both father and mother, who came from a section where education of the young was given considerable attention. He was early trained to help the father in the arduous tasks of the home place, and in later years cleared much of the land and erected several farm buildings, the frames of which are still standing. Stephen Sayers was one of the influential men of his day in this district and was often importuned to enter public office, but this he steadfastly refused to do. He was one of the most helpful of friends and neighbors and would go to any extent to accommodate a friend in need. His death occurred on the home place on March 26, 1900. At the time the Civil War was in progress and men were being drafted for service, Stephen Sayers was one so chosen, but instead of going himself he sent a substitute, feeling his greater duty lay with his young and growing family. There were five children, namely: Sarah, who died in infancy; Lourinda, Charles (our immediate subject), Frank and Harvey.

Margaret Campbell Sayers, the wife of Stephen Sayers and mother of Charles E., was a daughter of Andrew and Lucinda (Baker) Campbell, who

about one hundred years ago entered land from the government near Coulter's Corners, and there reared their family and passed the remainder of their lives. Andrew Campbell was a son of Hugh, who emigrated from Ireland in the eighteenth century.

Our subject, together with his brothers and sisters, received the best education the common schools of this section at that time afforded. He assisted in the work of the home farm until he was twenty years of age, when he went to Oxford and became apprentice to the blacksmith trade. After mastering its secrets he set up a shop of his own in Mixersville and there for about twenty years he labored at his chosen vocation. A short time before disposing of his shop and good will he purchased what was known as the "Old White farm," and has since made that his home. That farm consists of eighty acres, and he has purchased another tract of ninety-one acres, lying just across the road, and on that land he carries on general farming after a most approved fashion, giving considerable of his time and efforts to raising live stock, which the up-to-date farmer finds his most lucrative line. Mr. Sayers gives particular attention to hogs and is highly successful in his handling of them.

Mr. Sayers was married on August 6, 1893, to Minnie Flint, of Bath township, a daughter of Mahlon and Hannah (Stinger) Flint, the former also a native of this county, while the latter was born and reared in Pennsylvania. Mahlon Flint was a son of Thomas and Anna (Thurston) Flint, who, so far as is known, were natives of this county, their parents being among the earliest settlers. Mahlon passed almost his entire life in Bath township, the exception being a few years he lived in Iowa. However, in later life he returned to his native county and here his life closed on December 12, 1908. Mrs. Sayers' mother, who before her marriage was Hannah Stinger, was a daughter of Jacob and Hannah (Welch) Stinger, both natives of Pennsylvania, who located in this section some seventy-five or eighty years ago. There were eleven children of Mahlon and Hannah (Stinger) Flint, of whom Mrs. Sayers is the youngest. The others are: Adaline, William, Perry, Philis, Elmer, Mary, Alonzo, Etta, Flora and Orpha.

Mr. and Mrs. Sayers are the parents of three children, namely: Luther, Elzie and Dorothy. This family is regarded as one of the representative families of this section. The Sayers people have always stood for what was broad-minded and honorable in whatever day they have lived. The first history of the family in this country has shown them to be in Pennsylvania, and from there to New Jersey the immediate forbears of the subject seem to have gone ere they emigrated westward to this section.

Charles E. Sayers has proven what industry and integrity can accomplish when united, and today he is one of the most successful farmers of this section. Since taking possession of his present location he has greatly improved it as to buildings and general appearance and it is in every way a representative American farm home. The family stands high in the regard of the community. Mrs. Sayers is a faithful member of the Harmony Presbyterian church, and while Mr. Sayers does not hold church membership any place, he is a man who regulates his life by the teachings of Holy Writ. Politically, he gives his support to the Democratic party, although never a seeker after office. Success has attended his efforts because he has worked for it along legitimate lines and has not permitted discouraging situations to thwart him and has been honest and fearless in pursuing a course once he knew he was right.

SAMUEL A. DAVIS.

Agriculture has been the true source of man's dominion on earth ever since the primal existence of labor and has been the pivotal industry that has controlled, for the most part, all the fields of action to which his intelligence and energy have been directed. Among this sturdy element of Franklin county, Indiana, is the man whose name appears above, and in view of the consistent life recorded by the subject of this sketch, his faithfulness and persistency, it is particularly fitting that the following short sketch of his career be incorporated in this history.

Samuel A. Davis, a farmer of Bath township, Franklin county, is a native of this same county, having been born on February 9, 1861, in Riley township, Butler county, Ohio, a son of Aaron and Sarah (Decker) Davis, the latter having been born and raised at Millville. Subject's paternal grandparents were Charles and Mary Davis, who came to this section early in the history of the state. Their original location is thought to have been Pennsylvania. His father, when a young man, learned the carpenter's trade and throughout his life he worked at that occupation while operating and managing his farm home. He lived in Butler county, Ohio, just across the line, and died when Samuel A., the subject of this sketch, was but eight years of age. He was the youngest of the family, the others being Philip, Martha Jane, Frank, Kate, Isaac, Levi and Mary (deceased). The mother of this family died when subject was but fifteen years of age, so that he was early bereft of both parents. Before her marriage she was Sarah Decker, a daughter of Isaac and Rebecca Jane Decker, who were early settlers in the vicinity

of Millville, Ohio. Her father was a carpenter, and his skill was put into many of the homes throughout that section in those days.

Our subject received his schooling in the district schools of his home neighborhood when a boy and he early turned to farming as his life work. Being without his parents and a home at an early age, he worked among the farmers of his section, making his home at the place of his employment. He worked in this manner by the month until about the year 1905, when he started to farming for himself. He was married in 1886 to Ella Sizelove. She was born at Mixersville and there resided until the time of her marriage. Mr. Davis and wife are the parents of two children, Anness and Philip. Mrs. Davis is a faithful member of the United Brethren church and is regarded as one of the kindest and most friendly women of the community. Mr. Davis gives his political preference to the Democratic party, although he has never taken any active interest in political circles. He is a hard working, honest and, in every respect, worthy man, of upright character and one who is opposed to vice and lawlessness in every form. He stands ready at all times to give his support to any movement for the betterment of any condition of community life, whether along social, moral, educational or material lines.

ISAAC ROSE.

A number of those who first settled in Franklin county, moved here from New Jersey and among those who early came from that state, were the Rose family and the Elwell family.

Eleazar Rose, who was born February 24, 1805, and Rebecca Elwell, born May 6, 1800, both having come from Salem, New Jersey, were married in February, 1829. They were the parents of Isaac Rose, whose son, Abram, still lives in Bath township. The paternal grandparents of Isaac Rose were Abram and Catherine (Crawford) Rose, both born in Salem county, New Jersey, and both moving to Union county, Indiana, about 1812. They started with a one horse wagon and because of the lack of the means of conveyance most of the family walked. During their journey, they were forced to ford many streams and rivers and while attempting to ford the Ohio river, two of their boys were drowned. They finally arrived at their destination and at once began to clear the forest. They lived in this vicinity until their death which occurred near Bath Springs.

The maternal grandparents of Isaac Rose were Samuel and Mary (Johnson) Elwell, also of Salem county, New Jersey, who came to this county in

1816, locating in Bath township where Mr. Elwell died March 23, 1875, having almost reached the extreme old age of one hundred years. After coming to this state he spent the rest of his life on his farm of one hundred and seventeen acres in this township with the exception of a few years spent in Fairfield. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, following in the footsteps of his father, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Eleazar Rose, father of Isaac Rose, spent the balance of his days in Bath township and died in Dublin, Indiana, September 1, 1881, age seventy-six years. His first wife died in 1864 and he married in 1866, Elizabeth Ann Hester, and she died in 1906 at Dublin, Indiana.

Isaac Rose was educated in the district schools of Bath township and remained on the farm during his whole life. He came from a military family and when the state was threatened with Morgan's raiders, he took an active part in repulsing them. At that time the excitement was very intense and Mr. Rose and his father were forced to hide the money and deeds and other valuables until the scare was over. Mr. Rose and his father took great pride in their farm and, unlike many of the structures built in those days, the brick house which still stands on the farm was built in 1845 and remains today in good condition.

On October 6, 1859, he was married to Isabel Gant, who was born at Mount Carmel, September 8, 1840, the daughter of Briton and Elizabeth (Jones) Gant. Elizabeth Gant was born in Terre Haute, Indiana, and Briton Gant was born on Big Cedar creek in Franklin county. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Rose were Briton and Mary Ann (Russell) Gant, both coming from South Carolina and locating on Big Cedar creek at a very early day. They both died and were buried at that place. Her maternal grandparents were John and Fannie (Dawson) Jones, both of whom were born at Riley, Ohio. They later moved to Terre Haute, where Mr. Jones followed the vocation of farmer. A brother of Mrs. Rose, Cader Gant, enlisted in the Civil War when only sixteen years of age in February, 1864, and was killed in battle at Cedar Creek, Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Rose were born the following children: Abram L., born February 19, 1861; Fannie Smaley, born February 2, 1864; Emma Hannah, born August 24, 1867; Grant, born May 9, 1869; Laura, born December 30, 1870; Nellie Doner, born April 9, 1873; and Katie Mill, born September 13, 1875. Mr. Rose was a Presbyterian in faith and his wife a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. Rose died October 1, 1888, survived by his wife, who later married John Vinson Swift, this marriage taking place February 28, 1899. They are still living and reside at Fairfield.

Abram L. Rose, son of Isaac Rose, was born in Franklin county, February 19, 1861, on his father's farm which adjoins that of his maternal grandfather's, who was Samuel E. Elwell, a veteran of the War of 1812. Abram Rose was reared on his father's farm and has been actively engaged in farming ever since and, with the exception of ten or twelve years, has confined his efforts to the home farm where he operates one hundred and seventeen acres and is engaged in general farming. In 1884 he was married to Eliza Barnum and to them were born two children, May and Harry M. They are members of the United Brethren church and are prominent in all of the affairs of this county.

JOHN H. BECKMAN.

To live in a manner that will earn the approbation of one's fellow men is the ambition of every right thinking man. Whether one occupies a higher sphere or labors in the ranks of the obscure, the same obligation to society exists. There is no higher attainment than to have lived an industrious life, doing the daily duties of life in a conscientious manner and living clean and wholesome, earning the respect of one's neighbors and dying conscious of a duty well done. This might in truth be applied to the late John H. Beckman of Franklin county, who died January 13, 1891, at the age of fifty-two years.

John H. Beckman was born in Franklin county, Indiana. His parents were Henry and Christinia Beckman, both of whom were natives of Germany and came to this country, leaving their homes about the early forties of the last century.

After coming to this country, the parents of John H. Beckman came to Indiana and located in Highland township in Franklin county. They engaged in farming and became people of substantial means. They lived here for a number of years and died on their homestead in this county. They were members of the German-Lutheran church and were devout God-fearing people.

John H. Beckman was educated in the common schools of this county, attending the schools of Highland township. He early in life learned the carpenter trade, which he afterward followed as contractor for many years. He was of an industrious and thrifty nature and soon acquired a farm, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres. He married Minnie Bronz who was born in Germany. She was a daughter of Hammon and Sophia (Eberling) Bronz.

Hammon and Sophia Bronz, parents of Mrs. John H. Beckman, were natives of Germany. They left their native land in 1842 and migrated to America. They came to Indiana, locating in Highland township, Franklin county. Hammon Bronz was a tailor and farmer in Germany, but after locating in Franklin county, he engaged in farming. He acquired a farm of eighty acres on which he and his wife lived the remainder of their lives. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Bronz were Henry, William, Margaret, Christiani, Frederick, all of whom are deceased, and Minnie, who afterwards became Mrs. John H. Beckman.

John H. Beckman and wife lived on their farm of one hundred and twenty acres after their marriage. To them were born the following children, Anna (deceased) William H., Henry (deceased), Emma, now the wife of Doctor Levinger of Fairfield, Mary and Susan.

After the death of Mr. Beckman, his family moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, where they lived one year, later moving back to Fairfield. It was after returning to Fairfield that Anna and Henry, the two children, died. Mrs. Beckman now possesses two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land and a house and lot in Fairfield, where she resides. John H. Beckman was a splendid citizen, and honest and industrious man, earning and retaining the friendship of all who knew him. His widow and family are among their old friends, honored and respected, a just tribute to themselves and to the memory of the husband and father, John H. Beckman.

JOHN C. SHIRK.

The Shirk family came to the section of Indiana territory now embraced within the borders of Franklin county, in 1808, although the county was not in existence at that time. As a matter of fact, Franklin county was not organized until November 27, 1810, and the organizing act did not become effective until February 1, 1811. Thus it will be seen that the Shirk family have been identified with the history of Franklin county from its very beginning, a period of more than one hundred years.

John C. Shirk, a prominent banker of Brookville, was born March 14, 1858, in Springfield township, Franklin county, Indiana, and is a son of Andrew and Sarah (Wright) Shirk. Andrew Shirk was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Stout) Shirk and was born September 22, 1816, in Springfield township and died in this county September 23, 1882.

Samuel Shirk was born in Kentucky and was a son of Andrew and Martha (Hamilton) Shirk, Andrew Shirk being born in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. Samuel Shirk grew to maturity in Kentucky and married Elizabeth Stout, a daughter of Job Stout, a native of New Jersey. Ancestors of Job Stout located in New Jersey about 1600, coming direct from England. Job Stout served on General Washington's staff in the Revolutionary War and later married and located in the bluegrass region of Kentucky. In 1810 Samuel Shirk and his family together with Job Stout and his family came to what is now Franklin county, Indiana, the Stout and Shirk families entering adjoining tracts of land. Both families were stanch members of the Baptist church and both were instrumental in organizing the Big Cedar Grove Baptist church in Franklin county in 1817.

The great-great-grandfather of John C. Shirk was Caspar Shirk, who was born in Switzerland about 1715 and when a comparatively young man emigrated with his wife and son, Andrew, to America and located in Pennsylvania. They made the voyage in a sailing vessel and were compelled to eat rats, due to the fact that their ship was thrown out of its course and food became scarce on the vessel. Owing to these hardships, the wife of Caspar Shirk died on the voyage to this country. Andrew Shirk was born in Switzerland, September 7, 1753, and died at the home of his son, Samuel, at the age of seventy-five years, four months and seven days. Mr. Shirk's great-grandfather, grandfather and father, all died in the same house and are buried in the Big Cedar Grove cemetery. As has been previously mentioned, Samuel served in the American Revolution and fought through the Carolina campaign under General Green, receiving a wound which eventually caused his death after many years of suffering. On his tombstone in the Big Cedar Grove cemetery was engraved "A Revolutionary Soldier." After the surrender of Cornwallis in the fall of 1781, Andrew Shirk settled in Georgia near Augusta, where he married Martha Hamilton and there all of his children were born: John, David, Andrew, Joseph, Samuel, Isaac, Nancy and Martha. Some years later Andrew and his family drove overland in a party of about one hundred to Kentucky. Many of them rode on horseback and were prepared to fight any Indians whom they might meet on the way. On account of his strong opposition to slavery, Andrew Shirk remained but a short time in Kentucky. Having lost eleven horses in Kentucky as a result of Indian raids, he took his remaining horse and rode to Cincinnati, then a small trading post of twenty inhabitants. He journeyed north from Cincinnati on horseback to the Whitewater river and in 1808

entered land in Franklin county, Indiana. His wife died in this county November 15, 1820.

Samuel Shirk, the grandfather of John C. Shirk, was born near Augusta, Georgia, August 25, 1792, and died September 5, 1859. He was married to Elizabeth Stout August 28, 1815. Previous to his marriage he had entered 160 acres of land adjoining the Big Cedar Baptist church, later adding eighty acres more, and to this farm he brought his young bride. Elizabeth Stout was the daughter of Job Stout, as has been mentioned, and was a lineal descendant of Penelope Van Princis, an early settler in the Amsterdam colony. Job Stout was an express rider and bearer of dispatches under General Washington in the Revolutionary War and was present when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown in the fall of 1781. In 1788 Job Stout and his family emigrated to what is now Louisville, Kentucky, and 1812 he came to Franklin county, Indiana, because of his opposition to slavery. He resided on his farm east of Brookville until his death in 1828. He was buried in the cemetery at the Big Cedar Grove church and on his grave is a tablet bearing the words, "A Revolutionist of Seventy-Six." He was the father of Mrs. Anna Waldorf, who died May 3, 1904, probably the last living daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

Samuel Shirk was in the War of 1812, where he served with the rank of major. He was an ardent Whig and a very influential man in the early history of Franklin county, serving as county commissioner at one time. At the time of his death he owned two hundred and forty acres in the county. An interesting incident is told of the brother of John C. Shirk's grandfather. This good man about the year 1818 shot an Indian in self defense. The Indian was about to shot him, but he was too quick for the savage and shot first, killing the redskin. This justifiable homicide so preyed upon his mind that he arose in church shortly afterwards and begged for forgiveness for being compelled to shoot the Indian. Mr. Shirk's grandfather made the brick by hand that went into the construction of the old Baptist church in Springfield township. He was the deacon, and the minutes of the church when it was organized in 1817 show that he was "singing clerk."

The maternal grandparents of John C. Shirk were William and Elizabeth (Bardsley) Wright, who were born and reared at Ashton-under-Lyne, near Manchester, England, and were married in an Episcopal church at that place. William Wright had learned the hatter's trade in England but did not follow his trade very long. On account of his wealth he was a member of the gentry class of his country. After three children were born to William Wright and wife, he decided to come to the United States. He located in

Ohio and entered land near Dayton. In 1830 William Wright sold his farm near Dayton, Ohio, and moved to Franklin county, Indiana, locating three miles east of Brookville. He died on his farm and his widow later died in Brookville at the home of a daughter. Although they were members of the Episcopal church in England, they joined the Baptist church after coming to this country. William Wright and wife were the parents of three sons and five daughters.

Andrew Shirk, the father of John C., grew up on the old Shirk homestead in Springfield township. After his marriage he bought a store and conducted it at Whitcomb for a few years. He then traded the store for a farm of two hundred and fifty acres on which he lived until 1856. In that year he bought a store at Springfield and while there, a son, John C., with whom this narrative deals, was born. In January, 1860, Andrew Shirk moved to the old Shirk homestead and there he lived until his death. At the time of Morgan's raid in 1863, Andrew Shirk took a wagon load of "squirrel hunters," as they were called, to help drive back Morgan when he started through Franklin county. However, it happened that Morgan went further south and the wagon load of patriots failed to get sight of the fleeing enemy. Andrew Shirk was a very progressive citizen and subscribed liberally to help get the railroad through his section of the county. He was largely instrumental in getting the first pike built through the county and in every way he gave his influence to all public-spirited enterprises. He was dignified in person, quiet in manner, and a man who was always devoted to his family and to his church.

Andrew Shirk was the father of the following children, seven of whom grew to maturity: Elbert Hamilton, who died in 1901, after a successful career as a banker in Tipton, Indiana; Mary, the wife of Dr. Williams, of Fayetteville, West Virginia; William W., who died in 1912, a hardware merchant and vice-president of a bank in Muncie, Indiana; Martha, the widow of C. F. Goodwin, who died in 1896, a banker of Brookville, Indiana; James, the president of the Citizens' National Bank of Delphi, Indiana, and an extensive land owner; Samuel, who died at the age of thirteen; John C., of Brookville, Indiana, and George, a refrigerator manufacturer of Chicago, Illinois.

John C. Shirk received his elementary education in the district schools of Springfield township, and then attended the preparatory department of Indiana University, later being graduated from the classical course in that university with the class of 1881. While in the university, he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta Greek letter fraternity.

After his graduation, Mr. Shirk went into a private bank at Brookville and in 1884 was taken in as a partner by C. F. Goodwin, his brother-in-law and the owner of the bank. In 1896 Mr. Goodwin died and Mr. Shirk continued in control of the bank. In 1905 the bank was reorganized as the National Brookville Bank, and Mr. Shirk was made president of the institution at that time, a position which he still holds. In 1891 the bank erected a fine bank building and in 1912 it was remodeled and modernized in every way. Mr. Shirk has been president and treasurer of the Brookville Furniture Company since it was reorganized in 1896. This is the largest manufacturing plant in Brookville and does a big business annually. Mr. Shirk also is president of the Brookville Telephone Company, which he helped to organize in 1895. He is president of the Franklin Furniture Company, a retail store in Brookville; is president of the Brookville Historical Society, in the organization of which he was largely instrumental, the first meeting of this society having been held in his home in 1908, at which time he was elected president, a position in which the society has continued to maintain him. He also organized the Saturday Club, an organization which has been in active existence for twenty-five years, the object of which is the general betterment of the community. He also is president of the Brookville Library Association, which he was instrumental in organizing, and for six years was a trustee on the school board of Brookville. He owns several fine farms in Franklin county as well as considerable land in Kansas.

Mr. Shirk was married March 3, 1886, to Lura Chafee, who was born in Aurora, Ind., a daughter of John G. and Clara (Sparks) Chafee. Her father was a Methodist minister and died in 1903. Her mother is now living with Mr. and Mrs. Shirk.

There have been eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Shirk: Howard, born January 27, 1887, and died August 9, 1898; Charles Andrew, born July 30, 1888, and is now in the bank with his father; Grosvenor, born February 26, 1890, was educated in Culver Military Academy and Wooster University and is now working in his father's furniture factory; Samuel, born November 6, 1891, and now traveling for the Brookville Furniture Company; Ellen, born May 22, 1893, was educated at Tudor Hall at Indianapolis, and in music at Cincinnati at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music; Cornelia, born June 22, 1895; Jaffee Wright, born September 1, 1897, and Horace, born August 12, 1898.

Mr. Shirk is a stanch Republican in politics, but owing to his extensive interests, has never been active in political affairs. He is a member of the

Free and Accepted Masons and has taken all of the degrees in the Scottish Rite and seven in the York Rite. He belongs to the Indianapolis Consistory and the Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For thirteen years Mr. Shirk has been superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school at Brookville. His family home is one of the finest of the city and is situated in the northern part of town in the midst of well laid out grounds. Sufficient has been given to the life of Mr. Shirk to indicate that he is a man of prominence and influence in his community. He is a worthy scion of a family which has been connected with the history of this county from the beginning and it is eminently fitting that his history be recorded in the annals of the county which has turned out so many distinguished men and women.

THOMAS B. THACKREY.

Indiana enjoys today the reputation for having made as much material and intellectual progress as any state in the Union. Its inhabitants have a thorough grasp of the fundamentals of citizenship and measure up in every sense to the duties expected of them. That this is true is largely due to the character of its early inhabitants. "As the twig is bent the tree inclines," is an old and true proverb, and as the destinies of early Indiana were well shaped by the splendid pioneers, so Indiana's inclination has ever been straightforward in the path of progress. Among the persons who early came and settled in Indiana were the forefathers of Thomas B. Thackrey, a well known farmer of Franklin county.

Thomas B. Thackrey was born in Ripley county, Indiana, February 27, 1843. His parents were Ezra and Phoebe (Kramer) Thackrey. His mother was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent and was born in that state. His father was a native of New Jersey, in which state the parents were married.

The parental grandparents of Thomas B. Thackrey, were James and Jane (Gaunt) Thackrey both of whom were natives of New Jersey. He came to Indiana at a very early day and settled in Union county. They were married on February 19, 1784, and she died in New Jersey a few years before he started for the west. When he arrived in this state, the land office was located at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and Mr. Thackrey went to that place and made an entry for government land, entering six hundred and forty acres in Ripley county. This entry was made September 25, 1835, when Andrew

Jackson was president. At that time this part of Indiana was a dense wilderness, and wild beasts roamed about at will. Deer were found in abundance and timber wolves preyed about in large packs. James Thackrey and family remained in Union county for a time and then moved to Ripley county, where he died. The children born to James Thackrey and wife on the dates following, were Stephen, November 21, 1784; John, November 27, 1786; Elizabeth, December 13, 1788; James, December 28, 1790; Jane, December 23, 1792; Samuel, February 9, 1794; Ezra, June 4, 1796 and Joseph, September 4, 1800. The original land warrant issued to James Thackrey is now in the possession of one of his descendants, Mrs. W. S. Gookins of Osgood, Indiana, who also has the old family bible, printed in the year 1791 and presented to James Thackrey by his mother on June 7, 1794.

Ezra Thackrey, father of Thomas B. Thackrey was educated in the early schools of New Jersey. After leaving that state he came to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there engaged as a team driver. He also assisted in hauling the first paving that was laid in Cincinnati. He later went back to New Jersey and was there married. He engaged in farming in New Jersey and during this residence in his native state, six children were born to him and his wife. With his family he later returned to Indiana, first settling in Union county and later joining the Thackrey settlement in Ripley county. He located on a quarter section of land which he cultivated, later disposing of forty acres of unimproved land. He remained at this place until he died. To Ezra Thackrey and wife were born the following children, Joseph, on September 24, 1822, died April 9, 1856; Elizabeth, April 11, 1824, died December 7, 1894; John, January 27, 1826, died November 28, 1890; Stephen, December 24, 1827, died November 2, 1891; Jacob, October 30, 1829, died March 6, 1908; Susan, June 9, 1831, died September 10, 1909; Elwood, September 11, 1833, died October 12, 1908; James, September 8, 1836, died January 20, 1909; William, September 26, 1840, died January 31, 1911, and Thomas B., who was born February 27, 1843, and now a citizen of Franklin county. Ezra Thackrey, the father, died June 28, 1874, age seventy-eight years, his wife dying one year later at the age of seventy-five.

Thomas B. Thackrey, the tenth child of Ezra Thackrey received his early education in Ripley county, Indiana. When nineteen years of age, he enlisted in Company F, Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry for service in the Civil War. He served in the battle of Mumfordsville, Kentucky, where he was captured by the confederates and in December of the same year he was exchanged. The exposure on the battlefields and the strain of his confinement caused a severe illness and he was forced to go to the hospital where

he remained for eighteen months. After his recovery he again joined the colors and participated in the battles of Dalton, Georgia; and Decatur, Alabama. He also was engaged in the three days' fight before Nashville, Tennessee, after which he was assigned to guard duty at Chattanooga, Tennessee. When the enemy evacuated Nashville, Mr. Thackrey's regiment pursued them across the Tennessee river. On June 20, 1865, he was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee. His service during the war was of the very highest order and his experiences were fraught with the greatest dangers. His bravery was commended on several occasions by his superior officers and his service throughout the war was a fine example of brilliant self sacrifice. The Thackrey family gave a generous quota to the government's service, three brothers of Thomas, Jacob, Stephen and James B. having also served under the colors in the Civil War. The Thackrey family in its several branches, contributed a total of nine sturdy soldiers to the cause of the Union during that war.

After the close of the war Mr. Thackrey engaged in various occupations. He operated a shingle machine for his brother-in-law, and then engaged as a farm hand and later engaged in the trade of carpenter. He had the distinction of having rode in the first passenger train to Connersville, Indiana, on the C. H. and D. railroad.

He was married April 4, 1868, to Phoebe A. Miller, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Garrison) Miller. A brother of Phoebe Miller was in the same regiment during the war as Mr. Thackrey. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Thackrey's wife was a veteran of the War of 1812.

For ten years after his marriage, Mr. Thackrey worked at his trade of carpenter. He constructed the house in which he now lives, in Fairfield township, Franklin county. On February 9, 1878, he purchased about fifty-three acres in Fairfield township, part of which was the old Barrackman place and has lived at this place ever since.

In 1880, Mr. Thackrey attended a revival meeting and received the saving grace of professed religion at that time and later united with the Franklin United Brethren church, of which he has since been an active and earnest member.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thackrey were born the following children: Benjamin, on February 3, 1870; Elnora A., September 11, 1871; Alphonso, March 28, 1875, died May 8, 1875; William E., July 7, 1876; Joseph, August 21, 1878; Charles F., January 29, 1881, died February 2, in infancy. On August 8, 1908, Mrs. Thomas Thackrey died. She was a devoted wife and mother and was a woman of many fine personal qualities which endeared her to all who

knew her. Her death left sincere regret among her many friends and profound sadness in her family.

Mr. Thackrey has been a member of Ackerman post, No. 64, Brookville, Indiana, and rarely misses a reunion of the veterans. He has taken at all times, an active interest in the public welfare and some years ago served as supervisor of his township, to which office he again was recently elected. He is universally well liked. His life has been lived in a manner that is of lasting credit to him and his family and has been of the greatest service to his state and nation.

ELIPHALET ALLEN.

The Allen family of Franklin county, since coming to this locality, has long been recognized as one of the families of this part of the state. It was to this family that Eliphalet Allen of this county belonged. The Allen brothers, who are among the most prominent farmers of the vicinity, are also of the family of Allens who early came to Franklin county.

Eliphalet Allen was born in Franklin county, Indiana, February 4, 1823. He was a son of Josiah Allen, born June 10, 1789, and Sarah (Harvey) Allen, born February 12, 1795.

Josiah Allen was a native of Pennsylvania and came from that state to Clarke county, Indiana, in 1800, and to Franklin county in 1805, locating in Brookville. It is a matter of record that he was the first white man to fell a tree, where the town of Brookville now stands. Unlike most of the early settlers who came overland, Josiah Allen, with his parents came from their native state, down the Ohio river on a flat boat. His wife, Sarah Harvey, came from North Carolina in the year 1808, settling near Richmond, Indiana, where they were married in 1816.

Mr. Allen was an energetic and progressive man. Shortly after coming to Brookville, he erected a flour mill which he operated for some time; a few years later he acquired a farm near Brookville. He cleared the land of the heavy timber and erected a log house. Mr. and Mrs. Allen lived at this place until their deaths. At the time of Mrs. Allen's death, February 12, 1863, they had been married forty-seven years. Mr. Allen survived her until September 13, 1874.

Eliphalet Allen received the greater part of his education at night school in Brookville with the exception of three months' attendance in the day schools. Upon finishing his schooling, he learned the blacksmith's trade,

servng his apprenticeship in Brookville. At the age of twenty-one he left the parental home with the meager sum of nineteen cents in his pocket. He worked at his trade, spending most of his time in Brookville. In 1850, he moved to Bath township on a farm consisting of eighty acres. On the piece of ground stood a log house and barn; the frame of the barn still stands. Later, Mr. Allen bought an additional eighty acres and subsequently acquired another eighty acres, making a total of two hundred and forty acres, which he devoted principally to general agricultural produce.

Eliphalet Allen was a staunch Republican in politics and was an ardent supporter of the principles of that party in Franklin county. He was for many years chairman of the Republican party in Bath township, and chairman one year for Franklin county, and had a state-wide acquaintance among the early leaders of the Republican party in this state.

On September 8, 1847, Mr. Allen was married to Rebecca Howell, a daughter of Samuel and Phillis (Flint) Howell who were early settlers in this county. To this union there were born four children, as follow: Elizabeth Jane, Caroline, Samuel and John. Mrs. Allen died March 7, 1863. On April 14, 1864, Mr. Allen was again married, his second wife being Clarissa Ryman, born September 5, 1832. She was the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Worden) Ryman who left their native state of Pennsylvania and came to Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana, about 1837. They were accompanied by their children, one of whom became Mrs. Allen, and came down the Ohio river in a steam boat to Cincinnati and later to Franklin county. Mr. Ryman was a school teacher, and followed that occupation throughout his life. He and his wife were highly esteemed during their residence here. Mrs. Ryman died in Brookville, July 26, 1866, and Mr. Ryman died on the farm now occupied by the Allen brothers, his death taking place February 12, 1868.

To the marriage of Eliphalet Allen and Clarissa (Ryman) Allen were born five children, Martha, Mary, Annettie, Oliver and Oakley, the latter two being twins. Oliver and Oakley were educated at the Copeland school and have remained on the home farm. This is now a splendid farm of one hundred and sixty acres which the Allen brothers devote to general farming. They have remodeled the old buildings and have made extensive improvements since the beginning of their management which dates from 1887. In addition to Oliver and Oakley Allen, their sister Mary remains at home, constituting a pleasant family circle admired and cherished by all who know them.

Eliphalet Allen died January 11, 1883, enjoying the esteem and con-

fidence of his fellowmen. Mrs. Allen survived him less than two years, her death occurring November 11, 1884.

Oakley Allen is prominent in politics and has served on the advisory board of his township. The Allen brothers are worthy sons of their father, Eliphalet Allen, and have cherished the ideals handed down through the generations by their forefathers who were in their time eminent and honorable citizens, with characteristics worthy of emulation.

LEVI K. MASTERS.

Among the many families who left Pennsylvania at a very early date and came to Indiana was the Masters family. This family in its succeeding generations have been active in the life of this county. They have co-operated in the advancement of the civic and spiritual advancement of this community and may easily be considered one of the potent factors in Franklin county. One of the most prominent of the members of this family is Levi K. Masters, who lives in Blooming Grove township, in this county.

Levi K. Masters was born on the parental homestead on which he still lives, on August 25, 1847. His parents were John and Susan (Harris) Masters both of whom were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

The paternal grandparents of Levi K. Masters were Christopher and Mary (Kerling) Masters who were natives of Chester county, Pennsylvania and who were married in 1776. The probable origin of Mr. Masters' family was in Germany as the name was formerly spelled Meschter. In 1832 Christopher Masters and family came to Indiana and located in Fairfield township in Franklin county. He was a blacksmith by trade and had made gun barrels for the use of the government in the War of 1812. After locating in Fairfield, Mr. Masters engaged in the milling business, which he followed during the rest of his life, sharing the activities of the business with his son, Aaron, who succeeded him in this business.

John Masters, father of Levi K. Masters, received his early education in the schools of his native county in Pennsylvania. He learned the blacksmith trade early in life, working under his father's direction. He was married in Pennsylvania before coming to Indiana. After locating in Fairfield, Franklin county, Indiana, he conducted a blacksmith shop for one year. In 1835 he purchased a farm from John Thompson, on which he erected an additional building which he used as a blacksmith shop, which he operated for

a number of years. The blacksmith shop still stands and contains the same tools used in lifetime by John Masters, which in a manner is a monument to the industry of Mr. Masters. The farm at first consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, to which was added one hundred acres which was purchased later. This land was mostly covered with a heavy growth of timber which was rapidly cleared. At the time Mr. Masters took possession of the farm, there was a primitive log house standing on it, which Mr. Masters remodeled and made habitable. This log house is still standing in good condition. Mr. Masters and wife and family continued to live at this place for many years, Mr. Master's death occurring in 1891. Many mementoes of John Masters still remain in the possession of his son at the old home place, among which is an old clock, the works of which were brought from Pennsylvania by Mr. Masters, bringing them to this state in a feather bed, later purchasing the case in Union county. The children born to John Masters and wife were Jacob, Mary, John, Jane, Watson, who served in the Civil War, William, Samuel and Levi.

Levi Masters was educated in the common schools of Franklin county. He has lived on his father's farm throughout his entire life. The residence now occupied by Mr. Masters was erected by his father in 1875. It originally was located on the south tract of land owned by John Masters. In 1902 Levi Masters moved it to its present location. The farm now consists of two hundred and sixty acres, which Mr. Masters devotes to general farming. His farm is equipped with the best modern machinery, while his ideas are utilized to procure the maximum agricultural results. Mr. Masters takes pride in his work and no doubt would sooner be known as a good farmer than make a great deal of money.

In 1870 Levi Masters was married to Mary Smith, of Fairfield township. To this union have been born five children, Laona, Susie, Orien, Morris and Edgar. After seventeen years of married life, Mrs. Levi Masters passed away in 1887.

Mr. Masters was married again, this time to Minerva Wagner of Blooming Grove township, a daughter of Michael and Sarah Wagner. During the latter years Mr. Masters has gradually shared the burdens of farm management with his sons who are very capable young men. They specialize in wheat, corn, cattle and hogs.

Levi Masters has always been a public spirited man. He has served as road supervisor and has been active in the civic affairs of the community. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are very active in its ministrations. The Masters family have for generations been held in the highest esteem by the people of this county and vicinity.

JOHN FUSSNER, JR.

With the near approach of Indiana's "Centennial" year, it is perhaps fitting to observe that one of the most hopeful signs of the stability of the Hoosier commonwealth is the increasing tendency of Indiana families, particularly in the farming communities of the state, to perpetuate the family unity by continuing, generation after generation, upon the same spot. It is no uncommon thing to find in Indiana the fourth, or even the fifth, generation of the same family occupying the homestead which had been entered upon with so much of prayerful hope back in pioneer days.

It is such a feeling as this that must animate the heart of John Fussner, Jr., one of Highland township's most progressive and substantial farmers, who lives on the farm and in the house in which his father was born, in which he himself was born and in which his son Edwin was born. This farm, located south of St. Peters, was first occupied by our subject's paternal grandfather, Mathias Fussner, who, with his wife, who was Susan Waltz before her marriage to Mathias, came from Germany in the early days of Indiana's settlement and located in Franklin county. Mathias Fussner erected the first buildings that ever arose on this farm, among which was an enormous log barn, which pioneer structure is still standing and which still serves its original purpose to excellent advantage, even after all these years. On this farm Mathias and Susan Fussner, who were among the most respected pioneer residents of this community, passed the remainder of their lives.

John Adam Fussner, son of Mathias and Susan (Waltz) Fussner, and father of the subject of this biography, was educated at St. Peter's and lived all his life on the farm his father had cleared. He had one hundred twenty acres and improved the same by remodeling and substantially improving the original homestead. He married Mary, daughter of John and Josephine Pax, natives of Germany. He and his wife died on the same day, April 11, 1893; he at the age of forty-one years, nine months and seven days, and she at the age of thirty-six years. Their son, John, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was born September 8, 1877, and following the death of his parents took up the active management of the farm, in which he has been highly successful. To the improvements made by his father and his grandfather upon this farm he, in 1913, added a fine new barn.

John Fussner, Jr., was educated at St. Peters and to the training there received added a practical knowledge of farming gained under his father's direction, a most admirable equipment for success, which he has put to excellent use. In 1907 Mr. Fussner was married to Catherine Zinser, who also

has descended from a pioneer Indiana family. She is the daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Risch) Zinser and was born near Lawrenceville, in Dearborn county. Her father was born on board a steamer on the Atlantic ocean while his parents, John Jacob and Mary Eve Zinser, were en route to America in 1853. They located in Dearborn county, Indiana, where they became successful farmers. Mrs. Fussner's father is a carpenter, though owning the farm on which he lives in Dearborn county. Her maternal grandparents, Dominic and Elizabeth (Hudson) Risch, were among the pioneers of Dearborn county. The former was a native of Germany, and the latter's people were among the earliest settlers of that county.

To John and Catherine (Zinser) Fussner, there has come one child, Edwin, born May 8, 1910. They are devoted members of St. Peter's Catholic church and are active in all good works in the community.

JOHN ADAM HARTMAN.

In keeping alive the light and pleasant recollection that makes resplendent the memories that cluster around the personality of a loved member of the family who has gone on before, what more fitting method than that so admirably carried out in a historical and biographical work of this character? That a good name is to be desired above riches is a truism declared alike by Holy Writ and the common experiences of mankind. That the memory of such a name may not be forgotten when the history of Franklin county comes to be reviewed in after years, a few words relating to a one time and lamented resident of Highland township may not inappropriately be introduced in this connection.

John Adam Hartman, who died February 21, 1904, was born at St. Leon, Indiana, in 1858, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Wissel) Hartman, both natives of Germany, the former having come to America when he was eighteen years of age, the latter being but twelve years of age when she accompanied her parents upon their quest of new fortunes on this side the Atlantic. Mr. Hartman's maternal grandparents first located at Cincinnati, Ohio, and after a sometime residence there, moved to St. Leon, Indiana, where they spent the remainder of their lives, being among the most highly esteemed members of that community. Joseph Hartman, our subject's father, was a farmer well known and influential in the neighborhood of St. Leon and to the day of his death commanded the respect and confidence of his neighbors.

The subject of this biographical sketch, John Adam Hartman, received his education at St. Leon and in preparation for entering upon the useful duties of manhood learned the blacksmith trade, at which he became one of the most proficient masters in that part of the state of Indiana. He later located at St. Peters and here opened a blacksmith shop, in the management of which he achieved success.

It was at St. Peters that John Adam Hartman married Katherine Ripperger, daughter of August Ripperger, one of the early settlers of St. Peters, and to this union two sons were born, John A. and Oscar Henry. Bereaved by death of his first wife, John Adam Hartman married, secondly, on May 15, 1890, Magdalena Pax, who was born in Bairn, Germany, daughter of John and Josephine (Ast) Pax, both members of old and prominent families of that part of the Prussian empire. To this second matrimonial union eleven children were born, all of whom are living to comfort the declining years of the life of their widowed mother, as follows: Frank Joseph, George Adam, Joseph Philip, Anna, Katherine, Edward, Albert, Lauretta, Carl, Rosa and Lena.

Mrs. Magdalena Hartman's parents, John and Josephine (Ast) Pax, came to America in 1848, following the example of many of their compatriots who about that time, attracted by the wondrous stories that were sent back across the sea, sought fame and fortune in the promising new land so far away. John Pax's father, Christopher Pax, was a blacksmith at Bairn, where both he and his wife Elizabeth died and where their bodies are buried. His mother's father, Simon Ast, was a shoemaker in Bairn, where both he and his wife died and where they are buried.

Upon their arrival in America John Pax's family first located in Cleveland, Ohio, but finding the life of the city distasteful and desiring the broader freedom of rural living, located in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, where Mr. Pax bought a farm of forty acres, of which all was cleared and ready for cultivation save twelve or fifteen acres. This uncultivated portion he soon cleared, and presently added an adjoining strip of sixty acres to his farm, giving him one of the choicest bits of farm land in that section of the state and which he quickly brought to a high state of cultivation. Following the marriage of his daughter, Magdalena, to John Adam Hartman, in 1890, Mr. Pax retired from the active management of the farm and went to live with his son, Joseph, at Harrison, Ohio, where he died. Upon retiring he turned control of the farm over to his son-in-law, Mr. Hartman, who continued in successful direction of the same until his death in 1904, since which time Mrs. Hartman has managed the farm with interest and success.

Though left a widow, with a family of eleven children, the eldest of whom was but fourteen, Mrs. Hartman, nothing daunted by this apparent hard stroke of fate, faced the serious task before her and her management of the farm has reflected great credit upon her skill, judgment and business sagacity. Not only has she given the most loving thought and care to the guidance of the young children who were left to her sole support, but she has brought to the management of the farm an equal degree of care and foresight, having, since her husband's death erected a new barn, remodeled the dwelling house and put up numerous other buildings necessary to the best cultivation of the farm. She and her children are faithful members of St. Peters Catholic church.

JAMES T. CURRY.

The whole career of James T. Curry has been spent in Metamora township on a farm. Mr. Curry has engaged in general farming and stock raising with such success that he is now one of the largest land owners of Franklin county, owning three hundred and forty-six acres in Metamora and Brookville townships.

James T. Curry, the son of Thomas and Penthela (Simmons) Curry, was born in Metamora township, December 27, 1852. His parents were both born in this township, his father being born in 1823 and his mother in 1825. His parents reared a family of seven children, Mary Ann, Lucy, Jane, James T., Ostella, Edith and Ione. All of these children are still living with the exception of Lucy and Edith. The father of these children died July 12, 1896 and the mother died in 1912.

The paternal grandparents of James T. Curry were John and Lucy (Williams) Curry, natives of Virginia and pioneer settlers of Franklin county, Indiana. John Curry died in 1880 at the age of ninety-nine years and his wife passed away in 1878. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. The maternal grandparents of James T. Curry were James Simmons and wife, both natives of Virginia and early settlers of Franklin county. Later they moved to Rush county, Indiana, where they both died. Thomas Curry, the father of James T., had seven brothers and sisters, Thomas, Ralph, William, Milton, Martha, Alsie and Mary. Of these children, Milton gave his services to the Union during the dark days of the Civil War and now makes his home at Metamora in this county.

James T. Curry was educated in the public schools of his home neigh-

borhood and early in life took up agricultural pursuits. His father was a large land owner, owning four hundred and thirty acres of land and consequently he had plenty to do at home until his marriage. He then began farming for himself and has met with more than usual success. He now owns one hundred and fifty-six acres in Metamora township and one hundred and ninety acres in Brookville township.

James T. Curry was married in 1875 to Katie Jenks, a native of Franklin county. To this union was born one son, Dewitt, who married Mrs. Maude Sherwood and has one son, Alvah. Dewitt is now a farmer of Metamora township. The wife of Mr. Curry died in 1907 and in 1910 he married Nora Warren, who was born in Brookville township, the daughter of William Warren, deceased.

Mr. Curry has been a staunch member of the Republican party for many years but has never aspired to office. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and he and his wife give it their hearty support at all times.

GRANT HIMELICK.

A sketch of the life of the honored subject of this memoir necessarily must be very brief and general in its character. To enter fully into the details of the life of the late Grant Himelick, touching upon the struggles of his early manhood and the successes of his later years, would transcend the limits of this article. Suffice it to say that he filled an important place in the ranks of the leading citizens of his native county and the memories which attach to his name and character are such as to be highly gratifying to those most closely connected with him by ties either of blood or neighborly affection.

Grant Himelick was born June 30, 1868, on the farm where for so many years he has made his home and where his widow still dwells, near Bath Station, in Bath township, Franklin county, Indiana. He was a son of John and Mary (Davis) Himelick and received his elementary education in the schools of Bath Township, later attending school at Lebanon, Ohio, where he pursued a higher course of instruction. He returned to his paternal home and, assuming the duties relating to the successful management of the farm, remained there the balance of his life. At the time of his death he owned two hundred and seventeen acres, all in an excellent state of cultivation, and was regarded as one of the most up-to-date farmers of this section. He made it a special point to keep his buildings in good repair, and about the year 1908 remodeled



MR. AND MRS. GRANT HIMELICK.



the large barn. He was highly successful as a farmer, paying strict attention to the proper rotation of crops, the proper conservation of the soil and the careful breeding of stock to secure the best strains. His death occurred on February 20, 1912, while he was in the very prime of his life, and his untimely passing was sincerely mourned by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Himelick was married on August 22, 1889, to Miss Ella M. Dare, a native of this same township and county, and a daughter of James and Ruth Ann (Dubois) Dare, both natives of this county, the former of whom was born and reared near Coulters Corners, where he and his wife still reside, and the latter of whom was born near Whitcomb. To Mr. and Mrs. Grant Himelick were born eight children, namely: Ennis, Omer, Hugh, Lloyd, Ethel, Mary, Harold and Lee.

Mrs. Himelick's paternal grandparents were John and Mary Ann (Cassidy) Dare, both of whom were born in Indiana early in the history of the state. Mr. Himelick's paternal grandparents after marriage entered land from the government and cleared up their farm, making it into a nice dwelling place. This same farm is now the home of Mrs. Himelick. Mrs. Himelick's mother was a daughter of Solomon and Rhoda (Vanmeter) Dubois, both of whom came to this vicinity from their native state of New Jersey. They secured land near Union and there made their home for the balance of their lives. This farm now is owned and occupied by James Logan.

CHARLES A. MERGENTHAL.

One of the enterprising young farmers of Franklin county is Charles A. Mergenthal, who comes from sturdy German ancestry long associated with the history of Franklin county. Mr. Mergenthal has proved that by successful methods of farming a moderately small tract of land may be made to pay as well as larger farms. Although a young man Mr. Mergenthal already has secured a very good start in life. He is popular in his community, where his friends live, and where he is expected to make greater progress in his chosen vocation.

Charles A. Mergenthal was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, November 3, 1880, a son of William and Maggie (Franzman) Mergenthal. William Mergenthal was born February 15, 1834, in Franklin county, and his wife was born April 26, 1844, in Germany. She was a daugh-

ter of John Franzman, who was born in Germany in 1808, and his wife was Maria (Enk) Franzman, also a native of Germany, born in 1812. They came to Franklin county in 1851 and settled in Highland township, where both died, he on February 17, 1879, and she in March, 1883, and both are buried at Klemmes Corners. In his native land John Franzman was a merchant, but after coming to this country he followed farming. The following children were born to John Franzman and wife: Adam, deceased; Catherine, deceased; John, deceased; Peter; Margaret, deceased; Philip; Mary, deceased, and William.

William Mergenthal, the father of Charles A., was reared at Blue Creek, and educated in the public schools at that place. He was a farmer all his life. In 1862 he enlisted in Company M, First Indiana Cavalry, and served an enlistment of nine months during the Civil War, when he was discharged and re-enlisted in Company C, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battle of Helena and many skirmishes of minor importance. After the close of the war he resumed his agricultural pursuits in Highland township and about the year 1889 moved to Brookville township, and for ten years lived one mile north-east of the city of Brookville. His wife died November 29, 1887. Their children were Mary, William, deceased, Kate, George, John, Emma, Charles, Clara and Frank. William Mergenthal was married, secondly, November 3, 1892, Louisa (Winkleman) Henke, the widow of Henry Henke.

The paternal grandfather of Charles A. Mergenthal was Michael Mergenthal, born in Germany in 1803. His wife was Louisa Prifogle, born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1813. She was a daughter of Peter Prifogle, who came from Germany when eighteen years of age and married in Pennsylvania. He and his wife became early settlers in Franklin county, Indiana, where he died at the advanced age of ninety-six years. Michael Mergenthal was a merchant at Blue Creek and also postmaster for several years in that place. Previous to this he was a merchant in Lawrenceville, Indiana. He became a farmer later in life and died in 1879, his widow surviving him until 1889. He was a life-long Democrat and a member of the Catholic church, but his wife was a member of the Lutheran church. The children born to Michael Mergenthal and wife were Mary, John, Catherine, William, Michael and Peter, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of Peter and William, the father of Charles A.

Charles A. Mergenthal was reared on the farm and educated in the public schools of Franklin county. He is the owner of a splendid farm of forty-five acres in Brookville township, where his parents lived for so many years.

On March 1, 1905, Mr. Mergenthal was married to Carrie Bauer, the daughter of George Bauer. George Bauer was born in Germany, January 7, 1836, the son of John and Eve (Ulch) Bauer, both born in Germany, where his death occurred in 1839. After his death his widow and her son, George Bauer, the only child, came to the United States, locating first in Cincinnati, Ohio. They came to Franklin county, Indiana, in 1853, and she died there in 1875. Mrs. Bauer married Peter Luntz after coming to this country, and to her second marriage two children were born, Fred and Elizabeth, both of whom are deceased. George Bauer was employed as a farm hand when a boy. In 1864 he enlisted for service in the Civil War in Company A, Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, and also took part in the two-days fight at Nashville.

After the close of the war he returned to Franklin county and bought forty acres of land in Brookville township. Later he acquired additional land until he was the owner of ninety-one acres. Although Mr. Bauer had retired to a home in Brookville, his property was swept away by the flood of 1913 and he returned to the farm, where he now resides. His first wife was Mary Miller, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1840, and died in 1893. In 1899 he married Mrs. Josephine (Good) Saxey, the widow of Henry Saxey, and she died January 19, 1913. To George Bauer and his first wife were born the following children: Elizabeth, born April, 1860, married John Cleaver, of Brookville, and they are the parents of five children, Edith, Walter, Edna, Lesley and George, deceased. Mary, born 1862, is the wife of William Franzman, and their children are John and Edward. Fred, born December 18, 1864, married Katie Bender, and they are the parents of three children, William, Ruby and Hilda: John, born October 22, 1867, married Josephine Schockey and has the following children: Mamie, Vernie, Ethel, Omar, Mildred, and Julia, deceased. Thomas W., born December 8, 1871, is unmarried. Jacob, born September 29, 1874, married Matilda Brons, and their children are George, Frank, Caroline and Mary, the last two named being deceased. Katie, born November 30, 1877, is the wife of August Quante, and their children are Thomas, Carrie, George, Elmer, Grace and Edna. Carrie born March 5, 1883, is the wife of Charles A. Mergenthal, with whom this narrative deals. Their children are Elmer H., born February 6, 1906; Lester W. G., born October 1, 1908; Ralph J., born July 10, 1911, and Edith M., born June 20, 1914.

George Bauer and family are German Protestants, and in politics Mr. Bauer is a member of the Republican party, in whose affairs he is interested,

but has never aspired to political office. Some time ago Mr. Bauer sold his farm to his son, Jacob, with whom he now makes his home.

Mr. and Mrs. Mergenthal are active members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Mergenthal is an adherent of the Democratic party, although he has never taken an active interest in political affairs.

ANDREW ARIENS.

The late Andrew Ariens was a native of Germany and came to Franklin county with his parents in 1833, since which time the various members of the family have taken an active part in every phase of the county's development. Mr. Ariens was reared in this county and was engaged in the manufacture of brick and general farming during his active career. He never shrank from his duties as a public citizen and, however irksome they may have been, he never neglected to perform his part in the life of the community about him. He was an advocate of wholesome living and cleanliness in politics and was always outspoken in his antipathy of wrong-doing.

The late Andrew Ariens was born in Germany in 1828 and died at his home in Franklin county, Indiana, in 1886. He was a son of Philip and Magdalena Ariens, both of whom were born in Germany. His parents came to Franklin county in 1833 and located near St. Peters. His father died in Brookville in 1860 at the age of seventy-nine. His wife later moved to Illinois to make her home with her son, Charles, and died in that state.

Andrew Ariens was only three years of age when his parents located in the county and, consequently, was reared under the pioneer conditions which prevailed during his boyhood days. He was reared on the farm and early knew what it was to engage in hard labor. After reaching man's estate, he became interested in the manufacture of brick and for many years followed this industry. He also followed farming and had a well-improved farm of forty acres.

Andrew Ariens was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Wissel, a pioneer of Franklin county. To this first marriage were born three children, Conrad, Frank and Susan, deceased.

The second wife of Andrew Ariens was Mary Loechle, to whom he was married September 29, 1864. She was born in Germany, February 5, 1842 and was a daughter of Gephart and Louisa (Schneider) Loechle, both natives of Germany. Her father was born in Baden in 1807 and her mother was

born in the same place in 1811. Mr. Loechle and his wife came to the United States in 1857 and settled near St. Peters, Franklin county, Indiana. He engaged in general farming and carpentering in this county until his death, December 25, 1871. His wife passed away September 11, 1878. Gephart Loechle and wife were the parents of seven children, Richard, who died in Germany, Mary, Caroline, Francis, who died in Germany, Joseph, Frank and John.

Andrew Ariens and his second wife were the parents of a family of ten children, William, Joseph, Frederick, Michael, John, George, Charles, Mary, Lewis and Kate. All of these children are still living with the exception of John, Lewis, Joseph and Frederick. Mary Ariens, the eighth child of Andrew Ariens and his second wife, now lives with her mother on the old homestead. Mary was married January 16, 1907 to August Pelsor, who was born in Metamora township, May 28, 1875, a son of William and Sarah (Mofford) Pelsor. William Pelsor died about 1878 and his wife passed away in 1906 at the age of seventy-nine. August Pelsor is now farming the old Ariens homestead. He is a progressive farmer and ranks high among the enterprising agriculturists of the county. In politics he is a Democrat and he and his wife are both members of the Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Pelsor have three children, Mary Agatha, Lewis Conrad and William August.

THOMAS H. ROBESON.

One of the oldest pioneers of Franklin county, Indiana, is Thomas H. Robeson, whose whole career of seventy-five years has been spent within the limits of this county. The family long have been identified with Franklin county history, and in everything which pertains to the welfare of the county they have taken an active interest. Mr. Robeson has followed agricultural pursuits for more than half a century, and most of this time he has been farming in Brookville township.

Thomas H. Robeson, the son of John and Sophronia (Herndon) Robeson, was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, September 25, 1840. His father was born in Kentucky, January 2, 1809, and his mother was probably born in Franklin county, Indiana, in 1813. His parents had five children: Nancy, William, Thomas H., Sarah Ann, and one who died in infancy. The first wife of John Robeson died in 1855 and he later married Ann Catherine Lawrence, to which second union four children were

born, James, Mary, George and Michael. George is the only one of the second marriage now living. The father of these children died in 1888.

The paternal grandparents of Thomas H. Robeson were James Robeson and wife, the former of whom was born in North Carolina and came to Kentucky early in life, and later, about 1809, settled in Franklin county, Indiana, his death occurring in this county in 1871. Grandmother Robeson died in 1858 in Ripley county, Indiana, at the home of one of her daughters, Mrs. Nancy Wise. The maternal grandparents of Thomas H. Robeson were Thomas and Nancy (Keen) Herndon. Grandfather Herndon was born in Kentucky and was one of the early settlers in Franklin county, Indiana. He died in 1852, his wife having passed away the year previously.

Thomas H. Robeson received such education as was given in the subscription schools of his boyhood days. He never knew any other life than that of a farmer and his earliest recollections go back to the years when farming was carried on under difficulties. As a youth he handled the scythe and cradle to cut the grass and grain and has wielded the flail to thresh the grain after having cut it. In fact, during his long life he has noted the introduction of more and better improvements in farming than had ever before been devised in the history of agriculture. Mr. Robeson now owns forty acres of land in Brookville township, where he has made a comfortable living for himself and family.

Mr. Robeson was married September 26, 1861, to Rosa A. Schocke, and to this union eight children were born: William Holman, Alice Nora (deceased), Mrs. Nancy Isabel O'Brien (deceased), Mrs. Cora May Neuham, John Lewis, James Mason, Mrs. Rachael Daisy Smith and Mrs. Clara Althea Smith.

Mrs. Robeson was born in Franklin county December 25, 1843, and is a daughter of Louis and Rachel (Flohr) Schocke, both of whom were born in Germany. The Schockes were early settlers in Highland township, having been married in Cincinnati after coming to the United States. Louis Schocke died in Highland township in 1893, at the age of eighty-eight years and six months, and his wife died in 1896 at the age of eighty-two. Mr. Schocke was a Democrat in politics early in life, but later gave his support to the Republican party. He and his wife were both members of the Lutheran church. Seven children were born to Louis Schocke and wife: John, Louis, Caroline, Rosa, Fred, William and George. All of these children, except John and George, are still living.

The Democratic party has received the support of Mr. Robeson since he has attained his majority. He and his family are members of the

Christian church of Brookville. Mr. Robeson is one of those sturdy pioneers whose history covers a large portion of the history of the county. He has been an active participant in everything pertaining to the welfare of his county, and can look back over a life which has been spent in the service of his fellow men. It is gratifying to note that he has a large circle of friends and acquaintances who admire him for his many kindly traits of head and heart, and it is safe to say that no man in the community enjoys to a greater degree the confidence of his fellow citizens.

ADAM PFAFF.

It is surprising to note the large number of farmers of Franklin county who are of German descent, and it is also gratifying to note that, without exception, they have been successful tillers of the soil. Adam Pfaff is one the many farmers of the county of German ancestry and his success as a farmer is indicated by his well improved farm of one hundred and thirty acres in Brookville township.

Adam Pfaff, the son of Christian and Mary (Bauman) Pfaff, was born in Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, December 18, 1876. His parents were born in Germany in 1832 and 1844, respectively. They are the parents of eight children: John, Katie, George, Wendall, Carrie, Barbara, Adam and Maggie. Only four of these children are now living, John, George, Barbara and Adam. The father of these children died March 1, 1907, and the mother passed away June 5, 1905.

Christian Pfaff, the father of Adam, came to Franklin county, Indiana, about 1850 and his wife came with her parents, Adam and Barbara (Reece) Baumann, and located in this county. Her father died in 1898 at the age of eighty and her mother died November 23, 1908, at the age of eighty-nine. The parents of Adam Pfaff were married in Cincinnati, Ohio, and later came to Franklin county, where they lived the remainder of their lives. Christian Pfaff became the owner of two hundred acres of land. He was a Democrat and he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church.

Adam Pfaff was educated in the public schools of Brookville township, and after his marriage began farming near the old homestead. In addition to raising all of the crops adapted to the soil of this section of the state he has devoted considerable attention to the raising of good live stock and added not a little to his annual income by the sale of live stock. His farm

is well improved and he has a handsome residence surrounded by attractive and well kept grounds.

Adam Pfaff was married March 1, 1901, to Maggie Kolter, who was born at Highland Center, October 19, 1876, the daughter of Daniel and Mary (Poppe) Kolter. To this union have been born two children: Frederick, born February 13, 1903, and Mary, born April 19, 1906.

The father of Mrs. Pfaff was born in Germany in 1844 and her mother in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, in 1856. She was a daughter of Frederick and Caroline (Hertel) Poppe, both natives of Germany and pioneer settlers in Franklin county. Daniel Kolter and wife were the parents of eight children: Carrie, Maggie, Jacob, William, Daniel, John, Eva and Frederick, deceased.

Mr. Pfaff and his family are members of the Lutheran church and generous contributors to its support. In politics he has always given his support to the Democratic party, although he has never felt inclined to take an active part in its councils.

GEORGE F. PULSKAMP.

Sweet memories cluster about the home of one's childhood, about the home where one was born and reared to manhood. George F. Pulskamp, of Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, was born and reared on the farm where his father lived all of his life, the same farm which was entered by his grandfather when the tract on which it stands was a thick wilderness without a stick of timber cut and not even a sign of a building.

George F. Pulskamp was born November 13, 1884, the son of Gerhart and Margaret (Stallman) Pulskamp. His father was born in Hanover, Germany, and his mother at St. Peters, Indiana. Mr. Pulskamp's paternal grandparents were Herman H. and Katherine (Staenka) Pulskamp, both natives of Germany. His paternal great-grandfather was Bernard Pulskamp, who never came to America and who died the year before Herman H. came to this country.

George F. Pulskamp was educated in the public schools of Blue Creek, after which he spent two years in the Catholic school at Bellevue, Kentucky. After completing his education there he returned to the farm in Highland township, and has since engaged in farming, adding eighty acres to the old home place owned by his father and grandfather.

Mr. Pulskamp was married January 10, 1906, to Elizabeth Meyer, who

was born in Ripley county, the daughter of William Meyer and wife, now residing in Pennsylvaniaburg, Ripley county, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Pulskamp one daughter, Alma, has been born.

The maternal grandparents of George F. Pulskamp were Andrew and Elizabeth (Zimmerberg) Stallman, of Oldenburg, Germany, who came to America about 1840 and located at Cincinnati. Here he worked in a pork house. About 1843 he moved to St. Peters and was a farmer there when he died. Mr. Pulskamp's paternal grandfather came to America in 1845, when the father of George F. was eight years old. He came directly to the farm of eighty acres, which then was nothing but woods. He cleared the land, built log buildings where the present buildings stand and later put up a brick house, in which George F. Pulskamp now lives. At this time St. Peters was a log church.

Mr. Pulskamp's father, Gerhart Pulskamp, was educated at St. Mary's. He learned the cooper's trade, but with the exception of two winters spent in Cincinnati engaging in this trade, has engaged in farming all his life. His wife died December 22, 1892, and he is still living.

George F. Pulskamp and family are members of St. Mary's Catholic church and are loyal and devoted to its interests and contribute liberally of their means to its support. Politically, Mr. Pulskamp is a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Pulskamp have a large circle of friends in their community and enjoy a large measure of popular esteem.

GEORGE M. WILHELM.

No matter what advance science may make, it is of no avail if the tiller of the soil does not keep abreast with it, for upon him and his products the whole civic structure is built. Prosperity comes and goes with the entire people exactly as it comes or goes with the farmer, therefore we are vitally interested in the story of men who are keeping abreast with the times in agricultural matters.

A thoroughly progressive farmer is George M. Wilhelm, who was born in St. Leon, Dearborn county, on July 30, 1857, the son of Joseph and Eve (Neuman) Wilhelm, both of whom were born in Germany, he in the year 1832.

The paternal great-grandfather of Mr. Wilhelm was Carl Wilhelm, who came to America from Germany about 1830 and entered eighty acres of land

at St. Leon, where he lived until his death. Carl Wilhelm's son Peter, with his wife, who was Magdalena Leichman, migrated to America in 1840 and came through the forest to St. Leon, where they entered land, cleared it and erected buildings. Sawed-off logs were used as chairs. The first tract of land contained eighty acres, but by diligence and thrift these holdings were enlarged until one hundred and twenty acres was accumulated in all. Peter Wilhelm died on this farm.

Opportunity to gain an education was slight for Joseph Wilhelm, as he was forced to go five or six miles across woods and fields to reach school. Joseph Wilhelm lived on the homestead until his wife's death in December, 1912, after which he made his home with his son George.

George M. Wilhelm attended the common schools in St. Leon, and after his marriage in 1881 began farming at his present location near South Gate. At the time of purchase the place contained eighty acres; now its boundaries embrace one hundred and eighty acres. Excellent buildings have been erected and the farm is known as the South Gate Improved Stock Farm, as Mr. Wilhelm, though he does general farming, specializes in high-grade stock.

Mr. Wilhelm married Louisa Stenger, of St. Leon, the daughter of John C. and Kunigunda (Knecht) Stenger, both of whom were natives of Germany. To George M. and Louisa (Stenger) Wilhelm were born the following children: Roman Steven, Amelia, Joseph B., Mary, George A., Johannah, Edith, Helen, Emma, who died in infancy, and Carl.

Mrs. Wilhelm's paternal grandparents were native to Germany, coming to St. Leon in 1840, where they entered one hundred and sixty acres and where they spent the remainder of their lives. The maternal grandfather, John Knecht, of Germany, located near St. Peters in the early days and lived as a pioneer farmer.

John C. Stenger was a blacksmith in St. Leon, later conducting a grist mill in the same town until his wife's death in 1900, when he went to Greensburg, Indiana, and there lived with his eldest daughter until his death in 1903. John Stenger and his wife are buried in St. Leon.

Mr. Wilhelm and his wife are active members of the St. Joseph's Catholic church at St. Leon. As an evidence of the respect and confidence reposed in Mr. Wilhelm, he held the office of supervisor within the years 1896-1900, and of township trustee from 1904 until 1908. Mr. Wilhelm is a progressive man, who heartily welcomes any genuine improvement on present methods, and he is invariably found in league with the forces making for the advancement of the best interests of his community.

JOSEPH MORGAN.

To have reared a large family to lives of individual usefulness and to have seen the members of this family grow up to sturdy manhood and gentle womanhood surely is compensation for all the struggles and trials which such a labor of love involves. Joseph Morgan has enjoyed the satisfaction not only of rearing many children, but of rearing children who in his declining years are wont to rise up and bless him. Mr. Morgan himself has led an active and useful life, which should be and is an inspiration to his children and grandchildren who are to take up the work after him.

Joseph Morgan was born September 11, 1844, at Lawrenceville, the son of Anthony and Mary Anna (Sumstein) Morgan, both of whom were born in Germany.

Joseph Morgan was educated in the public schools of Lawrenceville, and after leaving school began farming as an occupation. He bought a farm of ninety acres in Highland township in 1874, and here he still lives. He erected the house and other buildings which are on the farm and now has one of the most comfortable farm homes in the county.

Mr. Morgan was married in 1867 to Francisca Schneider, of Sunman, Indiana, the daughter of Mathew Schneider, a native of Germany, who came to America and located in Sunman. To Mr. and Mrs. Morgan the following children were born: Charles, Andrew, Marion, Katherine, all deceased; Eva, Marion, Elizabeth, Anna and Charles.

Mr. Morgan was married a second time in 1884 to Crescentia Geisler, who was born at Yorkville, Indiana, the daughter of John and Mary (Fruit) Geisler, both of whom were born in Germany and came to America in 1855, locating at Yorkville. Mr. Geisler was a farmer. To Mr. Morgan and his second wife the following children were born: John, Lewis, Michael, Susan, Pauline and Martha.

John Morgan was born August 31, 1885, on the farm where he still lives with his father. He was educated in the public schools and the St. Peter's Catholic school. He operates the home place and is engaged in general farming. John Morgan was married in 1907 to Nettie Hahn, of St. Peters, and they have one daughter, Catherine.

The maternal grandparents of Joseph Morgan were Jacob and Maggie Sumstein, who were born and lived in Germany all of their lives. Jacob Sumstein was a teamster in that country.

Anthony Morgan, the father of Joseph, married in Germany, where he was a farmer. He came to America and settled in Lawrenceville in

1836, when that place was nothing but a woods. He took up twenty-three acres of government land, cleared it and put up the first buildings. About twelve years before his death he sold out and moved to New Alsace, where he bought a house and lot. Here he and his wife died.

In politics, Joseph Morgan is identified with the Democratic party. He and his family are members of St. Peters Catholic church. Mr. Morgan is a man of genial personality and eminently deserves the distinction which he enjoys of being one of the most respected citizens of Franklin county. He has a wide circle of friends, gained through a long life of honesty and square dealings with his fellow citizens.

ADAM STENGER.

A member of a sturdy German family, whose representatives have aided in shaping the destinies of Franklin county for two generations, Adam Stenger has demonstrated his inherent qualities by gradually advancing to a position of influence in his community.

Mr. Stenger is of German birth, his birth occurring January 12, 1840, and he is the son of Francis and Gertrude (Roell) Stenger, both of whom were natives of Germany, and who came with their family to America in 1841. Mr. Stenger is one of a family of eight children, namely: John A., who was taught the shoemaker's trade and remained in his father's shop until he was twenty-one, now deceased; Christopher, also now deceased, also learned the shoemaker's trade and continued his father's business; Anna died at the age of seven; Adam is mentioned above; Gertrude is now Mrs. Benedict Pflum, of St. Leon; Henry, who was a brickmaker, is now dead; Mary is dead, and Leonard, who learned the shoemaker's trade from his brother Adam, is also dead.

Mr. Stenger's maternal grandparents, who were also of German origin, came to America and made their home at St. Leon, Indiana. Francis Stenger, who had learned the trade of making shoes in Germany, on coming to America went directly to St. Leon, Dearborn county, and established the first shoemaking shop there, going to Dover, Dearborn county, to learn the craft of pegging shoes, in which he had no experience. When Mr. Stenger arrived at St. Leon he had only \$5, which he used to buy flour for his family. He then went to Dover and worked one month for the shoemaker in that place, earning \$9. With the \$9 thus obtained Mr. Stenger returned to St. Leon and established the shoe shop, which later grew to very

respectable proportions, with three sons and hired shoemakers working at the bench. When the shop was sold to Christopher Stenger the business had netted \$5,000. At the time of his retirement, Francis Stenger was about seventy-five years of age. After that time he made his home with his children, dying at the home of his son Adam at the age of eighty-seven.

Adam Stenger received a common-school education at St. Leon and then learned shoemaking under his father's instruction, after his father's retirement remaining in the old shop in the employ of his brother Christopher.

Later Mr. Stenger went to Cincinnati, where he obtained employment at his trade, doing piece work. However, Mr. Stenger contracted typhoid fever and remained in Cincinnati only one year, at the end of which time he established a shoe shop at New Trenton, Indiana. After maintaining this shop for ten months Mr. Stenger returned to St. Leon, and after a few months bought property in St. Peters, Franklin county. This property was soon afterward sold and Mr. Stenger returned to St. Leon, where property was purchased and the old business resumed. After four years at St. Leon, Mr. Stenger, in 1868, traded his place for property in South Gate, where he still lives. After this home was acquired the house was remodeled and a workshop erected. In 1878 Mr. Stenger established a harness-making shop, hiring a man to work for him and to teach him the trade. A large harness-making business has been carried on since, to which, in the later eighties, a retail shoe store was added and is still conducted, ready-made harness being sold and the repair of shoes and harness undertaken for the local custom.

After recovery from the attack of typhoid in Cincinnati, Adam Stenger married, on February 9, 1864, Mary Wilmann, who was born near New Ellsworth, Dearborn county, and had made her own living in Cincinnati since the age of twelve. Mrs. Stenger was the daughter of Joseph Wilman. To the marriage of Adam and Mary (Wilmann) Stenger the following children were born: Emma G., who is still at home; Frank Edward, who for eight years was recorder of Franklin county, is now serving as a clerk in the office of the Indiana State Tax Commission at Indianapolis; Joseph H., a well-known Highland township farmer; Mary Ottilia, the wife of Jacob Schuck, of South Gate; Johannah J., the wife of Peter Wilhelm, of Brookville township; Leonard A., deceased; Jacob V., a well-known farmer of Springfield township; Roman Albert, a Dearborn county farmer; Elizabeth M., deceased; John G. lives in Florida; George F. is in business at South Gate, and Frank X. is a professor in a business college at Anderson, Indiana.

Mrs. Stenger's parents were natives of Germany, who came to America and settled in the early days near Morris, Ripley county, Indiana, where the wife died. Some time after her death Joseph Wilmann married again, and after his second wife's death he was again married, and died some time later, survived by his widow. Mr. Wilmann was a farmer and clockmaker, which trade he learned in Swartzwaldt, Baden, Germany.

Mr. Stenger, who is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic church at St. Leon, is a man of high moral integrity and holds an enviable place in the regard of the community. By a life of industry he has earned considerable of this world's substance, as he owns, in South Gate alone, one and one-half acres divided into six lots. Between the years 1842 and 1846 Mr. Stenger was township trustee, and he has been the South Gate postmaster since 1878. Since February, 1909, Mr. Stenger has been treasurer of the Highland Fire Insurance Company, which does business almost exclusively with people of German extraction. The positions of trust and responsibility held by Mr. Stenger attest the confidence reposed in him, and the record of his life indeed warrants this confidence.

HERMAN W. SUHRE.

We are apt to think of the natives of Franklin county, as well as those of all other counties in Indiana, as distinctive Hoosiers, especially those who are engaged in farming. When one thinks of the term Hoosier, he usually associates it with those who early settled in Indiana, coming from the earlier settlements of the east, or of their descendants now living in the state. The fact is that there are many persons of foreign birth, living in Indiana, who are as strictly Hoosier as any in the state. The term Hoosier today implies more than it did formerly. The Hoosier of today is universally regarded as a brilliant American living in Indiana. One of the prominent Hoosiers living in Franklin county is Herman W. Suhre.

Herman W. Suhre was born in Germany, June 12, 1856. His parents were Earnest and Fredericka (Konerman) Suhre, both of whom were natives of Germany. Earnest Suhre was the son of Jacob Suhre, and during the greater part of his life in Germany, had followed farming with his father.

Earnest Suhre, father of Herman W. Suhre, was educated in Germany and aside from his duties on the farm of his father, he made wooden shoes, as his home was but one hundred miles distant from Holland, whose inhabit-

ants were good customers of Mr. Suhre. In 1879 he came to America and located in Cincinnati. He was a man of fixed determination and had participated in a short revolution in his native land, which, no doubt, had something to do with his coming to this country. Mr. and Mrs. Suhre lived in Cincinnati the remainder of their lives. To them were born the following children, Frederick, who was a soldier and died of cholera in 1866, during the war with Austria; Rudolph, who located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he followed the tanning business, dying in that city in 1902; Earnest, who died in Germany at the age of sixteen; William, who died when young; Fredericka, still living in Cincinnati; Minnie, who died in Germany; Henry F., of Cincinnati, and Herman W., of this county.

Herman W. Suhre received his early education in Germany and in 1872, when he was seventeen years of age came to Cincinnati. He was of an artistic temperament and started to learn free-hand drawing, studying in the evenings. He learned the trade of carving and stone-cutting, serving four years' apprenticeship at these trades, in addition to studying free-hand drawing. On November 1, 1877, he went to Germany, where he studied for six months. His profession in Germany is called "bildhauer." The work mainly consists of carving stone, following a given model and is a distinct phase of sculpturing. Mr. Suhre advanced to proficiency in his line of work, and as he had a natural bent for this work, he was soon regarded as a finished workman. He returned to America and established a monument business in Cincinnati. He again visited the old country in 1880. Many fine examples of his handicraft are in evidence in the cemeteries of Cincinnati. He remained in this business for thirteen years, meeting with splendid success. He then purchased a farm in Ripley county, Indiana, to which he retired, owing to ill health at that time. This farm consisted of one hundred and twenty acres. He remained on this farm for seven years, devoting his time to general agricultural lines. He then moved to Rush county, Indiana, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of excellent farm land, remaining at this place for two years, after which he returned to Cincinnati and engaged in the newspaper business. In 1900 he came to Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, and purchased a tract of land on Blooming Grove pike, situated three and one-half miles north of Brookville. This place consisted of one hundred and twenty-seven acres. He immediately began to improve the place, adding new buildings and developing it in general. He occupied his time for four years in general farming and met with substantial success. He then engaged in the culture of bees and the production of honey on a large scale. He has five bee yards, two hundred and thirty-five colonies and

six hundred hives, constituting one of the most extensive bee and honey industries in the state.

In 1882, he was married to Mary Trenepohl who was a native of Cincinnati. To this union have been born the following children, Harry E., Tillie, Amelia, William, Walter and Elmer. Of these, the boys operate the farm and the girls assist in the household. The family are of the Protestant denomination.

Herman W. Suhre is Republican in politics and at one time was the choice of his party for the office of county auditor of Franklin county, being defeated by Charles Reifel. Mr. Suhre is regarded as an able and cultured gentleman, who has always stood for the highest ideals of citizenship. His life has been a succession of activities, devoted to the most worthy enterprises.

CHRISTIAN GESELL.

In the various wholesome activities of his community Christian Gesell has taken a prominent part and is rightly considered a substantial farmer of Springfield township, where he devotes his attention to the production of corn and wheat on his farm of eighty acres, also giving considerable attention to the raising of hogs, which he has found to be a profitable feature of the work of the farm.

Christian Gesell was born in Highland township, this county, east of Klemmes Corner, June 13, 1876, the son of Peter and Caroline (Lange) Gesell, and was one of a family of six children, the others being: Lewis, an infant, deceased; Josephine, Abbie, and another who also died in infancy. Peter Gesell started in life as an employe of his paternal uncle, starting to work on the farm on which Christian Gesell was born. He later bought this place, where he lived until 1909, in which year he sold out and moved to a farm near Liberty, Indiana, where his death occurred November 3, 1914. At the time of his death he was the owner of a farm containing two hundred and fifteen acres, located near Liberty, Indiana. Previously he had owned one hundred and eighty-eight acres near Klemmes Corner, but this had been sold.

The paternal great-grandparents of Mr. Gesell were Philip L. and Abbotina Gesell, who were natives of Germany, being what is known as High Germans, and who came from the vicinity of Worms, Germany. After coming to the United States they decided to go west and first located at the place where Christian Gesell was born. To them were born three sons and three

CHRISTIAN GSELL AND FAMILY.



daughters: John, Jacob, Philip, Margaret, Katherine and Angeline. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Gesell were John and Caroline (Bossert) Gesell, both of whom were born in Germany, and who married in America after coming here with their respective parents. In 1836 they came to Franklin county and located on the farm where Mr. Gesell was born. John and Caroline (Bossert) Gesell were the parents of nine children, Jacob, Philip, John, Peter, Christina, Angeline, Abraham, Henry and Anna, all of whom are still living with the exception of Peter, Angeline, Anna and Jacob, the last named of whom died in 1913. John Gesell was a prominent farmer in his section, first locating on one hundred and twenty acres, to which he afterward added eighty acres, all of which is now owned by one of his sons.

The maternal great-grandparents of Mr. Gesell were Christian and Dorothy (Pose) Busse, natives of Germany, who came to this country and located near Manchester, Indiana, where Christian Busse followed the occupation of a farmer. They were what is commonly known as Low Germans. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Gesell were Frederick and Hannah (Busse) Lange, who also were natives of Germany, and who, before their marriage, came to this country with their respective parents. The father of Hannah Busse was an early Lutheran minister at Busse's church, located in this part of the state, and later he moved, with his son, on to Hogan creek, where he spent the rest of his life.

Christian Gesell was educated in the common schools of Franklin county and continued to farm on the old home place until 1903, in which year he moved to a farm of eighty acres in Springfield township, where he is now living, and which he purchased outright in 1913. Mr. Gesell specializes in corn and wheat, and is also a prominent breeder of stock, particularly hogs, in which line he has been quite successful.

On November 12, 1902, Mr. Gesell was married to Minnie C. Wendell, who was born in the vicinity of Klemmes Corner, and to this union have been born three children: Lester, born June 3, 1904; Ronald, born December 15, 1906, and Irene, born July 12, 1910.

Mrs. Gesell was a daughter of William and Louisa Jane (Mavis) Wendell, the former a native of Franklin county and the latter of Dearborn county, Indiana, both belonging to old families of the state. William Wendell was a farmer throughout his life and he and his wife were the parents of eight children. William, Charles, Anna, John Minnie, Fred, Alice and George, all of whom, save John, are still living. William Wendell died June 10, 1892, while his widow is still living on the old home place in Franklin county.

Mr. Gesell is a prominent and active member of the Lutheran church, which has been the faith of his fathers for many generations. He is devoted to the moral welfare of the younger generation of his community, having acted for a number of years as superintendent of the Lutheran Sunday school at Klemmes Corner church. Germany contributed many good families to this country, not the least prominent of which is the Gesell family, the various members of which have long stood high in the esteem and confidence of their fellow citizens, being regarded as among the leaders in the good works of the neighborhood of which they form so valuable an integral part.

GEORGE ADAM WERNER.

The last thirty years has witnessed as great a transformation in farming methods as is recorded in the entire history of agriculture previous to this period. Thirty years ago almost all the wonderful farm machinery in use today was in its infancy or vaguely dreamed of by the inventors. Silos, cream separators, crop rotation and scientific fertilization, were then attaining an insecure foothold.

A farmer who began his career at the beginning of this period of agricultural heyday is George Adam Werner, who was born at St. Leon, Dearborn county, Indiana, on September 1, 1860, the son of Michael and Lena (Hahn) Werner, and was one of eleven children, the others being Katharine, Charles, Adam, Barbara, John, Lena, Joseph, Emma, Louisa and Henry.

Michael and Lena Werner, both natives of Germany, came to America unmarried, and were married in Cincinnati, where Michael followed the carpenter's trade. After marriage they settled on a farm near St. Leon, in which place they belonged to St. Joseph's Catholic church.

Educated in Dearborn county, Mr. Werner early decided to make agriculture his life work, and accordingly bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres near New Alsace, Indiana, which he cultivated for twelve years. At the end of that time his wife died. Some time later he remarried and located in Cedar Grove, where he conducted a saloon for eight years. At the end of this time he bought the eighty-seven-acre farm near South Gate on which he now lives. Mr. Werner does general farming.

In 1881 Mr. Werner married Mary Gutzwiler, to which union three children were born: Emma, who lives at South Gate; Joseph, who is a student at the Indiana Business College, and Edward, who is a farmer.

The second wife of Mr. Werner was Elizabeth Pflum, whom he married February 21, 1900. To this union were born the following children: Michael (deceased), George, Roman, Leo and Clarence. Mrs. Werner is the daughter of Benedict and Gertrude (Stenger) Pflum, of St. Leon. Benedict Pflum came to St. Leon with his parents at the age of nine, and now lives on the old farm of his father-in-law, Francis Stenger.

A member of St. Joseph's Catholic church at St. Leon, Mr. Werner's life is consistent with its teachings and his early training. His farm is neat and well kept, presenting a pleasing appearance and bearing evidence of its owner's thrift and industry. Mr. Werner is justly proud of his place, and is rightly regarded as one of the progressive men of his community.

JOSEPH BLEILL.

The man who lives his life from day to day according to his best ability is certain to experience a deep content not otherwise obtainable, and this is especially true of the tiller of the soil. If the American farmer is at peace with his neighbors and with himself, he is truly a king, although a kindly one, for the environment of the farmer tends to sweeten his nature and make him considerate of man and beast.

The study of the life of Joseph Bleill illustrates the above. Mr. Bleill first saw the light of day on September 11, 1856, in South Gate, Indiana. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Bagman) Bleill, both of whom were native to Germany.

Mr. Bleill's parents were unmarried when they came to America from Germany. Each located in Franklin county and here were married and settled on a farm. Some time later they cultivated a tract of land in Dearborn county, and still later located on the forty acres in Highland township, Franklin county, where Joseph Bleill now lives. John Bleill added to the original forty until it numbered seventy-four acres, and he erected the substantial buildings now in use on the place. John Bleill and his wife both died on the farm.

Joseph Bleill spent his boyhood days on the farm and attending the parochial school in St. Leon. After reaching years of discretion he began to cultivate the soil as did his father before him, and he now tills the seventy-four acres which he inherited from his father. Mr. Bleill was married in 1879 to Kate Wilhelm and the following children blessed the union: John, Elizabeth, Anna, Minnie, Henry (deceased), Joseph, Minnie, William,

Mary, Barbara and Anna. Joseph is a member of the United States regular army, and has been stationed in the Philippine Islands for some time.

Mr. Bleill and his family are sincere members of St. Joseph's Catholic church at St. Leon, and Mr. Bleill's manner of living attests the fact that his religious vows are regarded as sacred obligations. A sick or discouraged neighbor is always sure of Mr. Bleill's aid and encouragement, while more inexperienced farmers come to him for advice, certain that he will assist them to the limit of his ability, in view of which facts the biographer feels amply justified in the statement that Mr. Bleill is deservedly one of the most popular residents of the community in which he has resided for so many years.

ORVILLE G. GREEN.

The farm of today combines many departments of interest that did not exist on the average farm of fifty years ago. Modern methods and modern machinery have revolutionized farm life. The farmer of today finds some time for pleasure or diversions and in the main enjoys himself as much as the well-to-do man of the city. Franklin county has many prosperous and up-to-date farmers, among whom is Orville G. Green of Fairfield township.

Orville G. Green was born in Metamora, Franklin county, Indiana, June 25, 1859. His parents were George W. and Elizabeth (Gordon) Green, natives of this state, he having been born in Aurora, Indiana, and she near Metamora. Orville Green was one of four children born to George W. and Elizabeth Green, as follows: Orville, Della May, William N. and Rolla D.

The paternal grandparents of Orville Green were James and Elizabeth (Sample) Green, who, in all probability, were natives of Scotland. They came to America and located first in New Richmond, Ohio, later coming to Metamora, Indiana. James Green was a cooper by trade, which he followed the greater part of his life. Mr. and Mrs. James Green lived in this county the remainder of their days and passed away at their home in Indianapolis, Indiana.

The maternal grandparents of Orville Green were Orville and Drusella (Blackledge) Gordon of Maryland. The maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Green was William Gordon, a native of Maryland, who brought his family from Maryland, and settled near Metamora in this county. He was one of the very earliest farmers in this county.

George W. Green, father of Orville G. Green, attended school near

Richmond, Ohio. He early in life learned the cooper trade and followed this trade for a number of years. After his marriage he engaged in farming near Metamora, Indiana, and while engaged in this occupation he bought the first commercial fertilizer that was sold in this county. He acquired two hundred and eighty acres of splendid farm land which he later disposed of and embarked in the grain business. In the latter business, he maintained places at Milroy and Summitville, Indiana. He died on the place now occupied by his son, Orville Green. He was a man of splendid character, with sound business qualities and stood high in the estimation of his fellowmen.

Orville G. Green was educated in the district schools at Metamora, and in Blooming Grove township in this county. He was reared on a farm and thoroughly understands the various phases of farm life. His first active experience was as assistant in the management of his father's farm. He remained on the parental farm until 1904, at which time he purchased a farm on which he lives at the present time. This farm consists of two hundred and forty-five acres, located in Blooming Grove, Fairfield and Brookville townships. Mr. Green has perhaps achieved his greatest distinction as a stock-raiser and for this he is noted throughout the county.

In 1882, Mr. Green was married to Clara Guire of Laurel, Indiana, a daughter of Thomas Guire and to them nine children have been born, Lola, Cora, Harry, George, Emma, Charles, Mary, Mabel and Christina. The mother died November 24, 1910. Mr. Green and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church in which they are very active. The Green family is one of the most delightful and popular families of this county where they have achieved deserved prominence.

ELMER EARL HEEB.

When one reads the history of Franklin county, one is impressed with the preponderance of the German element, who came to this part of the state in the early days. Among the descendants of these German families are found many of the prominent men and women of this county, whose prominence extends much farther than the confines of Franklin county. Among the posterity of one of the early German settlers in this county is Elmer Earl Heeb, who belongs to one of the several branches of the Heeb family, who have always taken a conspicuous part in the affairs of this community.

Elmer Earl Heeb was born on the old Heeb farm in Blooming Grove

township, which is now occupied by Henry G. Heeb. He was born February 11, 1878, and died January 30, 1915, the son of Peter and Abbie (Klemme) Heeb, and was one of four children born to that couple, as follows: Henry E., Nora, Molly and Elmer E.

The paternal grandparents of Elmer Heeb were Henry and Anna (Friday) Heeb, who came to this country from Darmstadt, Germany, about 1843. They came to Cincinnati, Ohio, where there were a great many Germans. They remained at this place but a short time and then came to Franklin county, Indiana, where they purchased sixty-one acres of land and later bought one hundred and twenty acres in addition. They erected a new home in the place of the log cabin which was on the land when they arrived. They remained at this place the remainder of their lives, and this homestead is still in the possession of their descendants.

The maternal grandparents of Elmer Earl Heeb were Frederick and Mary Charlotte (Welhausen) Klemme, of Kamerschein, Germany. Frederick Klemme was a prominent man in his native village, and was honored with several public offices, among which was treasurer of his native town. He migrated to this country in 1837, coming to Franklin county, Indiana, and located about six miles southeast of Brookville. He purchased one hundred and forty acres, paying \$4.50 an acre. When he arrived at this place wild deer were numerous and other wild game, also. There was a primitive log cabin standing on this ground when Mr. Klemme arrived, which served as a temporary habitation. He later erected new buildings and converted the place into a well regulated and substantial paying farm. Mr. Klemme and his family lived here for many years, Mr. Klemme passing away on the homestead at the age of ninety years. To Mr. Klemme and wife were born the following children: Frederick, William, Charles, John, Rossanna, Abbie and Mary. The Klemme family were devout members of the German Lutheran church.

Peter Heeb, father of Elmer Earl Heeb, was a native of Darmstadt, Germany. His early education was received in that village. He came to this county with his parents when a very young boy and finished his schooling in this county. His early youth was spent on his father's farm. After his marriage to Abbie Klemme he purchased his father's farm, on which he lived for many years. He later moved to Brookville, Indiana, in this county, where he remained the rest of his life. He was a man of splendid attainments, industrious and intelligent. He was popular with all who knew him.

Elmer E. Heeb was educated at the Salem school in this county and at an early age engaged in farming. In September, 1913, he purchased the

farm of one hundred and thirty-nine acres on which he resided until his death, which occurred in Union county, of heart trouble while pleasure riding with an old friend. This farm is located in Blooming Grove township, and is considered an exceptionally good holding, which under the skilful management of Mr. Heeb, developed into a substantial paying proposition.

Mr. Heeb was active in fraternal societies. He was prominently connected with the membership of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Heeb was conspicuously identified in all movements for the public betterment and in all respects was a worthy member of the Heeb family, one of the oldest and most respected families of this county.

HENRY LAAGE.

Franklin county owes no small share of its solid prosperity directly to the thrift and industry of its citizens of German birth or ancestry, and the children of future generations of these persons of Teutonic origin will look back gratefully to those sturdy men and women who gave them not only their strong minds and bodies, but an inheritance of fertile and well-improved acres resulting from the wise methods of farming now in use.

One of these progressive agriculturists is Henry Laage, who was born in Prussia, Germany, February 17, 1844, the son of Henry Laage. Mr. Laage received the practical education which is afforded by the excellent schools of Germany, and at the age of nineteen came to America, going directly to Illinois, where he remained for two years. Mr. Laage then went to Cincinnati, where he remained for a number of years, working in a foundry. Mr. Laage finally left Cincinnati and came to Chapel Ridge, Franklin county, Indiana, where he bought a fine place of eighty acres. About 1885 Mr. Laage removed to South Gate, Franklin county, where he purchased the farm of one hundred and sixty acres on which he still lives.

In November of 1874 Mr. Laage married Florentina Obermeier, whom he met during his stay in Cincinnati. Mrs. Laage, who died August 1, 1889, was the daughter of Henry Obermeier, who was born and reared in Germany, immigrating to America and locating in Haymond, Indiana, where his daughter Florentina was born.

Henry and Florentina (Obermeier) Laage were the parents of a fine family of children, whose names, in the order of their birth, are as follows: Elizabeth, born November 26, 1875, is still living in Cincinnati; Joseph, born September 4, 1877, died December 1, 1882; William, born October 11, 1878,

died November 12, 1880; Philomena, born December 18, 1879, is living with her father; Anna, born February 26, 1881, died December 9, 1902; Frank, born March 29, 1883, died August 17, 1883; Henry, born March 25, 1882, died August 4, 1882; Caroline, born March 19, 1884, is living in Cincinnati; Katharine, born July 28, 1885, is also living in Cincinnati; Joseph, born November 25, 1887, died July 12, 1888; Marie, born July 13, 1889, died August 29, 1889.

Mr. Laage gained his present position of influence and respect only by persistent effort and commendable thrift and industry, and by careful management and the application of progressive methods of farm cultivation. He is neighborly and companionable in his manner, outspoken in conversation and straightforward in all his dealings. Such men as he are well worthy of emulation.

JOHN ROEMER.

Like a beacon-light at sea or an oasis in the desert, America has always held the promise of good things to come to those who would journey to her shores and compete for her hidden treasures. Many come to America but do not court her graces. To some who come, it is a land of "milk and honey" to be gotten for the asking. This is the class that eventually becomes dissatisfied. But to the hardy immigrants, whose opportunities at home were insufficient to fulfill their ambitions; to the honest, ambitious immigrant, ready to do his share of hard work, America has indeed been a land overflowing with "milk and honey." From Germany came a great many of the latter class, hardy sons of the Fatherland, willing to work for everything they received. Of the Germans, we have many in Franklin county, not the least noted of whom is John Roemer, a widely known farmer and stock-raiser.

John Roemer was born in Germany, May 18, 1855. His parents were Henry and Martha (Becht) Roemer, both natives of Germany also. The paternal grandparents of John Roemer were John and Katherine Roemer of Germany, who died in their native country. The maternal grandparents of John Roemer came to this country, and located in Peppertown, where they lived until their death.

Henry Roemer, father of John Roemer, came to this country in 1868 and located in Peppertown, Franklin county, Indiana. In his native country he had served in the army for six years. He had served as treasurer of his native village for a number of years, which was a position of trust and im-

portance. After coming to this county, he engaged in farming near Peppertown, and at his death he was the owner of eighty acres of splendid farm land. In his native country he had been a trustee of the Lutheran church and was a devout member of that church in this county. His children were Katherine, Elizabeth (deceased), Justice (deceased), John and Alice.

John Roemer was educated in Germany, and came to Franklin county, Indiana, accompanying his father and family. He was a hard-working and industrious lad. He soon accumulated enough money to give him a start in life and as his parents had reached an advanced age, he bought the home place and sustained his parents until their death. In 1892, at the request of a number of influential citizens of this county he agreed to be a candidate for sheriff. He was elected to this office by a splendid majority, serving four years in this office, having been elected for two consecutive terms of two years each. He then purchased the farm of one hundred and forty-seven acres in Brookville township, where he still resides, in the meantime having sold the old home place. He has developed his present property into a splendid farm and has improved it extensively. When he purchased this farm it was in a very poor condition, and it reflects the greatest credit on his resourcefulness and industry to say that he now has one of the best farms in the county. He specializes in horses and hogs and raises a splendid breed of Jersey cattle.

In 1879 John Roemer was married to Katherine Reifel of Peppertown, who was a daughter of Michael and Wilhelmina (Deobling) Reifel, the former a native of Germany and his wife a native of Franklin county. Katherine Reifel was one of nine children born to Michael and Wilhelmina Reifel as follow: William, Margaret, Elizabeth, Katherine, Louisa, Wilhelmina, Emma, Mary and Louis.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. John Roemer were Henry and Margaret (Dietrich) Reifel, both natives of Germany who came to America and joined their son Michael, who had located in Peppertown, Franklin county, Indiana. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. John Roemer were named Doebling, and were natives of Germany, who came to Franklin county and settled on a farm on Blue creek. Michael Reifel, father of Mrs. John Roemer came to this country when he was twenty years of age. He located at Peppertown and met and married his wife at that place, afterwards engaging in farming. The Reifel and Doebling families were prominent in the German-Lutheran church of which Michael Reifel was trustee. Both families were of the thrifty type of Germans whose influence has been of lasting benefit to the community.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Roemer have been born four children, Minnie, William (deceased), August (deceased) and Howard. The family are prominent socially and are devout members of the Lutheran church.

John Roemer has an extensive acquaintance and enjoys the distinction of being one of the most successful cattle-raisers in the state. His Duroc hogs, Percheron horses and Jersey cattle are rated among the best produced in the state.

HENRY G. HEEB.

There have been many families of a single generation in Franklin county, Indiana, who have been of the greatest importance in the affairs of the county, but it is those families who have lived here during succeeding generations who have been most conspicuous in the life of this community. Among the several branches of the Heeb family who have lived here a great many years, none have achieved more prominence than Henry G. Heeb of Highland township.

Henry G. Heeb was born in Blooming Grove township, Franklin county, Indiana, June 15, 1862, a son of Nicholas and Mary (Reifel) Heeb, both of whom came from Germany.

The paternal grandparents of Henry G. Heeb were Henry and Anna (Friday) Heeb, who were born in the village of Darmstadt, in Germany. They migrated to this country and eventually located in Cincinnati, Ohio, to which place a great number of German settlers had preceded them. They remained at this place a short time and then came to Franklin county. They bought eighty acres of land in Blooming Grove township, later buying one hundred and twenty acres additional. At that time there was a primitive log house standing on the place, which they occupied for a short time. They set to work with a will and soon developed a splendid farm, which still remains in the possession of their descendants.

The maternal grandparents of Henry G. Heeb were named Doebbling, and were natives of Germany, who came to Franklin county and settled on a farm on Blue Creek. They lived at this place the remainder of their lives.

Nicholas Heeb, father of Henry G. Heeb, came to America with his parents, when he was four years of age. His early life was spent assisting on the paternal farm. He married Mary Reifel, who had come from Germany with her parents and settled in Franklin county. After his marriage he acquired a tract of land, which is now included in the farm owned by his

son, Henry G. Heeb. He moved to the farm on Blue Creek when Henry Heeb, his son, was but four years of age. This farm embraced one hundred and twenty acres, part of which was improved. Mr. Heeb cleared that part which was timbered and made other extensive improvements. He later purchased the land that is now known as the Frank Kimball farm, making a total of one hundred and sixty acres in his possession at one time. He remained on his farm for about fifteen years, later moving to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he and his wife still live. To Nicholas Heeb and wife were born the following children, Henry G., Louisa, Nora, Mary, Elizabeth, Rosa, Katherine, Minnie, Lillian and Ida. Mr. Heeb and family were members of the Lutheran church in which they were very active. During his residence in this community, Mr. Heeb was highly respected for his industry and his many social accomplishments.

Henry G. Heeb was educated in Highland township, and began his active life helping his father on the farm. In 1899 he bought the paternal farm and lived there until 1913, having lived on the old homestead since he was four years of age. In 1913 he purchased one hundred and eighty acres, which was the homestead of his grandfather. He made many improvements on this place and has what one would call a splendid farm.

In 1888 Mr. Heeb was married to Fredericka Magdalena Minckler, who was born in Franklin county and was a daughter of Henry and Mary (Boyer) Minckler, both of whom were natives of Germany.

The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Henry Heeb were Philip and Barbara Boyer of Germany who came to America in 1842. They located in Franklin county, Indiana, just south of Brookville where William Bender now lives. They cleared the land and established a home where they remained the balance of their lives. At the time of their arrival in this county their daughter Mary who became the mother of Mrs. Heeb, was but fourteen years of age.

Henry Minckler, father of Mrs. Henry G. Heeb, served the regulation period in the German army and after he had completed his service, he came to this country, at that time being twenty-one years of age. Previous to his military service, he had learned glass cutting in his native land, working at this trade in the village of Heidenheim-Wurtemberg, where he was born. He arrived in this country February 18, 1824, and located in Cincinnati, Ohio. On July 14, 1854, he was married to Maria Wendelina Boyer, who died May 18, 1884. To them were born five children, Henry (deceased); Phillip, now of Seattle, Washington; Rosa, who died January 5, 1882; Fredericka, now Mrs. Henry G. Heeb; and Charles A., of Brookville, Indiana. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Minckler married a

second time, on this occasion to Louisa Hutchinson, to whom he was married March 20, 1899, and whom he pre-deceased.

Mr. Minckler was a veteran of the Civil War. He enlisted in Company E, 35th Indiana regiment and served until the close of the war. He was prominent as a member of Hackelman post No. 64, Grand Army of the Republic. In the latter years of his life, he suffered from neuralgia of the face, contracted during his service in the war. He was a splendid citizen, loyal and honest to his country, his friends and to himself.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Heeb have been born the following children: Nettie, born April 6, 1889, now Mrs. Henry Gesell, and living in Springfield township in this county; Henry, born June 25, 1891, who remains at home. Mr. Heeb and family have always been prominent members of the Lutheran church at Brookville.

Henry G. Heeb is a public-spirited man. He is a Republican in politics and has served as supervisor of Highland township. The Heeb family, in its several branches, have been prominent in the affairs of this county and none has contributed more to the general welfare of the community than Henry G. Heeb.

L. D. ROBERTS.

The tiller of the soil in these days of comfort and convenience are very apt to take for granted the fine civilization, well-appointed farms, and labor-saving implements with which they are surrounded. So that they may be properly grateful to the men who performed untold labors and faced incredible hardships, it is well to recall these things to the minds of the men who are the descendants of those undaunted pioneers.

Of a family that has witnessed the development of Franklin county for three generations is L. D. Roberts, who was born in Blooming Grove township, October 27, 1881, the son of C. Keely and Clara (Snider) Roberts, the birthplace of the former being the same as that of L. D. Roberts, that of the latter being Fairfield township. Lurton D. Roberts is one of a family of three children, the other two, Ray and Bertha, being twins.

The paternal grandparents of C. Keely Roberts, William and Henrietta Roberts, lived and died in Indiana, while the maternal grandparents, George and Katherine (Van Treece) Rudcil, were Whitewater township pioneers, as they entered land in 1805, put up a cabin, and began to clear off the timber. George Rudcil was of German descent while his wife was born

in Pennsylvania. They spent their lives on the land which they entered, rearing a family of ten children.

Clinton Roberts, the son of William Roberts, came to Blooming Grove township on June 21, 1844, later making his home in Metamora until his marriage to Lucinda Rudcil in 1848. Residing two years in Metamora after marriage, they then moved onto a farm in Brookville township, where they lived for seven years, then they removed to a hundred-acre farm in Blooming Grove pike. Living on this place for ten months, they again moved onto a place a short distance farther north, where they lived until 1880, later removing to Brookville and again back to the farm, where Clinton Roberts died in 1889.

Clinton Roberts and his wife were the parents of four children, Katharine, George, May and C. Keely; the last of whom was born in Blooming Grove township on December 31, 1858, and was educated in the Hickory Grove School and early took up farm work on the home place, where he lived until 1904, when he moved to his present location in Blooming Grove township, where he does general farming. C. Keely, on August 5, 1879, married Clara Snider, the daughter of Valentine and Katharine Snider.

Fraternally, C. Keely Roberts is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Improved Order of Red Men, while his political support is given to the Republican party, on whose ticket he was elected township trustee. C. Keely Roberts is an active member of the Methodist church.

Having obtained the education offered by the local schools, L. D. Roberts, at the age of twenty-two, followed his natural bent and took up the cultivation of the soil, working on the place which he now occupies, and which contains eighty acres, while another tract owned by him, in Brookville township, contains seventy-five acres. Although Mr. Roberts raises varied crops, he rather specializes in stock, and for that purpose has erected a commodious silo.

On October 28, 1903, Mr. Roberts married Blanche McDonald, the daughter of John and Elmira (James) McDonald, both natives of Franklin county. Four children have been born to Mr. Roberts and wife, Donald, Ruth, Ruby (deceased), and Grace (deceased). Mrs. Roberts is one of a family of three children: Alva, Blanche, and James Ray.

Mrs. Roberts' paternal grandfather, Ambrose McDonald, an early settler in Springfield township, was killed while serving as a Union soldier in the Civil War. The maternal grandparents, William and Eliza (Seal) James, were rural residents of Brookville township. Mrs. Roberts' father cultivated farms in Brookville and Blooming Grove townships, and died in 1889.

The teachings of the Methodist church are observed by Mr. Roberts, and he is counted on to lend his support to any movement that contributes to the public welfare. A quiet, self-effacing man, credit is nevertheless due Mr. Roberts for the sterling virtues which are blended in his character, and he is not unmindful of his duties to the public, as he has served very faithfully as road supervisor. Mr. Roberts' career makes it a pleasure to record in this history.

JACOB J. SCHUCK.

Germany has placed this country in her debt to such an extent that we should never be able to repay her should we endeavor to do so, for we have levied from her not goods or gold but men of rare strength and character. The service rendered the United States by her German-American citizens in the Civil War alone is of incalculable value. Franklin county has profited largely by the influence of those persons of Teutonic extraction who have settled here from the very earliest days of the country's settlement. Not the least worthy among these citizens of German descent is Jacob J. Schuck, who was born in South Gate, Indiana, on September 14, 1864, the son of Jacob and Caroline (Neuman) Schuck, and was one of eleven children, namely: Casper, Caroline, Jacob J., Johannah, Joseph, Charles, Henry, Benjamin, John, Elizabeth and Anna.

Jacob Schuck, Sr., was born in Germany, April 26, 1832, the son of Theodore and Elizabeth (Kraut) Schuck, who came to America in 1845, bringing Jacob with them, and settled near South Gate. Ten days after their arrival at South Gate, Elizabeth Schuck, the wife and mother, died. Some time after her death, Theodore Schuck bought eighty acres of land which became the Schuck homestead, and which Mrs. Jacob Schuck now owns. Theodore Schuck died in South Gate.

Jacob Schuck obtained his education in Germany and America as well, and upon reaching manhood's estate, established a combination saloon and general store at South Gate, in the building which George Wilhelm now uses as a residence. Later Jacob built the brick building, on the corner opposite the original site, in which his widow now lives. To this building the business was transferred and carried on until his death in 1892, after which his widow conducted the business for five years, when it was in turn conducted by a son Joseph until 1906, in which year the business was moved to Highland Center, where it is still conducted. After the removal of the business to Highland Center, Mrs. Schuck rented the rooms used as

the saloon successively to Boell Brothers, Jacob Gilman and Frank Stenger. Since 1911 the place has been used as a residence by Mrs. Jacob Schuck and her son Charles and his family.

Jacob Schuck bought the eighty acres on which his father located and also purchased forty acres near South Gate. Both these tracts, as well as the three acres on which the old store building stands, are owned by Mrs. Schuck.

In 1860 Jacob Schuck married Caroline Neuman, the daughter of Michael and Mary Josephine (Schneider) Neuman, both of whom were born, reared, and married in Germany, coming to America with a three-months' old child, which later became the mother of George M. Wilhelm, a sketch of whose family history is contained elsewhere in this volume. The father of Mary Josephine (Schneider) Neuman was John Schneider, who came to America and located on a dairy near Cincinnati, which he maintained for two years, then removed to a farm on Wolf creek, Franklin county.

A practical common-school education having been obtained by Jacob J. Schuck, as a young man he engaged in a mercantile business at Sharptown, Indiana, in the year 1891, and conducted this establishment for two years. Moving to South Gate, Mr. Schuck purchased what was known as the Frank Benz property, which had been used as a meat market and formerly as a store by Theodore Schuck, Mr. Schuck's uncle. Mr. Schuck still maintains a share in this property.

In 1901 Mr. Schuck bought two tracts of land, the first being the old Jacob Schuck farm, which contained fifty-five acres, and which was bought from John P. Schuck. The Jacob Schuck whose name still clings to the farm was a pioneer in Franklin county and a grand-uncle of the man who bought the place in 1901. Mr. Schuck's second purchase in the same year contained thirty acres and was bought of John P. Schuck, a son of the grand-uncle mentioned immediately above. Mr. Schuck bought one hundred sixty-three and one-half acres in Springfield township in March, 1906, which he sold in May, 1912. The fifty-five acres bought in 1901 has been sold, but the thirty acre tract has been retained.

Mr. Schuck married Otilia Stenger in 1891. She is the daughter of Adam and Mary (Wilman) Stenger, of whose family an account may be found elsewhere in this work. To Mr. Schuck and his wife have been born the following children: Leo E., Alma E., Edna, Oscar, Ralph, Carl Jacob. Leo E. has taught the South Gate school three terms and is now attending Wabash College.

Mr. Schuck, as was his father, is actively engaged in promoting all movements having to do with the betterment of the public welfare. Mr.

Schuck's father was an active Democrat and was township trustee for a number of years. Mr. Schuck gives his support in religious matters to St. Joseph's Catholic church at St. Leon, of which he is a devout member. A progressive business man, Mr. Schuck combines business ability with upright dealing, and the trust reposed in him is but the logical result of his adherence to high principles.

JOSEPH A. FRIES.

It requires no small amount of courage for a young man to leave his native land and enter life anew in a strange land where customs, manners and language are different. Yet it is due to the courage of a multitude of young men who have come here from foreign lands that this country made such wonderful progress during the last century. One of the men who came to this country during the last century and who left his impress upon the community where he lived was Joseph A. Fries.

Joseph A. Fries was born March 19, 1831, near Ashaffenburg, in Bavaria, Germany, a son of Michael and Barbara (Weiskopf) Fries. He came to this country in 1837 with his parents and settled on Blue creek, Franklin county, Indiana. His schooling was limited to six months and he remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age, after which for three years he worked in the brickyard of William Rick, doing teaming work in the winter.

In 1857 Mr. Fries began working at the cooper trade, working alternately in Cincinnati and in Franklin county, Indiana, until 1868, in which year he bought out the grist mill owned by Daniel Ferrar, which he operated for many years. In 1879 he bought the hardware store of P. Senefeld, at Brookville, and while operating the same also conducted a large cooperage shop. He continued in the hardware business for many years. Prospering in his business ventures, Mr. Fries branched out into other lines, and at the time of his death was actively interested in several concerns in Brookville. He was one of the organizers of the National Brookville Bank and was elected first president of that sound financial institution, a position which he held at the time of his death. Politically, Mr. Fries was a Democrat and ever took an active part in the deliberations of that party in this county. For a time he was a member of the common council of the city of Brookville and his public service in that connection was performed with an eye single to the good of the community as a whole. He was an ardent member of the Catholic church, as are all the members of his family, and was one of the most



JOSEPH A. FRIES.

generous contributors to the various causes indorsed by his parish. He also was one of the most honored members of St. Michael's Society, a benevolent confraternity of the church.

Mr. Fries was married January 11, 1860, to Mary Kuehn, the daughter of John Kuehn, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume in the sketch of Francis Kuehn. To Mr. and Mrs. Fries six children were born: John, Maggie, Anna, Kate, Charles and Enida (Mrs. Albert H. Goyert).

Mr. Fries died June 29, 1909, and his widow now resides in Brookville on South Main street, in one of the largest and most beautiful brick residences in the city.

Starting without money and with little education, Mr. Fries was very successful. Never under any circumstances did he lose his courage, but by continuous hard work, economical habits and excellent executive ability placed himself in the position of enviable prominence he occupied among the citizens of Brookville at the time of his death. The history of the life of such a man as Joseph A. Fries is an abiding inspiration to the present generation of young men. Such lives do not go out—they go on.

THEODORE B. SCHUCK.

Devotion to an ideal is often the force which leads men on to fortune. Idealists are of two classes, those who are dreamers, to whom it is an impossibility to follow an ideal to a successful end; and on the other hand there are those who take for their ideal in life a practical, workable conception of what they would achieve and with unswerving zeal and tireless energy, follow this ideal to its successful realization. It was the pursuit of such an ideal that placed Theodore B. Schuck in his present position of active influence in politics and gained for him an enviable record as a stock raiser.

Theodore B. Schuck was born on the old family homestead in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, April 10, 1854, the son of Wendel and Henrietta (Sachs) Schuck, both of whom were born in Medard, Germany. The grandparents of Theodore B. Schuck on both sides were natives of Germany. Mr. Schuck's parents were married in Germany and then, influenced by a earnest desire to better their condition, came to America in the year 1846, locating on a farm just east of where Mr. Schuck now resides. This farm comprised forty acres of virgin wilderness, which Wendel Schuck

cleared with his own ax. Later in life he built the house on the farm in which his son, Theodore B., now lives. These holdings he gradually increased until at the time of his death he owned eighty-eight acres. There were nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wendel Schuck, as follows: Jacob W., Wendel, Henrietta, Margaret, Francis M., John, Christopher, Elizabeth and Theodore B. The members of the Schuck family always have been devout Catholics.

Theodore B. Schuck received all of the education which Highland township in his day had to offer. However, he did not stop here but continued his own studies and learned much from observation. The greater part of his life has been spent in farm work, although he was a coachman in Cincinnati, Ohio, for four years. He also was in the employ of the government at one time in the revenue service. Eight years of his life as a young man were spent on the home farm, where he worked faithfully, assisting his parents in the work of clearing the place. He then rented a small farm for a time and gradually becoming more prosperous, bought forty acres in Highland township and a short time afterwards added sixty more acres to this. His father bequeathed to him eight acres of the old home place and it is on this plot that Mr. Schuck now maintains his home. He has remodeled the house and has erected several fine buildings just across the road from the house. He is an extensive stock raiser, making a specialty of breeding Jersey cattle.

Mr. Schuck was married April 20, 1904, to Elizabeth J. Graham and it is interesting to note that she was born in the same house as was Mr. Schuck. She is the daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Meddel) Graham, both of whom came to this country from Germany and were married in Indiana. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Schuck were Germans, living and dying in Germany. Her maternal grandparents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Geip) Meddel, both of whom were born in Germany and were among the earliest settlers in Whitewater township, where they lived near Highland Center. The father of Jacob Meddel also located in Highland township, coming to America after his son had been here for a number of years. All these were among the most active and influential among the pioneers of that region and their memories live long after them in the community in which they wrought so usefully.

Mrs. Schuck's father followed the trade of a carpenter until his later days, when he bought eighty-two acres just west of Mr. Schuck's present location. The members of family always have been members of the German Lutheran church, and active in its various beneficences. Mr. and Mrs. Schuck are the parents of only one daughter, Marcella R.

Mr. Schuck always has been active in politics, serving for many years as precinct committeeman and recently was elected township trustee on the Democratic ticket, to which he has always given his hearty support. He is the secretary of the Highland Insurance Company, the business of which is almost entirely transacted in German, and it is an interesting fact that his father was one of the founders of this company. Rising to a position of influence, respected and esteemed by all those who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, Mr. Schuck is an admirable example of that type of men who are known to the American people as self-made men.

JOHN C. HOFMANN.

The American Declaration of Independence was a message of freedom, not only to those who lived in this country, but to all who wished to come under its protection. It not only guaranteed national freedom but individual freedom also. The fathers of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence laid the foundation for an asylum for the oppressed or for those of limited opportunities of all lands. Many nationalities have come and enjoyed the freedom guaranteed by our Declaration of Independence. Among those who are represented in this country in large numbers are the Germans, to which nationality John C. Hofmann, a prominent farmer of Franklin county, belongs.

John C. Hofmann was born in Germany, April 12, 1865, a son of Carl and Katherine Hofmann, both of whom were natives of Germany.

His paternal grandparents were Franz and Katherine (Falkhauer) Hofmann, both of whom were born and died in Germany. Franz Hofmann was a linen weaver and in connection with his manufacturing business, he established a retail store where he sold linens and groceries. The maternal grandparents of John C. Hofmann were also natives of Germany, where they were engaged in linen weaving and the cultivation of wine-grapes.

Carl Hofmann, father of John C. Hofmann, came to America in 1848, primarily to escape military duty as the war between Austria and Prussia had just been declared. He landed at New Orleans, Louisiana, and after stopping in that place for a short time he went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he followed his trade of cooper. At the conclusion of the war between Prussia and Austria, he returned to his native land. He married and engaged in the wine-growing industry. At his death he was considered one of the

first citizens of his town. He had held office on the town-board of his native town and was active in the public life of his village. The children born to Carl Hofmann and wife were Fred, Carl, John C., Mary and Philip, all of whom remained in Germany with the exception of John C.

John C. Hofmann was educated in Germany, where he was early apprenticed to the cooper trade and also learned the culture of grapes and wine and brew making. In 1888 he came to America and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained for ten years. He obtained employment in the Cincinnati breweries, working in the various departments of this industry, his final employment being in the brew cellar known as "Beer Slaughter." On May 8, 1897, he came to Blooming Grove township, Franklin county, Indiana, where he bought a farm of one hundred and twenty-seven acres, at which place he still lives. He had progressive ideas, and began to convert his holding into a well-ordered, well-regulated farm. He erected a splendid residence, new barns and minor buildings, which greatly increased the appearance and value of his farm.

In 1890 he was married to Emma Haas, a daughter of Fredline Haas, of Cedar Grove, Franklin county, Indiana. To this union were born thirteen children, as follows: George, Richard, Mary, Hilda, Stella, John, Fredline, Erma, Magdalena, William and Arnold and two others who died in infancy.

Mr. Hofmann is a member of the German-Lutheran church and his wife and children are members of the Catholic church. The Hofmann family are prominent in the social affairs of this county and are held in the highest favor by all who know them. Mr. Hofmann is an industrious and well-grounded man, with the native thrift of his countrymen and stands high in the regard of his fellowmen.

HENRY FRANK.

Three score years have elapsed since Henry Frank was born in Brookville on the site of the land office. His boyhood days were spent in the town of Brookville and after reaching his majority he began farming and for nearly forty years has been engaged in farming and stock raising. For the past three years he also has been interested in the dairy business, in fact, giving most of his attention to this particular line of activity.

Henry Frank, the son of William and Catherine (Dietz) Frank, was born in Brookville, July 10, 1855. His parents were both born in Germany, his father in 1814 and his mother in 1816. They were married in their

native land and William Frank came to Brookville about 1850, his wife not coming to this country until two years later. Six children were born to this worthy couple, Annie, Pauline, Amelia, Henry, Bena and William. All of the children are still living with the exception of Annie.

William Frank, the father of Henry, was a cabinet maker and undertaker and for many years was one of the most prominent business men of Brookville. He died in the county seat in 1879, his wife surviving him until 1890. They had been married in Germany in 1845. William Frank became a Republican after coming to this country while all the members of the family were attached to the Lutheran church.

Henry Frank was reared in Brookville and was given a good common-school education in the public schools. After reaching manhood he began farming in Brookville township and now owns one hundred and eighty-eight acres of land near the town of Brookville. He keeps a fine herd of Jersey cattle and is one of the most successful dairymen of the county. He also carries on general grain and stock raising with a degree of success commensurate with the intelligent efforts he has put forth in this direction.

Mr. Frank was married September 6, 1877, to Ida Van Meter and to this union have been born six children, Grace, Van Meter, Rupert, William H., Jewel J. and Earl James. Jewel J. married Blanch Kennedy and now lives in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mrs. Frank was born near Blooming Grove, in this county, June 20, 1856, the daughter of Joel and Sarah (Skinner) Van Meter. Her parents were born in Ohio county, Virginia, her father in 1806 and her mother in 1814. He located in Fayette county, Indiana, about 1819 with his parents, Abraham Van Meter and wife, and they died in that county. Sarah Skinner, the mother of Mrs. Frank, was a daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Rickets) Skinner, natives of Virginia and early settlers of Franklin county, Indiana. Daniel Skinner was a son of Walter Skinner, a native of Maryland and a soldier of the Revolutionary War. After the Revolutionary War, Walter Skinner moved to Pennsylvania and later to Ohio county, Virginia, where he died in 1785. The parents of Mrs. Frank had five children: Joseph, John, James, Helen and Ida. Joseph died while engaged in the service of his country in the Union army during the Civil War.

Mr. Frank is a member of the Republican party, but has never had any aspirations along political lines. The members of the family are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church of Brookville and are generous contributors to its support. Mr. Frank is a man of genial personality and has that kindly disposition which endears him to everyone with whom he is associated.

JAMES O. REDMOND.

One of the most successful of the younger agriculturists of Franklin county is James O. Redmond, who is now tilling a fine farm of two hundred acres. His whole career thus far has been within the limits of this county, the family having been residents of this county for several generations. Mr. Redmond belongs to that progressive type of young men who are doing so much for the agricultural interests of Indiana. It is a matter of satisfaction to feel that many of our best young men are returning to the farm, the "back to the soil" movement certainly having gained much force in recent years. There is no more independent career than that of farming, and as conditions are today an independent income in this honorable calling, man's first vocation, is always assured.

James O. Redmond, the son of David and Rebecca (Lewis) Redmond, was born in Metamora township, Franklin county, Indiana, October 24, 1883. His parents were both natives of this county, his grandparents being pioneer settlers of the county. David Redmond and wife reared a family of seven children: William, Cassius, Tillie, Josephine, Cynthia, James O. and Jesse. The father of these children died May 17, 1891, at the age of forty-seven, while the mother passed away January 26, 1890, at the age of thirty-nine.

James O. Redmond received a good common-school education and remained at home until his marriage. He then began to farm for himself, and now is the owner of two hundred acres of well improved land in Brookville township. Since acquiring this farm he has built a large barn and otherwise improved the place in order to farm to better advantage.

Mr. Redmond was married October 25, 1905, to Martha Catherine Remy, who was born in Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, December 5, 1877, a daughter of Moses and Susan (Jemison) Remy. Her father was born in Brookville township, June 17, 1849, and her mother's birth occurred October 8, 1846.

Moses Remy, the father of Mrs. Redmond, was a son of Henry and Catherine (Corey) Remy. Henry Remy was a son of Henry Remy, Sr., who was an early settler of Brookville township in this county. Moses Remy, the father of Mrs. Redmond, died in February, 1905, at the age of fifty-seven, while his wife died in 1900 at the age of fifty-five. Moses Remy and wife were the parents of three children, Effie, William and Martha Catherine, the wife of Mr. Redmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Redmond are the parents of two children, Earl Lewis.

born October 21, 1906, and Gail Rema, born August 24, 1912. Mr. Redmond and his wife are both active workers in the Methodist Episcopal church. In politics, he has given his hearty support to the Republican party, although he has never been a candidate for office or held any aspirations along political lines, but is interested in good government and casts his ballot for such men as he believes will bring it about. He is a fine type of the good American citizen and his career thus far has been such as to reflect credit upon himself and honor upon the family whose name he bears.

FRANCIS KUEHN.

One of the oldest settlers of Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, is Francis Kuehn, who has spent his seventy-five years of active, useful life within the limits of this county. His parents were born in Germany and located in Franklin county about 1836, ever since which time the various members of the family have been prominently identified with the history of the county. Mr. Kuehn was a merchant in Brookville township for a score of years, while at the same time he has carried on general farming and stock raising. He has been active in politics and has held various official positions of public trust with entire satisfaction to his fellow citizens.

Francis Kuehn, the son of John and Catherine (Jacobs) Kuehn, was born in Highland township, April 27, 1839. His parents, who were born and married in Germany, came to America in 1836 and settled on a farm in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana. John Kuehn died on November 1, 1840, at the age of twenty-three and his widow later married Charles Samoniel, who died in Brookville in 1869. John Kuehn and wife were the parents of two children, Francis and Mary, the widow of Joseph A. Fries. To the second marriage of Mrs. Kuehn were born five children, Charles, Victor, Eliza, Eva and Theresa.

Francis Kuehn was educated in the district schools of his home township and received a very limited education. However, he has supplemented this by wide reading and close observation until now he is one of the best-informed men of his township. For twenty years he was a merchant at Blue Creek in Brookville township and was postmaster there for some years. He owns a farm of eighty acres in Brookville township on which he has carried on general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Kuehn has been twice married. He was first married in 1862 to Sarah Ann Geis, who was born in Philadelphia, the daughter of Frederick

Geis. The first wife of Mr. Kuehn died in 1885 at the age of forty-three, leaving him with two children, Catherine, deceased, and Grover, who died at the age of twenty-four years.

Mr. Kuehn was married, secondly, in 1886 to Mary Strohmier, who was born in Highland township, the daughter of Frederick Strohmier. To this second union have been born five children: Edward, William, Benjamin, Harry and Anetia Mary, all of whom are still living.

Mr. Kuehn and his family are loyal members of the Catholic church. He has always taken a prominent part in Democratic politics and has served as constable and justice of the peace of his township and as commissioner of Franklin county, holding the latter position from December, 1882, to December, 1888. Mr. Kuehn always has taken an intelligent interest in everything which pertained to the good of his township and county and his support has always been cast for such measures as he thought would benefit those among whom he has spent his life.

WILLIAM R. OSBURN.

The Osburn family, worthily represented in Franklin county at the present time by William R. Osburn, was one of the very first families to locate in Franklin county. In fact, the first members of the family located here in 1799, a year before Indiana was made a territory, fourteen years before Franklin county was organized and seventeen years before Indiana was admitted to the union. During this long period of one hundred and sixteen years succeeding generations of the family have been active participants in every phase of development of the county. A complete history of the Osburn family and its connection with the various interests of the county would be, in a large measure, the history of Franklin county. In fact, the coming of this family to this county antedates the county organization many years, the Osburns having been among the earliest and most prominent settlers of this section.

William R. Osburn, son of George Riley and Martha F. (Sutfin) Osburn, was born in Butler township, November 26, 1867. His father was born in the same township, September 26, 1828, and his mother was a native of the same township, the date of her birth being March 26, 1842. William R. Osburn is the only one of the nine children born to his parents who is now living.

George R. Osburn was educated in the public schools of his home

township and remained at home until the opening of the Civil War. He enlisted January 1, 1862, in Company B. Fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until he was finally discharged from the service September 10, 1865, at Montgomery, Alabama. Among many other battles in which he was engaged, he participated in the engagement at Fort Donaldson, Nashville and Mobile. George R. Osburn was married in 1866 and the year following moved to Denver township, Richland county, Illinois, where he lived until 1901. He then returned to the old homestead in Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, and lived there until his death in 1909. His wife had preceded him to the grave several years, her death having occurred in Illinois in 1901.

William R. Osburn moved with his parents to Illinois before he was a year old and lived in Illinois until 1901. In that year he returned to this county with his father and settled down on the old homestead of two hundred and sixteen acres which he now owns. He has engaged in general farming and stock raising with such success as to entitle him to the name of a progressive farmer.

Mr. Osburn was married in 1894 to Susie Willhite, who was born in Illinois, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Willhite, both of whom are deceased.

Mr. Osburn always has given his hearty support to the Republican party and has always taken an intelligent interest in political affairs, although he has never aspired to office. His wife is a member of the Methodist church and Mr. Osburn contributes to the support of this denomination. He is a Mason, a member of the Royal Arch degree, holding membership at Brookville. He is also an Odd Fellow. Mr. Osburn is a man well worthy of the high esteem in which he is held throughout the community and is a sterling representative of a family which has always been active in promoting the best interests of Franklin county.

In view of the fact that the Osburn family is one of the oldest families of the county, it seems particularly fitting that the following genealogical history of the family be here included, this history of the family not only being interesting from a personal standpoint but also valuable as throwing an interesting light on the early history of the county.

The paternal grandsire of the Osburn generation whose descendants settled in Franklin county, Indiana, was one of the first men in Kentucky, and was accidentally drowned in the Ohio river near the mouth of the Big Sandy, about 1796. This pioneer was of English nativity, his mother and father came from Wales and England and resided in Scott county, Virginia.

Wishing to seek a home in the West, the father was bringing his family to Kentucky when he lost his life by his canoe upsetting. His widow and only son, James T. Osburn, Jr., who was aged ten years, continued westward to the town of Boonsboro, Kentucky, where they remained one year, returning to Virginia in 1797.

In the spring of 1798, this young man and his mother came west the second time, traveling overland on horseback, his four sisters accompanying them. They started from Abington, Virginia, on the banks of the Clinch river, and finally after enduring many hardships reached Fort Washington, later on named Cincinnati, going from there to Boonsboro, Kentucky, a portion of this lonesome and wearisome journey being only a blazed trail, and the wilderness of timber through which they journeyed being inhabited by wandering Indians.

In the summer of 1799 these pioneers along with other emigrants came to the wilds of Indiana territory, and located temporarily on a tract of land near Metamora. The territorial lands had not at that early day been thrown open for entry or even taken as a homestead until September of 1804.

Something over one hundred years ago, this part of Indiana was not generally settled; there was plenty of land and only small colonies and settlements. It was fashionable to get married early in life, have large families and populate the country, for then a home could be secured almost for the asking and at not to exceed one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

In the autumn of 1809, James T. Osburn, Jr., who had passed his twentieth birthday anniversary, along with seven other young men of the West Fork community decided their happiness would be increased by committing matrimony by wholesale and creating a little excitement and fresh material for the gossips to digest.

Therefore, by a special agreement, the young men took their sweethearts horseback behind them and struck the trail leading to Big Cedar creek, to the home of Elder DeWeese, where they had their hearts and hands welded in matrimony. This itinerant preacher did not make any charge for his services because the Good Book suggested that mankind multiply and replenish.

This pioneer and his faithful wife set up housekeeping near the site of St. Mary's church at Haymond, Indiana, and during his lifetime was prominently connected in the affairs of his community and county. He was a typical Virginian and prided himself on assisting the needy and distressed and demonstrating his hospitality. He considered a good name preferable to riches, yet he is said to have possessed both.

The result of James T. Osburn's venture and matrimonial union was eleven children, six sons and five daughters.

Just here will state for the Osburn descendants (who are numerous) that Captain James T. Osburn was a militia captain under General Noble.

It is related that Capt. James T. Osburn, who was a crack shot with a rifle, killed four black bears while going to a neighbor's cabin a few miles from Haymond. This frontiersman, while out hunting for deer one autumn, killed one of the largest timber rattlesnakes ever seen in Franklin county. It measured twenty-four inches in circumference and had twenty-four rattles, hence it could give warning if disturbed; he was an athlete and expert wrestler, and often mingled with the Indians and shot with a bow and arrow and with his trusty rifle at a mark.

Mrs. Jane Harvey, wife of Squire Harvey and eldest daughter of Capt. James T. Osburn and wife, furnished many thrilling incidents of her girlhood days. She related that her father when he went out on a hunting tour to be absent several days, carried punk and flint to start a fire, for matches had not been invented; a large needle, and thread made of catgut, plenty of powder, bullets and patching for his gun, a hunting knife, hand-axe, corn-pone bread, salt and pepper, and a turkey caller which composed his outfit. On one occasion, when he had his hunting dog along and had wounded a fine buck that had taken refuge in a hole of water in Pipe creek the dog swam to the deer and it ripped the dog open, its entrails protruding. After dispatching the deer, Mr. Osburn turned his attention to his only companion, the dog, sewed up the wound and the dog lived three years. Mrs. Harvey told how in early days, about 1829, the settlers put bells on the stock running at large. They had a herd of cattle in the woods; the wolves got after the cattle and they headed for home, the howling of the wolves and bells clanging on frightened cattle made a medley of sounds most discordant to the ear. The wolves killed one of the best heifers and devoured the animal. Captain Osburn with the help of neighbors erected a wolf trap and next night had the satisfaction of finding three full-grown wolves in the pen. Mrs. Harvey accompanied her father to the trap.

One special incident related by Mrs. Jane Harvey may be of importance to those interested in the early history of Franklin county regarding the Indians. Many of the pioneer trappers and hunters of the Whitewater found it was policy to keep on friendly terms with the red men. In the year 1833 when Mrs. Harvey was twelve years old, she accompanied her father and mother to the last camp of about forty Indians located on Indian creek in Metamora township, preparatory to their removal to a reservation. It

was their farewell pow-wow and the Indians were loath to leave such fine hunting grounds.

Our readers will pardon us for giving incidents of pioneer people, but, as many enjoy reminiscences of this character, will relate a few more historical facts relating to the Osburn ancestors and their descendants. Everybody about St. Marys of the Rock and in the Pipe creek country knows Squire Osburn as the genial, honorable and generally hospitable farmer, who is the last son of the original Osburn family. He carries the earmarks as regards sociability of his father and the Virginians of ancestral fame.

George Riley Osburn, whose death occurred November 20, 1909, was a soldier during the Rebellion. He enlisted on January 1, 1862, in Company B, Fifty-second Indiana Infantry, and fought for the Stars and Stripes and the preservation of our Union.

As stated previously in this narrative, George Riley Osburn, the fifth child of his father's family of eleven, remained at the old homestead near St. Mary's and farmed and taught school until 1867, when he and his wife and family removed to Richland county, Illinois. He was the owner of three hundred acres of fine black soil, but sickness and the death of his wife and six children discouraged him to remain in a malarial country, hence Mr. Osborn sold out and he and his remaining son, William, returned to Franklin county where it was more healthful.

If our readers will be patient, will digress and give a brief historical account of the naming of Cincinnati and how it came about. The emigration westward from eastern and middle states in 1787 was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June of 1788.

In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in the "Sinms Purchase," and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town and he named it Losantiville, which interpreted means: ville, the town; anti, against or opposite to; as, the mouth; and L, for Licking river opposite.

Fort Washington was established after Fort Vincennes was erected during the earlier part of the troublesome Indian wars under General St. Clair and General Anthony Wayne, and the town proper was called by the name Losantiville. As stated, in 1799, its name was changed by Governor St. Clair to Cincinnati and was the headquarters of the military and capitol of the Northwest territory.

During the stampede from New Jersey, Virginia and the southern states by emigrants seeking homes in the northwest along the Ohio river to Kentucky and what was then called Indiana territory, there were thousands who settled in this state. Among these many settlers was the Osburn family. The wife of Capt. James T. Osburn, Ruth Nelson, was an own cousin of President William Henry Harrison.

To return to the Osburn genealogy, we have tried to give a scattering history, dating back to the Revolutionary War, from the fact that Captain Osburn's father and his father's brother were both veterans of the War for Independence.

Ruth (Nelson) Osburn died March 20, 1857. Captain James T. Osburn's death occurred April 5, 1859, in his seventy-third year.

It has been one hundred and fourteen years since the ancestral Osburn family emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana, and one hundred and twenty-seven years since Captain Osburn's father, who could not swim, fell out of his canoe and was drowned.

Squire Osborn, now in his seventy-sixth year, and Mrs. Mary Schakel, his aged sister, aged eighty-one years, are the only survivors of this historical family.

JOHN S. MARTIN.

There are few native-born residents of Franklin county who have lived longer within the limits of the county than John S. Martin. For very near four score years he has been a resident of the county and his family was one of the first to locate in what is now Franklin county. The father of John S. Martin located in this county in about 1810 or 1811, three years before the county was formally organized and six years before Indiana was admitted to the Union.

John S. Martin, the son of Stephen and Sarah (Wilson) Martin, was born on his present farm in Brookville township, November 24, 1835. His father was born in South Carolina, March 7, 1783, and his wife was born in the same state, June 6, 1802. The parents of both Stephen Martin and Sarah Wilson came from South Carolina in 1810 and were married after coming to this state. Stephen Martin owned about two hundred acres of land in Brookville township and lived on it until his death, May 5, 1846. His wife survived him many years, living until February 11, 1888. He was a Democrat in politics and a Universalist in religious belief, while his wife was a member of the Methodist church. Stephen and Sarah (Wilson) Mar-

tin were the parents of three children, only two of whom are living, John S. and Charles B.

The maternal grandparents of John S. Martin were William and Pattie (Charles) Wilson, both of whom were born in South Carolina and came with the Martin family to Indiana in 1810. Grandfather Wilson entered a goodly tract of government land, a portion of which is still held by the Wilson family. William Wilson and his wife lived the remainder of their days on their farm in Brookville township.

John S. Martin was reared on his father's farm in Brookville township and has lived his whole life of seventy-nine years on the same farm. He received such education as was afforded by the subscription schools of his boyhood days and early in life began to work for himself. He now owns about four hundred acres of well-improved land and has put on his farm all the improvements which are now found upon it.

John S. Martin was married October 21, 1863, to Sarah Jones, who was born in Maryland, the daughter of James and Emeline Jones, early settlers of Franklin county and now deceased. Mr. Martin and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on October 23, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin have no children of their own, though they raised four children who received as careful rearing as though they had been their own. These persons who owe their early rearing to the kindly ministrations of Mr. and Mrs. Martin are William Beutel, Hugo Tettenborn, a merchant of Brookville; Josephine, who still lives with her foster parents, and Louise Wood, who married James Waller, a farmer of Brookville township, and has one daughter, Neoma. Mr. Martin's brother, Charles B., who married Ellen Foster, has six living children, John E., Emma, William H., Lizzie, George A. and Nellie.

John S. Martin always has been identified with the Democratic party and some years ago was a member of the General Assembly of Indiana, in which honorable and responsible position his services gave excellent satisfaction to his constituents. It is probable that he is the oldest Odd Fellow in the county and few in the state have held membership in this popular old ritualistic order longer than Mr. Martin. He has been a member of the lodge since 1856. He and his wife have been lifelong members of the Methodist Episcopal church and always have taken an active interest in its welfare. Mr. Martin is one of the very oldest native-born citizens of the county and his whole career has been such as to reflect credit upon himself and bring renown to a family which has always stood firmly for the best interests of the county.

PETER WILLHELM.

Although Peter Wilhelm has been a resident of this county but a comparatively short time, yet he has already closely identified himself with its agricultural and stock-raising interests. He came to Franklin county in 1899, and now owns a well improved farm in Brookville township, where he makes his home. He belongs to that large class of citizens who are descended from German stock, and those characteristics of thrift and industry which dominate the people of the German nation are found largely marked in Mr. Wilhelm, and all movements which have for their object the advancement of the public welfare have always received his cordial endorsement, his influence ever having been potent for good in his community.

Peter Wilhelm, the son of John and Rachel (Andres) Wilhelm, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, November 14, 1865. His father was born in Germany in 1834, and his mother in Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1844. They reared a family of thirteen children, Fronie, Caroline, Peter, Ferdinand, Annie, John, Lizzie, Joseph, Edward, Philip, Mary, Frank and Ragenia Anna. All of these children are still living with the exception of Caroline, Anna, Philip and Mary.

John Wilhelm, the father of Peter, came to America in 1853, and worked in Ohio for the first year, receiving fifty dollars for his first year's work. He lived in Ohio until 1884, in which year he moved to Franklin county and bought two farms in the county, aggregating two hundred and seventy-two acres. He also had a farm of eighty-five acres in Ohio. John Wilhelm died in Whitewater township, Franklin county, in 1902, his wife having passed away in 1898. He was a Democrat in politics, while he and his family were all loyal members of the Catholic church.

The maternal grandparents of Peter Wilhelm were Philip Andres and wife, both born in Germany and early settlers in Dearborn county, Indiana. She died in that county and he later moved to Franklin county, where his death occurred.

Peter Wilhelm was reared on his father's farm in Ohio, and educated in the public schools of his immediate neighborhood. After his marriage he farmed for nine years in Ohio and in 1899 came to Franklin county and rented his father's farm of one hundred and sixty-two acres in Springfield township. In 1902 he left this farm and rented another farm in Brookville township, where he remained for six years. Later he went back to Springfield township and in 1910 bought his present farm of eighty acres in Brook-

ville township. He has engaged in general farming and stock raising with results which have reflected credit upon his ability as a progressive farmer.

Mr. Willhelm was married January 22, 1890, to Joanna Stenger, who was born in Franklin county, April 18, 1872, a daughter of Adam and Mary (Willman) Stenger, and to this union have been born six children, Otilia, John, George, Elizabeth, Veronica and Eugene. The father of Mrs. Willhelm was born in Germany, while her mother was a native of Dearborn county, Indiana. Her father came to the United States with his parents, Frank and Iva (Roell) Stenger, and settled in Dearborn county, Indiana. Adam Stenger still lives in Franklin county, at South Gate. He is a shoemaker and also makes harness.

Mr. Willhelm and his family are members of the Catholic church and greatly interested in its welfare. Mr. Willhelm is an independent voter, believing that in casting his ballot for the best men, irrespective of their political affiliations, he is best serving the interests of good government.

JOHN E. ENNEKING.

Holding an important place among the successful men of his community, John E. Enneking has had a large share in the advancing of the material interests of Franklin county. The study of his life is sure to produce interest, for he is not only distinctively representative in his sphere of endeavor, but has established an excellent reputation for integrity and honor. Numbered among the substantial and worthy citizens of his community, no man is more deserving of a place in this volume than he.

John E. Enneking was born in Oldenburg, Ray township, Franklin county, Indiana, December 24, 1879, the son of John B. and Frances (Hurst) Enneking. His father was born in Ray township, Franklin county, Indiana, October 3, 1846, and died June 24, 1910. His mother was born in Alsace-Lorraine, then a part of France, April 13, 1849, and is still living.

The paternal grandparents of John E. Enneking were John B. and Mary (Smith) Enneking and were born in Oldenburg, Germany. They came to America in 1837, unmarried and settled in Ray township, Franklin county, Indiana, where they were married and spent the remainder of their lives. They were active members of the Catholic church and helped to build the church at Oldenburg. They died at the ages of eighty-five and eighty-four, respectively.



JOHN E. ENNEKING.

The maternal grandparents of John E. Enneking were Henry and Mary (Schmidt) Hurst, natives of Alsace-Lorraine. She died in Europe and he married again, immigrating to America in 1870 and settling in Franklin county, Indiana, where he died.

John B. Enneking early learned the blacksmith's trade and located in Oldenburg, near the place where he was born. He conducted his business in one shop for forty-five years. He was a well-built man. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party, in which he took an active interest, filling creditably the position of marshal of Oldenburg for years and also serving as town councilman. He was a loyal member of the Catholic church.

The mother of John E. Enneking came to America with her three older brothers in 1862 and settled in Oldenburg, Franklin county, Indiana. Their voyage across the ocean was a long, tiresome one, comprising six weeks, in which time their ship was damaged by a storm and, on account of scarcity of food, they were reduced to one slice of bread and one bowl of soup per day. Mrs. Enneking was a niece of Father Francis Joseph Rudolph, the founder of Oldenburg, Indiana. In 1870, eight years after Mrs. Enneking and her three brothers came to this country, her father and stepmother also immigrated to Franklin county, where they spent the remainder of their lives.

John E. Enneking spent his youth studying in the Holy Family Catholic school at Oldenburg, and one year as a student in the high school at Batesville, Indiana. At the early age of seventeen he assumed the duties and responsibilities of a school teacher, which position he filled with marked success, as is shown by the fact that he taught for fourteen consecutive years in Ray township. In all the years as a teacher he taught in only three different buildings.

On November 20, 1912, he was married to Cecelia Stockhuetter, who was born in Ray township, Franklin county, Indiana, the daughter of Henry J. and Lena Stockhuetter, both of whom are living. To this union has been born one son, Edwin, who was born September 3, 1913.

Mr. Enneking has always been a loyal member of the Democratic party and was elected town clerk of Oldenburg, which office he held for three terms. In 1912 he was elected, on the same ticket, as county recorder of Franklin county and took his office January 1, 1913. He is very efficient and administers the duties of the office to the entire satisfaction of his fellow citizens. He and his family are members of the St. Michael's Catholic church at Brookville. Fraternally, he takes an active part in the local lodge of Knights of Columbus.

FIELDING E. LINES.

The history of Franklin county would be most incomplete if the mention of the Lines family was not made. This family has been here a number of years and have been identified with the farming industry for many years. One of the members of this family is Fielding E. Lines, who is a substantial farmer of Springfield township, where he farms one hundred acres.

Fielding E. Lines was born in Franklin county, October 16, 1861. He is the son of James and Hannah (Linville) Lines and is one of six children born to his parents, the others being: Milton, James, Jr., Henry, Mary and Sarah. Of these Mary is married to James Barns and resides at Greensburg, Indiana. Henry is single and living in Indianapolis, Indiana. James, Jr., is married and lives in Rushville, Indiana. Milton married Anna Snody and resides in Springfield township. James Lines lived here a number of years and during his residence in this community was highly respected. He followed farming and was active in the affairs of this community. He died in 1892, survived by his wife and children. Mrs. James Lines is now residing in Indianapolis Indiana, with her daughter.

Fielding Lines was educated in the common schools of this county. When he was twenty-four years old he was wedded to Henrietta Barns, the daughter of Edward Barns. Subject's second marriage was with Julia Etta Angle, on February 24, 1892. She was born November 16, 1870, in Decatur county, Indiana, daughter of Amos Angle and wife, and died on March 28, 1898. His third marriage was with Mary Burns, the daughter of William and Ruth (McClain) Burns, of Butler county, Ohio. The third Mrs. Fielding Lines was one of five children born to her parents: Wilson, William, Sarah, Louisa and Mary. Of these Wilson married Emma Belmain and lived at Fairfield until his death. William married Carrie Keskit and lives at Scipio, Indiana. Sarah married Edward Jefferies. Louisa married William Parkhurst and lives at Okeana, Ohio. The grandfather of Mrs. Fielding Lines was Matthew Burns, who married Rebecca Ibbons and their children were Calvin, William, Thomas, Robert, Margaret, Martha, Rebecca, Phoebe and Susan. Matthew Burns took a very prominent part in the affairs of Butler county in his day. He was a member of the Grange and active in all of its affairs. He was identified with the Christian church, of which he was a very active member. He was highly respected and held in high esteem by all who knew him.

Fielding Lines, by his second marriage, had three children, Goldie,

Mabel and Herman E. (deceased 1897). Goldie married Henry Swaford and resides at Liberty, Indiana. They have one son, George. Mabel is still single and remains at home. Mr. Lines and wife are both Methodists and attend the church at Mount Carmel, Indiana. Mr. Lines' fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of which order he is a very prominent member. Three years ago he purchased a farm of one hundred acres which he devotes to general farming. Before coming to this place he farmed at what is known as the Slack place just south of here. Fielding Lines has always been held in high regard by all those who know him and though all of his activities have been confined mostly to his farm industries, he has found time to mingle with his fellowmen and participate in the civic affairs of his community. The family are all prominently identified with all the good works of the Methodist church at Mount Carmel.

JACOB KUNKEL.

One of the farmers of Franklin county who has never been seized with the desire to roam to other counties is Jacob Kunkel, who has lived the life of a simple and unostentatious farmer in Franklin county. He has been farming in Brookville township since 1887 and now owns a fine farm of one hundred and five acres where he carries on general farming and stock raising with excellent results. He gives due attention to the welfare of his community and his influence is always cast in behalf of such measures as he believes will make for the advancement of civilization along all lines in his locality.

Jacob Kunkel, the son of Adam and Lizzie (Reisert) Kunkel, was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, December 14, 1862. His parents, both of whom were born in Germany, came to the United States before their marriage and after marriage located in Highland township, where the father engaged in general farming and stock raising. Adam Kunkel died in April, 1914, at the age of eighty-four and his wife died January 23, 1909, at the age of sixty-six. They were the parents of eleven children, Kate, Mary, Jacob, Joseph, Lizzie, Maggie, John, Lena, Adam, Emma and Frank, the latter of whom died at the age of eighteen.

Jacob Kunkel was educated in the St. Peters' parochial school and the public school of his home neighborhood. He remained at home until his marriage and then began farming for himself in Brookville township. His

well-improved farm of one hundred and five acres bears ample witness to the fact that his efforts have been directed along proper channels.

Mr. Kunkel was married September 17, 1888, to Lizzie Messerschmidt, who was born in Highland township and died April 26, 1901. To this union were born six children, William, Amelia, Martin, Jacob, Alfred and Anna. Mr. Kunkel was married a second time, November 26, 1902, to Clara Ritzi, who was born in Franklin county in 1868, the daughter of Gabeit and Benedicta (Giger) Ritzi, the latter of whom died in 1909, her husband, still living, being among the best-known residents of his part of the county.

Mr. Kunkel and his wife are members of the Catholic church at Brookville. Politically, he is a Democrat, but has never taken an active part in the councils of his party, though his sentiments always are enlisted in behalf of any movement having to do with the advancement of the best interests of his home community.

JOHN REISTER.

The attention of the reader is now directed to a short sketch of the career of John Reister, well known farmer of Bath township, Franklin county, Indiana, special mention of whom is due on account of the fact that he proved himself one of the faithful sons of the Union who went to the front in the dark days of the early sixties.

John Reister is a native of Ohio, born in Greene township, Hamilton county, on January 25, 1848, a son of Philip and Agatha (Helfinsreader) Reister, both of whom were born in Baden, Germany, and came to this country without their parents. His paternal grandfather, who was a stonemason, died in his native land when the father of Mr. Reister was still quite a young man, while his mother was a daughter of Sebastian and Hortense (Hart) Helfinsreader of Gruner, Baden, Germany, where her father was a farmer.

Philip Reister was well educated in Germany when a youth and upon coming to manhood was foreman of a gang of timber cutters. He was married in the fall of 1846 and the following spring emigrated to America, landing in the harbor of New Orleans. From that point he came up the broad waters of the Mississippi and Ohio to Cincinnati and remained near there, in Hamilton county, farming until 1866 or 1867, when when he came to Franklin county, this state, and located at Cedar Grove on Big Cedar. There he secured land on which he made his home for the remainder of his life, his death occurring about 1908. His widow is still living with her son

John at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Philip and Agatha Reister had but one child, the immediate subject of this sketch, and were devout members of the Catholic church throughout their lives.

When a youth John Reister received his education in the school near Bevis Settlement in Hamilton county, Ohio, and was still quite a youth at the outbreak of the Civil War. On August 10, 1863, when but fifteen years of age, he enlisted in Company E. Fourth Ohio Independent Battalion Cavalry, serving with that organization for eight months, at which time his enlistment expired. He immediately re-enlisted in Company E, Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, serving with that body until August 18, 1865, at which time his enlistment expired, and he returned to his home in Hamilton county. However, his taste for army life had not yet been gratified, and the following spring he enlisted in the regular army, Company F, Thirty-first Regiment United States Infantry and was located at various points on the frontier, among these being Fort Rice, in Dakota; Fort Union, in Montana, and Fort Stephenson, in Dakota, at which latter point he received his honorable discharge in October, 1868. He did not, however, return home after leaving the army, but secured employment with the Union Pacific Railway Company, whose road then was in process of construction, and remained in the west with that company from the time of his discharge in 1868 to the completion of the railroad in 1871. From Evanston, Wyoming, the place of his last connection with the railroad company, he returned to his father's home at Cedar Grove, this state. From 1874 to 1876 inclusive, he was employed by the Big Four Railroad Company as watchman at the big cut below Brookville, this county, after which he took up farming as a vocation and remained located on Big Cedar creek until 1907, when he removed to Bath township, where he has since resided. His farm contains eighty acres, all well improved, and there he carries on general farming.

Mr Reister has been twice married, his first wife having been Mrs. Amanda (Cregar) Holliday, to which union was born one child, Maggie. His first marriage occurred in 1871 and five years later he was united in matrimony with Ella McKeown, a native of this county and a daughter of John and Mary (Cole) McKeown, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in New Jersey. The father of John McKeown was Patrick McKeown, who with his wife (Mary Ann Ecels) and family came to America about the year 1832 and first settled on Indian Creek in Butler county, Ohio. However, they did not long remain there, but finding a suitable location on Whitewater river in this county, below Brookville, they purchased a tract of land, erected the little cabin of pioneer times, and there

made their home for the balance of their lives. Their son John, father of Mrs. Reister, was a well grown youth when he accompanied his parents to this country and had received a good education before the family left the Emerald Isle. He remained on the old family homestead in Brookville township throughout his life, and there both he and his good wife died. They were the parents of nine children, Mrs. Reister being the fourth child in order of birth. The others are Robert, Francis, John, Mary Ann, Stephen, Margaret, Isabelle and Hester.

Mr. and Mrs. Reister are the parents of seven children. Mary Elizabeth, Robert Francis, Clara Agatha, George Washington, William Garrett, Joseph Leon and Elmer Marcus, all of whom are still living. Politically, Mr. Reister is a staunch supporter of the Republican party and has always been more or less active in local political circles. He served as postmaster of Cedar Grove for four years, under the administrations of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt. At one time Mr. Reister was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, but is now located too far away from any post to hold a membership therein.

In all the relations of life Mr. Reister has proved himself a man among men and because of his sterling personal qualities and his staunch integrity is deserving of the confidence which has been reposed in him by his fellow men.

FERDINAND SCHNEIDER.

Franklin county, Indiana, attracted many of the German immigrants who came to America before the Civil War, hundreds of the best citizens of the county being descendants of those sterling German pioneers who located in the county in its early history. Ferdinand Schneider is a descendant of German parents and has engaged in farming and stock raising with excellent results. For several years he farmed in Ohio, but since 1902, he has made his home in Brookville township in this county.

Ferdinand Schneider, the son of Joseph and Catherine (Aug) Schneider, was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, March 15, 1868. His parents were both born in Germany, the father's birth occurring July 13, 1826, and his mother's on January 8, 1841. His parents reared a family of twelve children, John (deceased), Caroline, Charles, Mary, Rosa, Ferdinand, Jacob, George, John, Frank, Joseph and Anna. The father of these children died February 8, 1907, and the mother died February 14, 1904. In his early manhood George Schneider went to California in search

of gold, but returned with more experience than gold, although, at that, he brought with him twelve hundred dollars in gold. He was a life-long Democrat and he and all his family were zealous members of the Catholic church.

The paternal grandparents of Ferdinand Schneider, Joseph and Catherine Schneider, came to America in 1838 and located in Kentucky, and later moved to Franklin county, Indiana, and settled in Highland township. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Schneider were Ferdinand and Anna Mary Aug, who also came from Germany and located in Franklin county in 1842. They made their home in Highland township after coming to this county and lived there the remainder of their lives.

Ferdinand Schneider was educated in the parochial schools and remained on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he left to work by the month. At the age of twenty-six he was married, after which time he rented land in Ohio for nine years and lived in that state. In 1902 he returned to Franklin county, Indiana, and bought the Hockenbury farm in Brookville township. He lived on this farm a few years and then sold it and bought the Kimball farm of two hundred and thirty acres, on which he is now residing. Though in many respects Mr. Schneider is essentially a self-made man, the property which he has accumulated being largely the result of his own initiative and well-planned efforts, he acknowledges with gratitude early financial assistance given both by his parents and those of his wife.

Mr. Schneider was married on May 1, 1894, to Mary Metzler, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 20, 1868, a daughter of Valentine and Elizabeth (Weidley) Metzler. Her father was a native of Germany, while her mother was born in Pennsylvania, their marriage occurring in Cincinnati. Her father died July 27, 1899, at the age of sixty-six years, and her mother passed away August 10, 1892, at the age of fifty-six. Mr. Metzler and wife were the parents of a large family of children, John, Elizabeth, Baltzie, Catherine, Peter, Mary, Carrie, Emma and Margaret. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider have one daughter, Cordelia, born September 20, 1896.

Mr. Schneider is an ardent follower of the principles of the Democratic party, in the local campaigns of which he always takes a proper degree of interest, though he never has been of the office-seeking class. He and his family are devoted members of the Catholic church and are counted as among the most earnest supporters of all movements of a local character having to do with the advancement of the best interests of their home community.

JOHN GEORGE NEUKAM.

A residence of fifty-five years in Brookville township gives John George Neukam a right to be classed as one of the oldest residents of the township. He is a representative of that large class of citizens of the county who are descendants of German parents. Early in life he decided to follow the vocation of a farmer, and his present well improved farm of ninety-six acres in Brookville township is sufficient evidence that his efforts along this line have been successful.

John George Neukam, the son of John and Maggie (Smith) Neukam, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 28, 1852. His parents were both born in Germany, his father being born in 1815, and his mother in 1824. They reared a family of nine children, John, Lizzie, John George, Henry J., Daniel, Fred, Martin, Frank and Margaret. Of these children John, Daniel and Martin are deceased. John G. and Henry J. were twins.

John Neukam, Sr., came from Germany to America when a young man and located in Cincinnati. His wife came to that city from Germany with her father in 1875, her mother having previously died in Germany. John Neukam was married in Cincinnati, and lived in that city until 1860. In that year they moved to Franklin county, Indiana, where they lived the remainder of their lives. He died February 6, 1890, and his wife passed away in January, 1897. In politics John Neukam was a Republican, while religiously, he and his family were all stanch members of the Lutheran church.

John George Neukam was eight years of age when the family located in Franklin county. He received part of his education in the schools of Cincinnati, and completed his educational training in Franklin county. His boyhood days were spent on the farm assisting in such work as usually falls to the lot of the average farmer lad. He followed in the footsteps of his father, and after his marriage settled down to farming and stock raising. He has accumulated a farm of ninety-six acres, on which he carries on a diversified system of grain and stock raising, giving due attention to both lines of activity. He has placed many improvements on his farm and now has it in such a condition that it yields a very satisfactory return year after year.

John G. Neukam was married June 24, 1879, to Josephine Poppe, who was born in Franklin county, February 18, 1859, a daughter of William and Margaret (Wolf) Poppe. Her father was a native of Franklin county, while her mother was born in Germany.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Neukam were Henry Poppe and wife, pioneer settlers of Highland township, Franklin county. Her grandfather entered land and spent the remainder of his days on the farm. The parents of Mrs. Neukam moved to Illinois about fifty years ago, and her mother died in that state in 1867. She has not heard of her father for many years.

Mr. Neukam is a Republican in politics, but the demands of his own private interests have been such that he has felt that he never had the time to engage in political matters. However, he gives his unreserved support to all measures of general welfare, and in this acts well the part of the good American citizen. The Lutheran church receives the support of himself and wife, and they are actively interested in everything which pertains to its welfare as well as the general welfare of the community.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.

When we see the fertile farms of Franklin county and the splendid homes that line the highways of the commonwealth it is hard to realize that these farms once were mere wilderness stretches of timber and underbrush and that the fine homes have replaced the primitive log cabins and shacks which the forefathers so laboriously had erected. When we complain of the labor and struggle incident to modern ways of living it is well to recall the hardships of our pioneer fathers, then we appreciate what they accomplished and how great were their handicaps. One of the well known and successful farmers of Franklin county, a man who had done much for the early development of his community and who was dearly beloved by a large circle of acquaintances and friends was the late George W. Williams, whose memory is dearly cherished by many in this county.

George W. Williams was born in Laurel township, Franklin county, Indiana, May 10, 1836, the son of Weden and Elizabeth (Fowler) Williams. His father was born in Butler county, Ohio, February 26, 1811, and his mother was born in North Carolina, November 17, 1810.

The paternal grandparents of George W. Williams were Thomas and Margaret (Arnold) Williams, both natives of Tennessee, who settled in 1814 in Laurel township, Franklin county, where they both died after lives of useful toil and loving devotion to the community's weal. They had eight children, William, Weden, Margaret, Nellie, Jane, Minerva, Andrew and Lizzie.

Weden Williams was born in Butler county, Ohio, and came to Frank-

lin county when a child and was educated in the public schools of his home district. He was a very successful farmer, a Democrat in politics and a member of the Methodist church, a power for good in the community. He died January 31, 1899, and his wife died January 19, 1895. They were the parents of the following children: Delilah, George W., Claiborn, Jonathan Milton, James and Susan. James is the only one of these children living. Susan Williams was married December 4, 1870, to Joseph Hooper, to which union two children were born, William W., who married Nora Robinson, and Maude E., who married Herbert A. Dawdy, to which latter union has been born a daughter, Mildred Laurel, a bright, beautiful child, now seven years of age.

George W. Williams was born and reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. He was married July 4, 1861, to Louisa Depuy, who was born in Laurel township, June 7, 1841, the daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Scofield) Depuy. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania and her mother of Franklin county. Joseph Depuy came to Franklin county when a young man and here married. He and his wife were the parents of the following children, Emaline, Louisa, Marietta, John and Viola, who is the only one living. Joseph Depuy was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1813, the son of John and Mary Depuy, both born in Pennsylvania where they both died. Joseph Depuy came to Laurel township, Franklin county when a young man and in 1837, at Newport, Kentucky, married Rebecca Scofield, who was born in 1816 in Cedar Grove, Franklin county, Indiana, the daughter of James and Mary (Hyatt) Scofield, pioneers of Franklin county, Indiana. He and his wife had ten children, Rhoda, Josephine, Rebecca, Thomas, Joseph, Caleb, Joshua, Sarah, Elizabeth and Margaret. Joseph Depuy was a blacksmith by trade and later in life a farmer. For a number of years he was proprietor of a hotel at old Somerset, near Laurel, and here he died in 1856, his wife surviving until 1874. In politics he was a Democrat. He and his wife were members of the Advent church and were strong influences for good in their neighborhood.

Marietta Depuy, the daughter of Joseph Depuy, was married in 1867, to William Steffey, a native of Laurel, born in 1842. She was born in 1845. William Steffey was a son of Louis and Millie (Snyder) Steffey, both natives of Maryland. Louis Steffey was a carpenter by trade and died in 1880 at the advanced age of seventy. His wife died a few years later at the age of seventy-two. They were the parents of the following children, Cornelia, William, Catherine, Matilda, Emma and Alice.

William Steffey was born and reared in Laurel township, Franklin

county, and educated in the public schools of Laurel township. He was a grocer in Laurel, a member of the Democratic party and always active in its councils. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, Clarence, Carl, John, William, Forest, Cora and Herbert, all of whom are now deceased except Clarence, Cora and Herbert. Clarence married Emma Herman. Forest, who died July 17, 1913, married Clara Geyer and had two children, Opal and William.

To Mr. and Mrs. George W. Williams eight children have been born, Kate, Minnie, George Rufus, Edith Viola, Emma Gertrude, Myrtle, Elizabeth and Edna E. Minnie, George Rufus, Emma Gertrude and Elizabeth are deceased. Kate was educated in the public schools and the Indiana State Normal and has been a successful teacher. Edith Viola was educated in the Laurel public schools and at the Indiana State Normal and is also a teacher. Myrtle was educated in the common schools of Laurel, the Laurel high school and the Indiana State Normal and also was a teacher for a time. Edna E. is the wife of William Taylor of New Salem, Indiana. She also is a teacher, having graduated from the Laurel high school and attended the Indiana State Normal.

Kate, Edith and Myrtle live on the old homestead one and one-half miles south of Laurel, where their father and mother spent their lives after their marriage. Mr. Williams died November 17, 1911, his wife having preceded him to the grave October 28, 1907.

Mr. Williams was a well-informed man, having had a thorough education in the public schools. In politics, he was an active Democrat and took an intelligent part in the campaigns of his party in this county, his excellent judgment and sound reasoning proving of value to the party managers. He was an earnest, aggressive and influential citizen, always being active in the good works of the community and he and his good wife left memories which will long be cherished in the neighborhood in which they wrought so successfully.

James Salyer Williams, a brother of George W., was born in Laurel township, Franklin county, Indiana, October 7, 1843. He was reared in Laurel township and educated in the public schools. He owned seventy acres of land, a part of the old homestead, but now lives a retired life in Laurel. In politics, he is a Democrat and has been active in the councils of his party, having served as supervisor. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. James S. Williams was married February 22, 1869, to Missouri G. Ross, who was born in Laurel township in 1852, the daughter of John P. and Maria (Wilson) Ross, early settlers of Franklin

county, where they both died. To Mr. and Mrs. S. Williams has been born one son, Clyde C., born February 5, 1870. He was educated in Brookville and Laurel and was a printer by trade, though for some time he engaged in the drug business in Laurel. He was never married and died in March, 1901.

The Williams family has always been highly respected in Franklin county, a family which it is a delight to honor by extended personal mention in such a work as this, the historian finding pleasure in presenting here this brief epitome of the lives of these members of the family in order that future generations may have the proper information regarding one of the leading factors in the development of the neighborhood in which the Williams family for so many years has been prominent and influential.

GEORGE E. WHITE.

The prosperity and welfare of a community depend very largely upon the character and enterprise of its leading citizens. History is simply a record of what men do and were it possible to have a community where the inhabitants did nothing it would not be possible for such a community to have a history. For that reason we have no history of savage communities or communities of uncivilized people. No county in Indiana has turned out as many important men in proportion to the size of the county as has Franklin county. Its sons have become prominent in every phase of our nation's life and the names of Franklin county citizens have been found in all phases of the world's activities. It is no small honor to be born in such a county. George E. White has spent his whole life of nearly half a century within the limits of this county and such has been the character of his life that it seems eminently fitting that something regarding it be recorded in the annals of his county's history.

George E. White, the son of Charles and Maria (Jones) White, was born in Butler township, Franklin county, Indiana, March 6, 1866. His father was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and his mother was born in the same state in 1825. Nine children were born to Charles White and wife, Sylvester, William, John, Daniel, George E., Ella, Sceola, Maggie and Florence.

Charles White, the father of George E., spent his boyhood days in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and later came to Franklin county, Indiana.

After coming to this county he married Maria Jones, whose parents were early settlers in Franklin county.

The paternal grandparents of George E. White were William White and wife, who had five children, Thomas, Robert, Charles, Kate, Ann and Susan. Of these children, Robert, who died in July, 1898, married Kate Lawrence, a native of Dearborn county, to which union were born nine children, John, James Wesley, Mary Jane, Harvey, Frank, George, William, Maggie and Ellis. All of these children are now living in Franklin county except James W., Mary Jane, Harvey and Ellis. Thomas, an uncle of George E., married Rebecca Lawrence and has seven children, William, Willis, Sarah, Mary, Frank, Sylvester and Hester.

George E. White received his education in the schools of Butler township and remained at home until his marriage. He then rented a farm and has since given his attention to general farming and stock raising. He also owns a threshing outfit and conducts it in season and adds not a little to his annual income in this way.

George E. White was married January 3, 1893, to Rosa Jones, of Decatur county, Indiana, to which union have been born five children, Alice M., Esther, Herbert, Gladys Geneva and Amanda, who died in infancy. Herbert is also deceased.

Mr. White is a staunch Democrat in politics, but has confined his political activity to the casting of his ballot for the candidates of his party. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are interested in all the good works of the community, being highly regarded by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

EDWARD M. PETTY.

Franklin county ranks among the best agricultural counties of the state and some of the finest farming lands to be found anywhere lies in the valley of Whitewater. One of the most successful farmers and stock raisers of Brookville township is Edward M. Petty, who is the owner of three hundred and fifty-six acres of well-improved land. He has given particular attention to the live-stock industry and the success which has attended his efforts along this line proves that he knows how to handle stock. His family is one of the oldest of the county, its members having been prominently identified with its history for more than three-quarters of a century.

Edward M. Petty, the son of Reuben M. and Elizabeth (Johnson)

Petty, was born in Highland township, May 2, 1870. He is one of five children born to his parents, the others being John S., Edwin Roscoe, Ella and Emma, the latter being deceased.

Reuben M. Petty was born in South Carolina, October 4, 1815, and his wife, Elizabeth Johnson, was born in Pennsylvania, July 3, 1828. Reuben M. Petty was twice married, the mother of Edward M., with whom this narrative deals, being his second wife. His first wife was Sarah Childers and to this union were born four children, Winfield, Louisa, Allen and Vina. Reuben M. Petty came to this county with his parents when he was about six years of age and lived the life of a farmer here until his death in 1890. His second wife died in 1884. The paternal grandparents of Edward M. Petty were Samuel Petty and wife, natives of South Carolina and early settlers in Franklin county, coming here from their southern home about 1821. They located in Brookville township and later moved to Highland township where they spent the remainder of their days. The maternal grandparents of Edward M. Petty were born and reared in Pennsylvania and came to Franklin county early in its history. Edward M. Petty was educated in the public schools of Highland township and his early training was in preparation for the vocation of a farmer. After his marriage in 1891 he began farming for himself and the success which has attended his efforts is shown by the fact that he now owns three hundred and fifty-six acres of land. He is an extensive stock raiser and, like most farmers of the present time, makes most of his money in stock raising.

Mr. Petty was married in 1891 to Alpha Jeffries, a member of one of the old families of the county, who died in 1909. On February 18, 1913, Mr. Petty was married, secondly, to Miss Peninnah S. Duffey, who was born in Hamilton county, Indiana, the daughter of Eli F. and Nancy J. (Benbow) Duffey. To this second union has been born one son, Luke Edward, born January 3, 1914.

The father of Mrs. Petty was born in Brown county, Ohio, and her mother at Amo, Hendricks county, Indiana. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Petty was Michael Duffey and his wife was Aby Masters. The paternal great-grandfather of Mrs. Petty was a soldier of the Revolutionary War in a Pennsylvania regiment. After the war he moved to Ohio, and for many years was one of the most influential residents of Brown county. The parents of Mrs. Petty are now living at Acton, Indiana. Her father gave his services to the Union during the Civil War and one brother was killed at the battle of Atlanta.

Mr. Petty is an independent voter and prefers to cast his ballot for the

best man, irrespective of his political affiliations. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and gives it his hearty support at all times, both he and Mrs. Petty being active in all the good works of the community, to whose welfare they are unselfishly devoted.

MICHAEL KREMP.

The valley of the Whitewater contains some of the finest farming land in the state, and in Brookville township, Franklin county, may be found some of the best farmers of the good old Hoosier state. One of the enterprising tillers of the soil who has been identified with the history of this township for many years is Michael Kremp, who has been a resident of this county since 1879. He has accumulated a farm of eighty acres solely by his own initiative and industry and has thereby won for himself the right to be classed among the successful farmers of his community.

Michael Kremp, the son of Frank and Philomena (Molter) Kremp, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 11, 1863. His parents were both born in Germany, his father in 1834, and his mother in 1839. Frank Kremp and wife were the parents of six children, Michael, Frank, Katherine, Maggie, Augustus and Elizabeth, of whom Frank, Katherine and Maggie are deceased.

The father of Michael Kremp was a tanner by trade and came to America before his marriage and located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Some years later he located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and worked with U. S. Grant near Portsmouth, Ohio, in a tannery which was owned by U. S. Grant's father, who was at that time in the tanning business. He died in Cincinnati in 1879, and his widow and children later located in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana. Frank Kremp was a member of the Catholic church, while his wife was a Lutheran in religious belief. She was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Molter, natives of Germany, who came to Franklin county, Indiana, about 1849. Mr. Molter died in 1884, at the age of seventy-two years, while his widow lived to the advanced age of ninety-four.

Michael Kremp was reared and educated in the schools of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a youth of sixteen when he came with his mother to Franklin county, and located in Highland township. After his marriage, he farmed for four years in Highland township, and then bought his present farm of eighty acres in Brookville township. As a farmer and stock raiser he ranks

high among the agriculturists of his community, being a man of progressive ideas along all lines.

Mr. Kremp was married in 1889 to Licette Hertel, a native of this county and a daughter of Michael Hertel. Mr. and Mrs. Kremp are the parents of six children, all of whom are living: George, Katherine, Elizabeth, Walter, Martha and Ralph. The mother of these children died September 5, 1910.

Mr. Kremp is a Republican in politics, but has preferred to devote his time and attention to his agricultural interests rather than to take an active part in political affairs. He has never sought public office, although his influence is always cast in behalf of the candidates of his party. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church, and to its support he has always been a generous contributor.

JACOB H. BOSSERT.

One of the best remembered men of the past generation of Franklin county, Indiana, is Jacob H. Bossert, who has been translated from the life militant to the life triumphant. His whole life was spent in Franklin county with the exception of the time he spent in the service of the Union during the Civil War. His life work was farming and in this time-honored occupation he was very successful, as was proved by the well-improved farm he left at his death. He always took an active part in the civic life of his community and held several official positions with entire satisfaction to his fellow citizens.

Jacob H. Bossert was born in Franklin county, Indiana, December 28, 1848, and died March 29, 1910, at his home in Brookville township. He was the son of Peter and Sophia (Beckman) Bossert, both of whom were born in Germany. His parents reared a family of five children, Jacob, Mary, Abraham, Margaret and Peter. Of these children, Jacob and Margaret are deceased.

The paternal grandparents of Jacob H. Bossert were Abraham Bossert and wife, natives of Germany and early settlers in Franklin county, who arrived here about 1832. The maternal grandparents of Jacob H. Bossert were Herman and Christina (Polman) Beckman, both born in Holland and married in that country. They were also early settlers of Franklin county, Indiana, where he died shortly after arrival. His widow lived to be ninety-two years of age.



JACOB H. BOSSERT.

Jacob H. Bossert was educated in the district schools and when only sixteen years of age joined the navy and served during the latter part of the Civil War. He was mustered out of the naval service at the close of the war and returned to peaceful pursuits in his home county. From that time until his death he was engaged in general farming and stock raising, and accumulated a fine farm of one hundred and seventy-two acres, on which he placed many extensive improvements.

Mr. Bossert was married January 27, 1876, to Lavina Armstrong, who was born at Metamora, Indiana, March 30, 1851, the daughter of John C. and Hannah (Case) Armstrong. Mr. and Mrs. Bossert reared a family of three children: Clement L., a farmer of Brookville township; Earl C., of Brookville, and Gertrude, who is now making her home with her mother. The father of Mrs. Bossert was born in Metamora township, while her mother was a native of Brookville. John C. Armstrong, the father of Mrs. Bossert, was the son of Henry Armstrong, a native of Pennsylvania and a pioneer settler of Franklin county, where he entered one hundred and sixty acres in 1837. Henry Armstrong married Elizabeth Clayton.

Mr. Bossert was a staunch member of the Democratic party and always took a prominent part in its activities, particularly in local affairs. He was commissioner of Franklin county from 1900 to 1906, and during his tenure was interested in everything that promised to be of general benefit to the county. He was an active worker in the Lutheran church and a liberal supporter of its various activities, and also was an active, working member of the Masonic order, being a member of the blue lodge at Brookville. Mr. Bossert stood high in the esteem of his fellowmen and his whole life has been lived in such a way as to exert a wide influence in his community. He left a name which is honored by his children and cherished by those who knew him best.

JOHN P. STUDT.

No profession has made greater advancement during the last half century than has the agricultural profession and practically all of the disadvantages which surrounded the pioneer farmer have been eliminated as a result of the multitude of modern inventions which are to lighten the farmer's labors. It takes less labor now to operate a farm of fifty acres than it did to manage a farm of ten acres fifty years ago. Inventions are coming into use every year which are helping the farmer to increase his sphere of

usefulness. Indiana is recognized as one of the best farming states in the Union and no county in the state has more progressive farmers than Franklin county. Among the hundreds of farmers who have made this county famous as an agricultural section may be mentioned John P. Studt, who is now farming in Brookville township.

John P. Studt, the son of Philip and Dorothy (Gross) Studt, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 14, 1857. His parents were both born in Germany, his father in 1828 and his mother seven years later. They reared a family of eleven children, John P., Peter, Caroline, Katie, Henry, Lizzie, Philip, Sadie, Anna, Jacob and Michael. Of these children, Peter, Katie, Henry, Jacob and Michael are deceased.

Philip Studt, the father of John P., came to America from his native country before his marriage and first located in Cleveland, Ohio. Later he went to Columbus, Ohio, and after remaining there a short time, returned to his home in Germany. In a short time he again came to the United States and upon his return settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to Franklin county about 1855 but remained only a short time, returning to Cincinnati and remaining in that city until 1863. He then returned to Franklin county and permanently located in Highland township, where he farmed until his death, in 1884. His widow survived him until 1905. In politics, Philip Studt was a Republican, while the German Protestant church received his hearty support.

John P. Studt was about six years old when his parents located in Franklin county and, consequently, received all of his education in the schools of the county. As a youth he helped his father with the work on the farm in the summer season and attended the schools in the winter. He started in at the foot of the ladder and by his own good management and ceaseless industry has accumulated a farm of eighty acres, on which he has placed all of the improvements now on the farm.

Mr. Studt was married in 1885 to Rosa Klemme and to this union have been born seven children, Charles, Joseph, Mary, Edward, William, Tillie and John. All of these children are still living with the exception of Charles.

Mrs. Studt was born in Highland township January 6, 1864. She was the daughter of Charles and Barbara (Heep) Klemme. Her parents were both born in Germany and came with their respective parents to Franklin county early in its history. They are now both deceased.

Mr. Studt is a Republican in politics, but is not active in political matters. He and his family are members of the German Protestant church and generous contributors to its support.

JACOB YOUNG.

One of the prominent citizens of Franklin county who has taken a prominent part in the civic life of the community is Jacob Young, whose whole life has been spent within the limits of the county. He has devoted most of his active career to farming, although he served for about four years as superintendent of the county infirmary. Mr. Young belongs to that class of progressive farmers who are striving to place Indiana high in the rank of agricultural states in the Union. More attention is being given to agriculture today than ever before and hundreds of schools throughout the state are now giving courses in agriculture. Purdue University has one of the best agriculture schools in the United States and hundreds of our farmers are being benefited by the work given there.

Jacob Young, the son of Philip and Margaret (Smith) Young, was born in Brookville township, June 5, 1869. His father was born in Berlin, Germany, in 1844, and his mother in Ripley county, Indiana, in 1845. Ten children were born to Philip Young and wife, Louis, Henry, Carrie, Jacob, Margaret, Philip, John, Louisa, Kate and William. Of these children, John, Henry, Louisa and Kate are deceased.

Philip Young came to America with his parents, Philip Young, Sr., and wife, about 1852. The family located in Indiana and settled in Franklin county, in Brookville township. Philip Young, Jr., farmed in Brookville township until his death, in 1901, his wife dying the same year, their deaths coming just six weeks apart. He was a farmer and was also in the mercantile business for a time. Politically, he gave his support to the Democratic party, while the Lutheran church claimed his religious activities. The maternal grandparents of Jacob Young were Louis and Margaret Smith, natives of Germany and early settlers in Ripley county, Indiana, where they both died.

Jacob Young was educated in the public schools of Brookville township. Since reaching manhood he has engaged in general farming and stock raising and also has operated a threshing outfit in season, profiting not a little by this latter enterprise. He now owns one hundred acres of good land in Brookville township, as well as valuable property in Florida.

Mr. Young was married November 12, 1902, to Ann Petersen, who was born in Brookville township, August 3, 1878, the daughter of William H. and Christina (Horstman) Peterson, a sketch of whose history is given elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Young has been an active worker in the ranks of the Democratic party for many years. He was superintendent of the county infirmary for three years and eight months and resigned the superintendency in order to go to Florida. He was candidate for sheriff two years ago, but failed of election, going down to defeat with the rest of his ticket. Mr. Young is enterprising in everything that he does and his well improved farm stands as a tribute to his good management and industry. He is highly regarded by all who know him and in every respect measures up to a high standard of American citizenship. He is a member of the fraternal Order of Eagles, in the affairs of which he takes much interest.

ANDREW J. EVANS.

It is the farmer who makes it possible for men in any other occupation to live. Farming was the original occupation of man and it is the only vocation which could exist independently of all others. The products of the farm have made our railroads what they are today; the great bulk of manufacturing is made necessary because of the farmer's needs. He holds not only the purse strings of the nations, but even the very life of the people themselves, and for this reason the farmer really has the most important occupation of all. Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, possesses some fine farming land and some excellent farmers, and among the progressive tillers of the soil properly may be mentioned here Andrew Evans, who has been identified with the agricultural life of his community for many years.

Andrew J. Evans, the son of Louis G. Evans, was born January 27, 1858, in Brookville. He was reared on the farm and educated in the district schools of his home neighborhood. As a youth he worked on the farm during his summer vacations and in this way gained a sufficient knowledge of the general principles of agriculture to enable him to manage a farm of his own after reaching his majority. He now has one hundred and thirteen acres of land in Brookville township, on which he carries on a diversified system of farming and stock raising.

Mr. Evans was married in 1897 to Catherine Herold, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 22, 1863, a daughter of Michael and Catherine (Ingoldsby) Herold. Her father was born at Carrollton, Ohio, in 1825, and her mother in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1831.

Michael Herold and his wife were married in Steubenville, Ohio, and

later settled in Cincinnati, where he died in 1896. His widow then came to Franklin county and lived with her daughter, Mrs. Evans, until her death, in 1907. The father of Mrs. Evans had charge of a business college in Cincinnati for many years and later conducted a book store in that city. There were four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Herold, Victor, Alfred, Catherine and Elizabeth.

Mr. Evans gives his undivided support to the Democratic party, but confines his activities along political lines to the casting of his ballot for the candidates of his party. He is a man of persistent energy and excellent judgment and occupies an enviable position among his fellow-men. While naturally and very properly advancing his individual interests, he has never lost sight of his obligations to the community in general and during his entire mature life he has held a high place in the confidence and esteem of all who know him, he and Mrs. Evans being regarded as among the leaders in all good works in the community in which they reside.

WILLIAM MERGENTHAL.

A sterling pioneer of Franklin county, Indiana, who has passed the allotted age of three score and ten is William Mergenthal, a life-long farmer of the county and a resident of Brookville township since 1879. He served for seventeen and one-half months in behalf of the Union cause in the Civil War and made an honorable record in that terrible struggle. After returning from the war he settled down to agricultural pursuits and for the past half century has been thus engaged. Not only has he managed his own private affairs in a satisfactory manner, but also has taken an intelligent part in the life of his community. Thus he has fulfilled the highest duties of a good citizen and for this reason the following brief epitome of his interesting career means inclusion here among those of the representative men of his county.

William Mergenthal, the son of Michael and Louisa (Prifogle) Mergenthal, was born in Franklin county, Indiana, February 15, 1844. His father was born in Germany in 1803 and his mother in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, in 1813. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Mergenthal, Mary, John, Catherine, William, Michael and Peter. All of these children are now deceased with the exception of William and Peter.

Michael Mergenthal was reared in Germany and came to America when a young man. He located in Franklin county in the thirties and married

Louisa Prifogle after coming to this county. She was the daughter of Peter Prifogle, a native of Germany, who came to America when he was eighteen years old. Mr. Prifogle located in Pennsylvania and later became one of the early settlers of Franklin county. He died at the age of ninety-six. Michael Mergenthal was a merchant at Lawrenceville, Indiana, and later at Blue Creek, in Franklin county. The latter part of his life was spent in general farming and stock raising, in which he was very successful. He was a Democrat in politics and a Catholic in religious belief. His wife was a member of the Lutheran church. Michael Mergenthal died in 1879 and his widow survived him ten years.

William Mergenthal was reared in this county, at Blue Creek, at which place his father conducted a general store. Later he lived on a farm and here learned those habits of industry and thrift which characterized his later career. He received such education as was afforded by the subscription schools of his boyhood days, and when eighteen years of age volunteered his services in behalf of his country. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company M, First Regiment Indiana Cavalry. After nine months' service in this regiment he received his discharge and was then drafted as a member of Company B, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which regiment he served until the close of the war. He was in many of the hard-fought battles and skirmishes of that terrible struggle, but was fortunate to escape without being injured or having his health impaired.

After the close of the war Mr. Mergenthal returned to peaceful pursuits and settled down on a farm in Highland township. He continued farming in this township until 1889, when he moved into Brookville township, where he has since resided. For the past ten years he has been living one mile north of Brookville.

Mr. Mergenthal's first matrimonial union was with Margaret Franzman, to which union nine children were born, Mary, William, Kate, George, John, Emma, Charles, Clara and Frank, all of whom are living with the exception of William. The mother of these children died November 29, 1887.

Mr. Mergenthal was married, secondly, November 3, 1892, to Mrs. Louisa (Winkleman) Henke, the widow of Henry Henke, who was born in Germany May 9, 1853, and came to America in 1871, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio. To the second marriage of Mr. Mergenthal were born two children, Richard, born in 1893, and now a farmer of this county, and Edward, born January 14, 1896, died April 26, 1900. The mother of these two children died October 7, 1914.

In politics, Mr. Mergenthal always has been allied with the Democratic

party, and while taking an intelligent interest in its welfare, has never been a candidate for public office. He has been a life-long member of the Lutheran church. Thus it may be seen from this brief biography that Mr. Mergenthal has played well his part in the life of his county and it seems fitting that this review be preserved in the annals of his county's history.

FRANK WINTERING.

One of the youngest farmers of Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, is Frank Wintering, who bought a farm one mile south of Brookville in 1914. Previous to that time he had manufactured cigars in Brookville for a few years and has also traveled for the International Harvester Company for a time. Since locating on the farm, he has demonstrated that he has those qualities which go to make the successful tillers of the soil, and his many friends feel that he is sure to be successful in his new vocation, a success that ought to go far toward giving additional impetus to the already far-advanced "back-to-the-soil" movement.

Frank Wintering, the son of Frank and Agnes (Fischer) Wintering, was born at Laurel, Franklin county, Indiana, March 30, 1882. His father was born in Germany in 1837 and his mother at Oldenburg, Franklin county, Indiana, in 1844. Frank Wintering, Sr., and wife were the parents of three children, Crescentia, deceased, who was the wife of Pius Selm; Edward, who died in infancy; and Frank, with whom this narrative deals.

Frank Wintering, Sr., was reared in Germany and when a young man came to America and first located in New York. Later he went to Cincinnati and was in that city when the Civil War opened. He enlisted in an Ohio regiment and served at the front for more than three years, part of which time he was a cook on a boat on the Mississippi river. He was a blacksmith by trade and for twenty-seven years conducted a shop at Laurel. He married Agnes Fischer, who was the daughter of Herman and Marie (Bolke) Fischer, both natives of Germany and early settlers in Wayne county, Indiana. Later the Fischer family located in Franklin county and here they died.

Frank Wintering was educated in the public schools of Laurel and before reaching his majority had learned the cigar-maker's trade. He then went to Brookville and worked in a cigar factory in the county seat for a time, after which he traveled for the International Harvester Company for

one year. In 1914 he bought the Bohlander farm of thirty-three acres south of Brookville and is now engaged in general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Wintering was married to Elizabeth Mangold, a native of Dearborn county, daughter of Louis and Barbara (Selm) Mangold, and to this union have been born five children, all of whom are still living, Rosella, Theodore, Herman, Viola and Alena. Mrs. Wintering's parents now are living in the state of Washington, where they are successfully engaged in fruit raising. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mangold are natives of Dearborn county, Indiana, the former being fifty-seven years of age and the latter fifty-two. Mr. and Mrs. Mangold are the parents of twelve children, Clara, Frank, Mary and Elizabeth (twins), Helen, John, Anna, Rose, Jacob, Urban, Paul and Oliva.

Mr. Wintering gives his support to the Democratic party, but thus far has never taken an active part in political matters. He and his family are members of the Catholic church of Brookville, and give it their loyal support at all times. Mr. Wintering is one of the youngest farmers of the township and is just now entering upon a long career of usefulness. The record which he has made thus far indicates that he will eventually become one of the substantial men of the township.

WILLIAM MUIR.

Among the many settlers who early came to Indiana and later settled in this county was the grandfather of William Muir, of Springfield township. His grandfather came to Indiana at a very early date and located at Ripley county, where the Muir family engaged in farming for a number of years. William Muir afterwards settled in Franklin county.

William Muir was born January 8, 1860, in Ripley county, Indiana. His father was Joseph Muir, also born in Ripley county. His mother was a daughter of John Mullin, a prominent farmer of Ripley county. William Muir was one of six children, the others being Mary, John, Hiram, Harvey and Sarah. William Muir's mother died in 1861. His father afterwards remarried, this time marrying Elizabeth Jobe, of Mount Carmel, Indiana, and to them were born four children, as follows: Alexander, Samuel, Anna Belle and Joseph Tilden. Of the children of Joseph Muir, Mary married Joseph Huntington and lives in Benton county, Indiana. John married Marguerite Buckingham and lives at Ripley county, Indiana. His first wife

died and he was re-married to Rose Rossey. Hiram is deceased. Harvey is married and lives at More, Oklahoma. Sarah married Thomas Buckingham and lives in Ripley county, Indiana. Alexander married Dora Caplinger and resides near Osgood, Indiana. Samuel married Lena Wagoner and lives near Osgood, Indiana. Anna Belle married John Hinkle and lives in Oklahoma City. Joseph is married and also lives in Oklahoma City.

Joseph Muir, father of William Muir, went to school in Ripley county and lived there until young manhood. He left Ripley county and went to Oklahoma in 1887. He owned eighty-three acres in Ripley county, which he sold and purchased one hundred and sixty acres in Oklahoma. Joseph Muir was a man of energy and took a very active part in the affairs of this community. He is a veteran of the Civil War, having served with the Sixty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he was assigned as a wagon-master, which he followed for three years in some of the most vigorous campaigns of the war. He was twice made a prisoner and was released once and during his second imprisonment he escaped. His record in the war was a most excellent one and he was commended on several occasions for his bravery. His fraternal affiliations were with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he was an ardent Democrat and firmly believed in the principles of that party. His father, Hiram Muir, born in Scotland, was one of the first settlers of Ripley county, Indiana, where he remained until he died.

William Muir was educated in the district schools of Ripley county, but his education was somewhat meager, as his help was needed on the farm and educational facilities were not so plentiful in those days as they are at present. From the time he was fourteen years of age until he was twenty-one he worked for his father, helping him manage the farm. He engaged in the log-hauling business for quite a while, in addition to his labors on the farm. This training was most vigorous and inured him to all kinds of hardships, which have served him very well in the battle of life. He was married May 13, 1890, to Minnie Minor, the daughter of Daniel Minor and Sarah (Little) Minor. Mr. Muir first settled in Palestine and lived there thirteen years. He also engaged in the store and general supply business, later selling this to J. R. Bright & Company. Eleven years ago he bought the place on which he now lives, consisting of one hundred and four acres, which he devotes to general farming. He is very progressive in his farm methods and believes in the best covering possible for his stock. He remodeled all of the barns and also built a new house. Mr. and Mrs. Muir have three children, all of whom are still single and reside at home. They are Joseph, Mae and

Estle. Mrs. Muir is a member of the Methodist church at Center Chapel and is prominently identified with all of its activities. Mr. Muir is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which lodge he is a very active worker. The Muir family are highly respected in this community and participate in all the public and social activities.

Daniel Minor was a native of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, his father coming there from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Minor was a native of Glendale, Ohio, her people coming from New Jersey. Daniel Minor had ten children, Elmira, Mary, Amos, Clara, Charlotte, Albert, Addie, Jennie, Minnie and Nora. Mrs. Minor can trace her ancestry to one of the earliest governors of New Jersey, George Carteret.

JOHN ELDON.

The people of the European nations regard with silent amazement the phenomenal growth of our young nation. The indisputable cause of this growth is the fact that our citizens who are the very stone and mortar of our national structure, are generally progressive and intelligent, and a study of a representative member of the great American middle class is sure to bring to light the cause of his overwhelming predominance in our national life, and we can choose no better subject for this study than John Eldon, a prominent farmer of Springfield township, Franklin county.

John Eldon was born October 3, 1871, in Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, and is a son of Gilbert G. and Anna (Gant) Eldon, also a native of Brookville township. He is one of a family of three children, Eva, John and William.

John Eldon's grandfather, on the paternal side, was one of the five sons of John Eldon, a native of England, who came to this country in 1821. He was accompanied by one of his brothers, Joseph, and in 1849 his brother, George, also came to the United States. His other brother, William, died in England, while his eldest brother, Thomas, had come here in 1820. John Eldon, the grandfather of John Eldon, after coming to America, was a Canadian school teacher, at which occupation he accumulated enough money to emigrate to Franklin county, Indiana. He had made his own way from the age of ten, as his father died when he was but one year old and he was apprenticed to a bookkeeper at ten years of age. He served as a bookkeeper apprentice until he reached his majority, when he came to this country. In 1830 John Eldon married Mary Winn, and to this union one child

was born, who died in infancy, the mother dying in the same year. Mr. Eldon's second wife was Margaret Van Camp, and to this union the following children were born: Thomas, born May 22, 1836, died July 6, 1913; Rebecca, born February 7, 1843, and Gilbert G., the father of John Eldon, the immediate subject of this sketch. John Eldon lived on his farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Brookville township until his death, in 1882. His widow survived him until 1899. He was an adherent of the Democratic party and held fast to the religious belief of his father, which was that of the Church of England.

Gilbert Eldon, the father of John, followed the occupation of a farmer, tilling two hundred and eighty-nine acres. On November 9, 1869, he married Anna Gant, and his whole life has been spent on the old homestead. She died on February 4, 1901.

John Eldon received a very creditable education in the public schools of his county. As a boy he learned not only the rudiments, but also the finer principles of agriculture, which makes the difference between the successful and the unsuccessful farmer. Equipped with this knowledge and having been left his present farm of one hundred and fifty-three acres, of which his brother, William, owns one-half interest, on February 8, 1903. He long ago recognized the fact that success in the raising of live stock lies in the purchase of pure-blooded animals only, and he is now one of the enthusiastic believers in the superiority of the Duroc-Jersey strain of hogs, in the breeding of which he has made a decided success. His land is devoted to general farming.

On May 14, 1902, Mr. Eldon married Nora Minor, who is a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Little) Minor, and to this union has been born one child, Marjorie. Mrs. Eldon is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Palestine, to which denomination Mr. Eldon is a liberal contributor.

Daniel Minor was a native of Mount Pleasant, near Ohio, his father coming there from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Minor was a native of Glendale, near Ohio, her people coming there from New Jersey. Mrs. Minor can trace her ancestry to one of the earliest governors of New Jersey, George Carteret.

Mrs. Eldon is one of ten children born to her parents, the others being Elmira, Mary, Amos, Clara, Charlotte, Addie, Albert, Jennie, Minnie and Nora. Elmira married Emrick Baughman, who is now deceased, and lives in Harrison, Ohio. Mary became the wife of George Seal, and also lives in Harrison. Amos married Abbie Keen, and is a resident of this county. Clara is the wife of Frank Merrill, and lives in Mt. Carmel, Indiana. Addie

became the wife of George Portteus, and lives in Brookville. Albert, Jennie and Charlotte died in infancy, and Minnie is the wife of William Muir, a farmer of Springfield township. Mr. Minor died in 1882. Mrs. Minor is making her home with Mr. Eldon.

With a keen foresightedness John Eldon perceived that the soil offered wonderful opportunities to the youth of his day, and since he was already inclined that way by nature and inclination he took up the work with a whole-hearted vigor which augured well for his future success in his chosen occupation. That his belief was not misplaced is proven by the fact that today his farm is one of the finest in its vicinity. John Eldon himself is a quiet, unassuming gentleman of whole-hearted honesty, and is one of the men whose lives necessitate such a volume as the one in which this article appears.

CHARLES E. McWHORTER.

Among the many early settlers who came to this part of the country was Samuel McWhorter. There are many descendants of early pioneers living in this county who trace their lineage a great many generations back. A family history is always interesting, especially when its members have been noted for clean and honorable living. It then becomes a source of pride to read of the life and achievements of one's forefathers. Among those who early came to this part of the country were a number of settlers from Pennsylvania. It was from that state that Samuel McWhorter, the paternal grandfather of Charles McWhorter, of this county, came. He was prominent during his residence here, where he was engaged in farming, encountering all the difficulties of the early settlers.

Charles E. McWhorter was born on June 13, 1875, in Blooming Grove in this county. He was one of five children born to Tyler and Josephine (Hayes) McWhorter. These children were as follow: Charles, Samuel, Nettie, Loren and Elizabeth. Samuel married Alby McDonald and resides at Blooming Grove; Nettie remains at home; Loren married Myrtle Swift and lives at Blooming Grove and Elizabeth is unmarried and lives at home.

His father, Tyler McWhorter who has farmed for many years in this county, was the son of Samuel and Phoebe (Moss) McWhorter, and was also born in this county. Samuel was the father of six children who were as follow: Tyler, Mary, William, Perry, Henry and John. Of these William, Perry, Henry and John are dead. Mary married William Neptune

and lives at Connersville. She owns the farm of two hundred and thirteen acres in Whitewater and Springfield townships, this county. Tyler McWhorter was reared on his father's farm and attended the district schools of this county. After his marriage to Josephine Hayes, he continued to live on the home farm which consists of one hundred and sixty-four acres, which he has been constantly improving and which he devotes to general farming. His wife, who was the daughter of Thomas and Phoebe Hayes, was born June 17, 1852. Tyler McWhorter was born September 25, 1850. Tyler McWhorter is a member of the German Baptist church and his wife worships at the Methodist Episcopal church.

The paternal grandfather of Charles E. McWhorter was Samuel McWhorter who came to this county at an early age with his father. He was born in Pennsylvania and was the son of Tyler and Phoebe McWhorter. He accompanied his father to this county where his father entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, a part of which is still included in the farm now operated by Charles McWhorter's father. After reaching this county, they cleared the land and cut the logs that are still standing on the Tyler McWhorter farm, in the log house. Samuel McWhorter attended district schools of that day, after which he engaged in farming. Samuel McWhorter was twice married, his first wife was Phoebe Moss, and his second wife Elizabeth Landis, who lived to be ninety-two years of age. By his first marriage he had six children, and by his second, one. He lived on the same farm until his death, when he owned one hundred and ten acres.

Charles E. McWhorter was educated in the common schools of this county. He has farmed practically his entire life. After leaving school he engaged actively in the development of the paternal homestead which has been greatly improved under his direction and industry.

On October 18, 1899, he was married to Maud Castillo, who was the daughter of Joseph Castillo. To this marriage were born three children, whom they named Mary, Nellie and Sherley. Mary died at birth. Nellie attends school, while Sherley, who is as yet too young to attend school, is at home. Mr. McWhorter has been on his present farm, which is the property of his aunt who resides at Connersville, Indiana, for about three years.

Mrs. McWhorter's mother resides with Mr. and Mrs. McWhorter, her husband having died some time ago.

Franklin county might be called "the home of early settlers," and its history is teeming with interesting incidents of the early days. Many of its first settlers have left their imprint indelibly stamped on this community,

passing on a heritage to their descendants worthy of emulation. The McWhorter family have kept alive the best traditions of their forefathers and have always reflected the greatest credit on themselves and the community.

WILLIAM H. SEAL.

Many years ago it was the custom for the son to follow in his father's footsteps in professional and business life, but this custom is not so common as it was formerly. However, we find many grandsons and great-grandsons living on the same farm occupied by their grandfathers and great-grandfathers in the very early days of this county. In the days when the country was first settled, the only occupation which the pioneers could turn their hands to profitably or with any prospect of the means of existence, was that of farming. They had pick and choice of the land, which they cleared and made ready for farming and these farms they bequeathed to their descendants. These farms constitute the finest farming land of this state and are still in possession of the descendants of those hardy pioneers who first came to this part of the country. One of the substantial farmers of this community and a descendant of one of the earliest settlers is William H. Seal.

William H. Seal was born December 3, 1863, in this county and was the son of John and Mary Ann (West) Seal. He was one of eight children, who were as follow: Jefferson, Townsen, Hannah, Viola, Angelina, Susan, William H. and John. All of these children are still living with the exception of Hannah. Jefferson married Mary Millspaugh and lives in Springfield township on the old homestead. Townsen, of Muncie, Indiana, has been married twice, first marrying Mary Ashton and second, Jennie Adams. Viola married George Seal and lives at Mount Carmel, Indiana. Angelina married Theodore Ederhart and lives at Riley, Ohio. Susan is still single, living at the home of her cousin in Brookville. John married Jane Liming, and also lives on part of the old home place.

John Seal was born at Big Cedar, in this county. January 18, 1819, the son of William Seal, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1784, and died December 22, 1863. John Seal was one of seven children, as follow: Harrison, James, Hannah, John, Eliza, William and Harriett, all of whom are now dead. John Seal was educated in the schools of this county and worked on his father's farm. He was married to Mary Ann West, the daughter of Hugh and Mary Ann (Woodyard) West, of Virginia. He followed the oc-

cupation of farmer during his entire life and at his death he possessed two hundred and four acres, which he devoted to general farming. John Seal died November 9, 1904. The death of his wife occurred September 22, 1914.

William Seal, grandfather of William H. Seal, was born in Pennsylvania July, 1784, the son of Joseph and Mary (Montgomery) Seal, and was one of seven children, as follow: Joseph, William, James, Benjamin, Martha, Polly and Mary. He came from Revolutionary stock, his father having taken a prominent part in that war, later moving to Pennsylvania, where William Seal was born. William Seal was educated in the district schools of that state, later going to Virginia. After remaining in Virginia for a time he moved to Miami, Ohio, and then to Franklin county, Indiana, about 1813 or 1814. Here he operated a distillery and, as was the custom in those days, he established a grist mill and saw mill in connection with his distillery. He was married to Elizabeth Owen, who died July, 1865, at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Seal was a member of the Universalist church. At the time of his death he owned five hundred and ninety acres of land.

The paternal great-grandfather of William H. Seal was Joseph Seal, who was born in England and came to this country in young manhood. While his sympathies as an Englishman were with England before coming to this country, when the War of the Revolution broke out he gave his allegiance to the American cause and enlisted as a soldier. He was commissioned as a lieutenant and was wounded in the Battle of Bunker Hill, being shot in the hip. After his marriage to Mary Montgomery, he came to Pennsylvania some time after the close of the war, where he erected a grain mill, which he and his son operated. Leaving Pennsylvania, he came to Mount Carmel, Indiana, entering one hundred and sixty acres, on which he lived until his death, which occurred in 1829.

Our subject's mother was a native of Wood county, West Virginia. In 1827, at the age of three months, her parents, Hugh and Mary Ann West, came with an ox team to Franklin county and settled in Brookville township, on little Cedar, where she was raised. Her father was a soldier in 1812 and was in many battles at Detroit and Landey's Lane. He died on the old homestead in 1841, and her mother died in 1848.

William H. Seal was educated in the district schools of this state and spent the greater part of his life on the farm. In December, 1899, he was married to Mary Liming, the daughter of William Liming, of Whitewater township. They moved in March, 1901, to the farm which they now occupy. This farm consists of thirty acres, on which they have put many improvements. Mrs. Mary Seal was one of five children of William and Elizabeth

(Miller) Liming, the others being George, John, William, who died in 1893, and Jane. All are living except William, who died unmarried. John married Ada Doty, of Whitewater township, and has three children, William, Ray and Thelma P. George married Lydia Crawford; Jane married John Seal, a brother of the subject of this review. The grandfather of Mrs. William Seal was William Liming, who was born in New Jersey or Maryland. He came to Indiana and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land. He was married and had six children, as follow: Margarett, Anna, Mary Jane, Lucy, John and Jacob. William H. Seal and wife were parents of one daughter, Neva Angie, who was born July 22, 1906. Mrs. Seal is a devout member of the Christian church. Mr. Seal's fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which order he is a very enthusiastic member. The Seal family may indeed be regarded as one of the first families of this part of the state. It would be a matter of pride of any American to trace his lineage direct to one of the heroes who fought at Bunker Hill and of which fact Mr. Seal is justly proud.

JAMES SHERWOOD.

Life on the farm seems to bring out the best of blood and brain and brawn in men and women. No doubt if more of our people in America lived closer to nature, we should have a sturdier and stronger race, both mentally, morally and physically. In Franklin county there are many notable examples of sturdy tillers of the soil who seem unquestionably to support this proposition in the well ordered manner of their lives, and in their honorable bearing toward their neighbors. Among these properly may be mentioned James Sherwood, one of the most prominent and one of the best known retired farmers of the county.

James Sherwood was born in Blooming Grove township, Franklin county, Indiana, August 28, 1834, the son of William and Mary (Wiggins) Sherwood, and was one of thirteen children born to this union, as follows: James, William H., Margaret, Sarah, Nancy, Mary, Matilda, John, George, Oscar, Florence, Daniel and Alice. Of these, William H. lives at Connersville, Indiana; Margaret married Joseph McAdams, now dead, and lives at Muncie, Indiana; Sarah Ellen married James Ferris, both now dead; Nancy married Samuel Jinks, both now dead; Mary married David Alzeno, both now dead; Matilda, now deceased, was the wife of George Duckat; John lives at Ft.



JAMES SHERWOOD.

Wayne, Indiana, where he is foreman in a factory; George is dead; Oscar lives at Connersville, Indiana, where he owns a sawmill; Florence died in her early youth; Daniel lives at Alpine, Indiana, where he operates a sawmill; Alice married A. T. Huston, and is a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana.

William Sherwood, father of James Sherwood, came to this county with his parents when a very small boy. He attended school in this county, working on his father's farm in vacation periods, thus acquiring an early training in farm craft, which stood him in good stead during his active life. Mr. Sherwood was a native of Maryland, where the family had lived for several generations. He was married in this county to Mary Wiggins, who was born in Ohio in 1819. After his marriage William Sherwood bought eighty acres adjoining his father's farm, which he later sold and bought one hundred and twenty acres on Duck creek, in Blooming Grove township. He later retired from the farm and moved to Glenwood, Indiana. He was a man of deep religious convictions, and after his retirement from farming became a minister in the United Brethren church, following that exalted profession the remainder of his life. He died at the age of seventy-five years, at which green old age his wife also passed to the other side in 1894. The Rev. and Mrs. Sherwood were of a splendid type of settlers, honest and conscientious, and lived their long and useful lives in a manner to endear them to all who knew them.

The paternal grandparents of James Sherwood were James and Nancy (Naylor) Sherwood. They were natives of Maryland, coming from that district called the "Eastern Shore," famed for its fisheries. In the year 1812, with a number of other Marylanders, among whom were the Wilson and Clemens families, they moved to Blooming Grove township, in Franklin county, Indiana. After arriving in this county, James Sherwood purchased a farm of two hundred and forty acres, situated two and one-half miles southwest of Blooming Grove, where James Sherwood and wife lived until their death. Mrs. Sherwood was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a woman of remarkable memory, for which she was noted throughout the county. Grandfather and grandmother Sherwood were among the best known and most influential of the early settlers of the neighborhood in which they spent the latter period of their lives, and the memory of their works in that locality lives long after them.

The maternal grandparents of James Sherwood, of this county, were William and Elizabeth Wiggins, natives of Pennsylvania, in which state they were married, later moving to Hamilton county, Ohio, where they lived on

a farm for a few years. They then came to Franklin county, Indiana, locating at Blooming Grove, and bought the farm now owned by William White, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. Wiggins was of English descent, his father having come from England and locating in Pennsylvania, where he married, his wife being a woman of Pennsylvania-Dutch descent. Mr. Wiggins followed the trade of bricklayer in his early manhood and assisted in the erection of many notable buildings.

James Sherwood attended the subscription schools of his county in his early youth, but at a very early age started in to make his own way, his sturdy physique, even at that time, enabling him to perform a man's work on the farm. When twenty-four years of age he left the parental home and rented a farm, on which he lived for four years. He then purchased eighty acres in Blooming Grove township, after which he purchased one hundred and sixty acres adjoining his farm, known as the Richard Taylor farm. In 1911 he sold his farm and retired to Laurel to live. Mr. Sherwood has been twice married, his first matrimonial union having been with Nancy M. Taylor, who died in 1886. His second marriage took place in 1900, this union being contracted with Mary E. Kilburn, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Whitlock) Kilburn.

Charles Kilburn, father of Mrs. Sherwood, was a native of Pennsylvania and his wife was a native of Cincinnati. He was a carpenter by trade, working at this trade for a number of years, after which he became a pilot on the Ohio river, working on the towboat Jessie. This was the towboat that was used to do all the military hauling up and down the Ohio river for General Ulysses S. Grant. Mr. Kilburn, pilot of this boat, was a boyhood chum of General Grant, and the families of each frequently exchanged visits. Mr. Kilburn died in 1907 at the age of eighty-seven. His wife, surviving him, is still living at the age of eighty-six. To them were born eight children, of whom Mrs. Sherwood was the eldest, the others being: Charles Harvey, who is an optician of Jamestown, New York; Samuel T., who died at the age of fifty-six; Alleeta, who married William Bigelow, a carpenter, and lives at Seattle, Washington; Harriet B., who married George Montgomery, a coal dealer, and lives at Covington, Kentucky; Edward, who died at the age of nine; Lillian, the seventh child, died when ten days old; Kate, the eighth child, married, first, Edward Allison, later marrying Frank Harder, and lives at Brookville, Indiana.

Mr. Sherwood is a Democrat in politics. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church, of which Mr. Sherwood was class leader for several years. Though Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood have no children, theirs

is one of the merriest homes in Laurel, they taking much pleasure in bestowing a great deal of attention and entertainment on a large circle of young friends, with whom they are very popular. James Sherwood and wife are well liked in the community, in the social and religious life of which they so long have been active and to the good works of which they so consistently have contributed of both their time and substance.

CLIFFORD B. McKEE.

The history of any family who has lived in this part of the country for sixty years or more and whose descendants are still living here must be very interesting. It is necessary, of course, to brave many dangers and trials, and in doing so one makes history. The early pioneers did not come to this part of the country without fully realizing all the dangers that lay before them, and in doing so they undertook incidental risks willingly and with such self-sacrifice that a noble example was set for all of those who were to follow. Part of the early pioneers who started west stopped in Pennsylvania and later came to Ohio, while others ventured into Indiana. It was to those that came farther westward that the greater honor is due, because they were far removed from the outskirts of civilization and penetrated into an unknown wilderness full of hostile Indians and wild beasts. Among the descendants of those who came to Indiana in the early days of its settlement, is Clifford B. McKee, of this county.

Clifford B. McKee was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, June 7, 1884. His father was Frank McKee, who was born in Whitewater township, this county, and his mother, Ellen (Goble) McKee, was born in Canada. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Frank McKee were Frederick, Robert, Edna, Clara, Hazel, Merritt and Mabel, who were twins, and Ellis. Of these Frederick married Viola Cook and lives in Whitewater township, this county. They have one daughter, Marjorie. Robert married Aurelia Gibson and has one daughter, Bernice. They live in Whitewater township.

Frank McKee, the father of Clifford, was born in Whitewater township, March 23, 1857. His father was John McKee, who came from Butler county, Ohio, and was born October 11, 1833. Frank McKee early moved to Dearborn county, where he rented a farm and lived there for twenty-five years, moving to this county where he acquired one hundred and sixty-five acres, which he devoted to general farming. He remained active in his vocation until late in life and about three years ago retired from active

farming and rents his farm. He is a member of the United Brethren church and his fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

John McKee, grandfather of Clifford McKee, was born in Butler county, Ohio, October 11, 1833. He enlisted in the Civil War and was commissioned as corporal of the Sixty-ninth Ohio Cavalry, and while in the service he contracted smallpox. In his day he achieved a reputation throughout the countryside as a famous woodchopper. In 1855 John McKee was married to Rebecca Whitehead, the daughter of John and Hettie (Brandenburg) Whitehead. Her father was engaged in the distillery business. To them were born eleven children, as follow: Sarah Ann, Frank, Elizabeth (deceased), George, John, Hettie (deceased), William (deceased), Alice, Benjamin, Margaret and one who died in infancy. Sarah Ann married Jessie Thomas and lives at Meadville, Pennsylvania. George married Pearl Kaufmann and resides at Daleville, Indiana. John married Jennie Kaufmann and lives at Daleville, Indiana. Alice married Jacob Hahn and resides in Butler county, Ohio. Benjamin married Leora Brown and lives near Dublin, Indiana.

The great-grandfather of Clifford McKee was George Riley McKee, who came to this township at a very early age, and where he continued to reside most of his life. He was married to Hettie Meisner. He died in December, 1898, five years after the death of his wife, which occurred in 1893. Their children were as follow: Sarah, Jane, John, William, Lucinda, Anthony, Phoebe, Ellen and Thomas J. Of these, Anthony, Phoebe and Thomas J. are living. Anthony lives at Shandon, Ohio; Phoebe lives at St. Charles, Ohio; and Thomas J. at Hamilton, Ohio.

Mrs. Frank McKee, the mother of Clifford B. McKee, before her marriage to Frank McKee, which took place on February 20, 1881, was Ellen Goble, the daughter of Iden Goble. She was born in the province of Toronto, close to London, Canada, August 11, 1861. Her father, Iden Goble, was born in Kent, England, December 21, 1821, and died March 21, 1903. The father of Iden Goble was Samuel Goble, who was born in England and married Fanny Ellis. They followed the occupation of farmers in England. To Iden Goble and wife were born twelve children: Francis, Samuel, George, David, Fannie, Louisa, Ida, Ellen, Dora, Adelia, Lillie and Emma.

Iden Goble left his native land and came to America when nineteen years of age. He and his brother, Gideon, immigrated to Canada, where he took up land. In 1846 he was married to Harriet Keeler, the daughter of Court and Miriat (Looker) Keeler. Iden Goble later settled in Dearborn county, where he purchased fifty acres of land. He was a very active mem-

ber of the Methodist church. He died in this county, survived by his widow who is still living in Dearborn county, residing with her daughter.

Clifford B. McKee was educated in the common schools of Dearborn county and after leaving school remained on his father's farm and followed that occupation until young manhood. He was married November 26, 1908, to Opha Conrey. She was a daughter of William X. Conrey. The Conreys originally came from Ohio. The grandfather of William X. Conrey, Jonathan Conrey, came from Ohio where he had lived most of his life. He moved to Indiana accompanied by his son, Jacob, and other members of the family. Jacob Conrey, his son, attended school in this state and followed the occupation of farmer. He was but four years of age when he accompanied his father here and went to work at a very early age, helping to clear the land. He remained on his father's farm until his marriage to Margaret Jacobs. Jacob Conrey bought one hundred and sixteen acres which he owned before his death which occurred twenty-seven years ago. At that time he was sixty-two years of age. The children of Jacob Conrey and wife were Lottie, Olive, Phoebe, Laura, Kitty, Louise, William X., Della and Ford. Of these Olive, Kitty, Della and Ford are dead. Lottie married Silas Sering and lives in California. Phoebe remains single, residing in Michigan. Laura married John Faucett and lives at Milton, Indiana. Louise married William Fox and also lives in Michigan. William X. Conrey, father of Mrs. McKee, was married to Amanda Schiltz, November 12, 1887. She was a daughter of J. P. and Elizabeth (Stonebreaker) Schiltz. The children of J. P. Schiltz and wife were John, Amanda, Eliza and Maria. William X. Conrey settled in Whitewater township, in this county, in 1887 and purchased one hundred and sixteen acres which he devoted to general farming. His children were Opha, Helen, Hazel and Hugh. Hazel and Hugh live at home. Helen married James Bias and lives at Liberty, Indiana. They have one son, Paul. Hazel lives on the same farm with her parents and is married to Curtis Conrey and has one daughter, Roberta. William X. Conrey is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in which he is greatly interested. He is a member of the Methodist church and has served as county superintendent of Sunday schools. He is highly esteemed by all who know him.

Clifford McKee is engaged in general farming, at this time having charge of three hundred and ten acres in Whitewater township. To Mr. and Mrs. McKee have been born two children, Mildred and Forest. Mr. and Mrs. McKee are energetic members in the Methodist church. Mrs. McKee is very active socially and Mr. McKee takes a prominent part in the affairs of the community and they are very highly regarded by a county-wide circle of friends.

DAVID SCHULTZ.

One of the characteristics of the German people is the quality of patience, and to whatever occupation they turn their hand, they apply themselves to it with a thoroughness that often surprises persons of other nationalities. The German forges ahead, sometimes a little slower than other nationalities, but always a little more sure. Whether it is in the professions or in manufacturing or farming the German acquires his training in a manner which brings results. The farmer in Germany has accomplished so much that farmers in other countries are endeavoring to learn and apply his methods to their farms. He works in a very intensive manner, growing almost as much on one acre as the average agriculturist will on two or three. A number of farmers in Indiana are descendants of the early German settlers who came to this country and located in this state. They brought with them the traditions of their race and in their new homes applied their old-world training with very good results. Among the descendants of those early German settlers who came to this county, is David Schultz, of Springfield township.

David Schultz was born in Dryridge, Ohio, fifty-one years ago, the son of Peter Schultz, a native of Germany, who married Adeline Betcher. The elder Schultz came to America when a very young man and finally located in Ohio, in the vicinity of Dryridge. In his native land he had been engaged in wagon building and blacksmithing, as well as wood carving, having also had experience in farming on his father's estate. Peter Schultz and wife were the parents of three children, Lewis, Caroline and David. Lewis married Lena Wiwi, who died November 27, 1911. They were the parents of three children, Mary, Lewis and Theodore. Caroline married James Forster, of Cedar Grove, and they have five children, Elizabeth, Frank, Elnora, Clara and Mary.

Peter Schultz, father of David Schultz, after emigrating to this country, came directly to Ohio, where, no doubt, he had friends among his countrymen who had preceded him to that state. He secured employment on a farm, later coming to Indiana, locating near New Trenton, in Whitewater township. Peter Schultz was a man of military training and a strict disciplinarian, having seen service in the German army in his native land. He was highly respected and was a man of thrifty and industrious habits. He had many of the good qualities of his race, which endeared him to all who knew him. He died in March, 1900, while his wife passed away when David, the son was nineteen years old.

David Schultz received his education in the common schools of his home neighborhood, and on February 5, 1902, married Barbara Gehring, the daughter of Morton and Anna (Heintz) Gehring. Mrs. David Schultz was one of five children, who were as follow: George, Martin, Anna, Joseph and Barbara. George married Mary Miller and lives on the old home farm near Harrison, Ohio. Martin married Edna Smith, and lives in Oxford, Ohio, and to them were born three children, Anna, Margaret and Rose. Anna is the wife of Matthew Weber and resides at Fairfield, Indiana. Joseph married Lena Eucks and lives at Oxford, Ohio. Martin Gehring, the father of Mrs. David Schultz, came from Germany when a lad. He located in Ohio, where he engaged in farming, and was a prominent and influential citizen in his community. He was a veteran of the War of 1870 between France and Prussia. Martin Gehring and his family were members of the Catholic church, and earnest supporters of that denomination.

To David Schultz and wife have been born four children, Joseph, born November 5, 1902; Marie, November 3, 1903; Theodore, December 28, 1907; George, November 27, 1911. Mr. Schultz and family have a large circle of intimate friends throughout the county.

David Schultz has lived on the farm on which he now resides for twenty-six years. He is extensively engaged in the raising of hogs, usually raising more than a car load of hogs for shipment. He also breeds an excellent strain of cattle on his farm, and has been very successful in all his farming operations.

LEWIS J. BROWN.

It is with no small satisfaction that we now take into consideration the life of the energetic and determined man whose name precedes this review. Nothing so quickly gains and indeed deserves the admiration of one's fellow-men as a refusal to acknowledge one's self defeated even under the most adverse circumstances. So we heartily welcome Lewis J. Brown to our pages as one of those strong-hearted men, especially as his entire life bears out the impression gained of him, after a study of his successful struggle against trying circumstances.

Lewis J. Brown was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, January 4, 1854, the son of Christian and Mary (Stoll) Brown. His father was born in Prussia in 1824, and died in 1893. His mother was also born in Prussia in 1813, and died in 1904.

The paternal grandparents of Lewis J. Brown lived all of their days in Germany, dying before he was born. His maternal grandparents also lived and died in Prussia, where they followed the occupation of farming. They were staunch adherents of the German Lutheran church.

Lewis J. Brown was one of a family of six children, the others being: Theodore, Henry, Loretta, Mary and one who died in infancy. The three elder children were born in Prussia, Loretta dying on the voyage to America. Theodore now lives east of Brookville and is trustee of Brookville township. He has been married twice, first to Lizzie Schaffer and second to Harrietta Bonwald. Henry married Louisa Cerner and died thirty years ago. Mary married John Mode and lives in Brookville.

Christian Brown grew to maturity in Germany, where he learned the bricklayer's trade. He was married in that country and in 1850 he and his wife immigrated to New Orleans, Louisiana, the voyage occupying thirty-six days. They then came up the river to Cincinnati, where they lived for several years, the husband following the trade of a builder. A few years later they located in Dearborn county, Indiana, and for eight years he worked at his trade. He then bought a farm in Whitewater township, Franklin county, Indiana, where he and his wife subsequently died. He was drafted for service in the Civil War, but on account of a crippled knee was released. Theodore Brown, a brother of Lewis J., and whose history appears elsewhere in this volume, erected the first house in Brookville.

Lewis J. Brown received his education in the common schools of Whitewater township. He started his career as a farmer on a piece of ground in Whitewater township which he cultivated until twenty-five years ago. For twenty-five years previous to 1912 he was in the lumber and grain business at New Trenton, Indiana. In 1913 the flood washed away nine of his buildings, entailing a loss of thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Brown began again in Cedar Grove in the same business and is now having excellent success.

Mr. Brown was married October 17, 1878, to Himalaya Bower, the daughter of Jacob Bower. To this union have been born seven children, Cosie, Irene, Loretta, Grover, Omer, Bessie and Alfred. Cosie married Hoyt Maine, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and has one daughter, Bonnetta. Irene married Oscar Cooley, of Cambridge City, Indiana, and has one son, Glenn. Grover married Irene Delacroix and lives in New Trenton, Indiana. Omer is still single and is in business in New Trenton. Loretta, Bessie and Alfred are all at home.

Mr. Brown has been actively interested in politics and held the position

of trustee of Whitewater township from 1900 to 1905, and was county commissioner for several years. Mr. Brown and his family are members of the Lutheran church, he belonging to the church at Southgate, Indiana.

GILBERT G. ELDON.

Gilbert G. Eldon, a native of this county, was born at the old Eldon homestead July 29, 1841. He is of English descent, his father having immigrated from England to this country at a very early date. He was a farmer by training and inclination as his family had been engaged in this industry for many generations. He has lived on the same farm all of his life, which was one of the first farms to be cleared in this part of the country.

The father of Gilbert G. Eldon was one of five sons of John Eldon, of England, four of whom came to this country, Thomas coming in 1820, John and Joseph coming in 1821 and George in 1849. Their other brother, William, died in England. John Eldon, the father of Gilbert G. Eldon, after coming to America engaged as a school teacher in Canada, where he accumulated enough money to come to this county. He was a man of great industry and ambition, having made his own way in the world since he was ten years of age. His father died when he was only two days old and at the age of ten he became an apprentice to a bookkeeper, at which he served until he reached his majority, then coming to this country. In 1830 John Eldon was married to Mary Winn and to this union one child was born, dying in infancy and the mother dying in the same year. His second wife was Margaret Van Camp and to this union were born the following children: Thomas, born May 22, 1836, and died July 6, 1913; Gilbert G. Eldon, born July 29, 1841; Rebecca, born February 7, 1843. John Eldon continued to live on his farm of one hundred and twenty acres until his death, which occurred in 1882, being survived by his wife, who died in 1899. In politics, he was a Democrat and religiously followed the teachings of the Church of England, to which church his father and family belonged also.

His brothers lived here until their death. His brothers, Thomas and Joseph each farmed forty acres of land. Thomas remained single and Joseph married Nancy Terry, of this county, and continued to live on their farm. George Eldon, another brother, remained single and lived with his brothers.

Gilbert Eldon, at a very early age, learned the rudiments of farming and continued to follow that occupation, at this time his activities being devoted to two hundred and eighty-nine acres. This farm includes the original

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and moved to Springfield, Ohio, where he died. Anna married John Hauck and lives in Cincinnati, Ohio. Caspar married Nettie Cotrell and resides at Cedar Grove. Mr. Fohl's mother is still living in Brookville township. After the death of her first husband, she married Lewis Dehner and to her second marriage were born four children, as follows: Joseph, Rose, Mary and Valentine. Joseph married Emma Graff and lives in Brookville township. Rose married Anthony Preller and resides at Springfield, Ohio. Mary married August Eipple and lives at Springfield, Ohio. Valentine is still single and lives at home with his mother.

Martin Fohl learned the brewery business in his early manhood and followed that business until after his marriage. He then farmed in addition to following his regular trade. He owned forty acres at the time of his death. Martin Fohl died at the early age of thirty-three years. He was a member of the Catholic church. The grandfather of John Fohl, after coming to Indiana, located in Dearborn county. Here he engaged in the brewery business and, no doubt, as was the custom in those days he operated what was known as a custom brewery. He died in this state.

John Fohl was educated in the district schools and went to work at a very early age in a general store. He was married to Catherine Barnhart on November 24, 1876. She was the daughter of Michael and Otilia (Kuntz) Barnhart. To this union were born two children, Charles and Catherine. Charles married Mary Rosenburger and lives in Brookville. Michael Barnhart was a brickmaker for many years and lived at Cedar Grove. He was also a farmer. He served in the Civil War and moved to Cedar Grove in 1878. Mr. Fohl conducted a general store at Cedar Grove for eight years, which he sold in 1888. He bought a farm of eighty-two acres in Brookville township. He sold this farm recently and still owns ten acres in Highland township and also property in Cedar Grove. Aside from his other activities, he was engaged with his brother in the grist mill business from 1896 to 1902.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fohl have been born seven children, as follow: Frank, Michael, Charles, Casper, Jacob Henry, Clara and Aloysius. Michael married Mary Becker and lives at Cedar Grove. Charles married Rose Schuck and lives at Cedar Grove. Casper married Effie Stinger and also resides at Cedar Grove. Frank, Clara, Jacob Henry and Aloysius are still at home.

Mr. Fohl and family are members of the Catholic church at Cedar Grove, and are generous of their means to its support. He has served as councilman of the town of Cedar Grove and also on the advisory board of

this township. Mr. Fohl is a member of the board of directors of the Highland Township Fire and Insurance Company. He was one of the first officers of the town of Cedar Grove, and assisted to locate the boundary lines and was president of the board for six years.

JOHN J. WILHELM.

In the smaller towns where modern machinery has not invaded the industries, some of the vocations are operated in much the same manner in which they were in the days of our grandfathers. The blacksmith's mode is much the same and the farmers come and have their wagons repaired and their tires tightened as was the custom many years ago. A familiar figure at the forge at Cedar Grove for many years was that of John J. Wilhelm, who for more than forty years has conducted a blacksmith shop at this place.

John J. Wilhelm was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, September 23, 1853, the son of Jacob and Caroline (Fry) Wilhelm. His father was born in France and his mother in this country. He was one of seven children born to his parents, the others being Joseph, Charles, Mary, Katherine, Jacob and Caroline. All are deceased except John J. and Jacob, who married Caroline Messmer.

Jacob Wilhelm, Sr., was fifteen years old when he came to America. His father, Charles Wilhelm, lived to be one hundred years of age. Charles Wilhelm, a carpenter by trade, married Madeline Berger. He was employed for many years on the forts which formed a fortification on the frontier between Alsace-Lorraine and Germany. To this union were born five children, as follows: Peter, Jacob, Mary, Lizzie and Madeline, all of whom came to America while quite young with their father. His first wife having died, he was married to Mrs. Anna Fry, but by this marriage there were no children. The family settled in Dearborn county, Indiana, where Mr. Wilhelm died, at that time being the oldest Democrat in the county.

John J. Wilhelm was educated at the parochial school and at an early age started to learn the blacksmith's trade which he has continued for the greater part of his life at Cedar Grove. While he has industriously applied himself to his business, he has found some time to take part in the political affairs of this community. When twenty-two years of age he was married to Louisa Eschenbach, the daughter of John Eschenbach, of Cincinnati. There were no children to this union, and the absence of children in their

household caused them to extend a motherly and fatherly care to Gerald Carlon, whom they took into their home when quite young. Mr. Wilhelm has accumulated considerable property in this community, at this time being the owner of two houses and lots and also the property occupied by his blacksmith shop. He has served as justice of the peace at Cedar Grove for six years. His fraternal affiliation is with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Wilhelm is a member of the Catholic church and, like his forefathers, has always been a faithful follower of its teachings and subscribes liberally to its upkeep.

HESTER E. GANT.

There are many families living in this county whose history presents the greatest interest to the student of Indiana history. The early history of this state is largely interwoven with the people of Franklin county. Among those who have contributed largely to the interest of Brookville history is the Holliday family, of whom Mrs. Hester E. Gant, of Springfield township, is a direct descendant.

Hester E. Gant was, before her marriage, Hester Holliday, the daughter of Samuel Holliday and Mary (Isgrigg) Holliday. Her father was born in Pennsylvania. Her mother was the daughter of Michael Isgrigg, who lived near Baltimore, Ohio. She was one of eight children, the others being, Francis, Elizabeth, Squire, Martin, Jane, John and William. Of these, Francis, Elizabeth, Jane, John and William are deceased. Squire married Mary Jane Hinds. Martin married Rebecca Eldon. Her four brothers, Squire, Martin, John and William, served in the Civil War. Squire was noted for distinguished service. John was taken prisoner at Murfreesboro and retained until the end of the war when he was liberated.

Samuel Holliday spent his early life in Pennsylvania where he learned the trade of wagon maker and blacksmith, the products of which were in great demand in those days. When he was eighteen years of age he moved to this vicinity, where he was married. He was very active in this community, taking a prominent part in politics and in all of the affairs of his day. He served as township trustee and also as justice of the peace. He died October 30, 1889, his wife having pre-deceased him on February 18, 1874.

The grandfather of Hester (Holliday) Gant was John Holliday, who

was also born in Pennsylvania, coming to Indiana at a very early day. He stopped at Cincinnati, Ohio, for some time where he engaged as a wagon marker, and later moved to this county where he took up one-half section of land. At that time he also owned land in Ohio. He married Mary Lynn and to them were born nine children, as follows: James, John, Paul, Lott, Eli, Hannah, Hester, Eliza and Samuel. John Holliday and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and were very highly regarded by all who knew them.

Hester Holliday went to the common schools of this county and on August 17, 1855, she married George W. Gant, the son of Stephen and Susan (Milholland) Gant. They settled in Whitewater township and started farming. During the Civil War, Mr. Gant enlisted and his wife returned to her father's home to stay there during his absence. George Gant was one of eight children born to his parents, the others being: Margaret, Mary Jane, Sarah Catherine, Lottie, John, Stephen and William. Of these, George and John served in the Civil War and were noted for their valiant conduct. They were among the bravest in their regiment and were commended for their distinguished conduct. John was killed in battle a short time after enlisting. George Gant died July 14, 1865, in Raleigh, North Carolina, of typhoid fever, contracted during the progress of the war. George Gant and wife had two children, Fremont and Jennie. Fremont died on March 10, 1902, having lived with his mother on the farm until his death. Jennie is still single and is at home with her mother. They have an excellent farm of one hundred and thirty acres which they devote to the raising of Poland-China hogs. Mrs. Gant, after the death of her husband, assumed the responsibility of rearing the family and readily adapted herself to the new conditions and has managed the farm to her credit and has made it a very successful proposition. She has lived in this place almost her entire life and has become very prosperous through her own efforts. She has displayed great skill and insight in the farming business and has been noted for her very progressive methods. There are many families in this county who have contributed greatly, not only to the history of their own county but to the history of the state and nation, and among these none stand higher in this respect than the Holliday and the Gant families who, in times of strife and battle, were at the front the same as they have been in peaceful pursuits. Mrs. Gant and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Gant is a descendant of the Holliday family that laid out the towns of Hollidaysburg and Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

SPENCER WILEY.

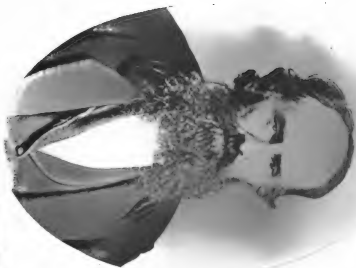
One of the pioneer settlers of Franklin county, Indiana, was the late Spencer Wiley, who came to this county with his parents in 1829. He was a lifelong farmer and stock raiser and at his death left a well improved and valuable farm. He was a distinguished veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Army of the Cumberland for more than three years. He filled a large place in the ranks of the enterprising and public-spirited men of his day and generation and the many friends he left in this community who still cherish his memory recall that he never failed to give his hearty support to every worthy measure for the promotion of the best interests of his home county. He was one of those men who by his enterprise and unswerving integrity forced his way to the front and, while winning success for himself, helped to win for the grand old Hoosier commonwealth her present exalted rank among the sisterhood of states.

The late Spencer Wiley was born in Decatur county, Indiana, October 24, 1824, and died at his home in Franklin county, Indiana, December 1, 1888. He was a son of James and Elizabeth (Williams) Wiley and was one of seven children born to his parents, the others being Adonijah, Oliver H., John, Jerome, James J. and Olive Elizabeth.

James Wiley, the father of Spencer, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1795, and died November 28, 1874. His wife, Elizabeth, was born near Charleston, North Carolina, in 1794 and died in February, 1874. James Wiley and his family came from Virginia to Brookville, Indiana, in 1811 and afterwards moved to Decatur county, where they lived a few years. In 1829 James Wiley returned to Franklin county and bought a farm of three hundred and twenty acres in Laurel township in the Whitewater valley. During an Indian uprising in Illinois, Mr. Wiley served as a volunteer and received a land warrant for his services, the land being located in Franklin county.

The paternal grandparents of Spencer Wiley were Moses Wiley and wife. Moses Wiley was born in Scotland and came to America about 1770. He served in the Revolutionary War under "Mad" Anthony Wayne and fought in the battle of Stony Point, receiving a bayonet wound from which he suffered the rest of his life. Sometime after the close of the Revolutionary War, Moses Wiley moved from Virginia to Camp Washington the site of the present city of Cincinnati, Ohio. Some time later he permanently located near Harrison, Ohio, along the Ohio river.

James Wiley, the father of Spencer, was an interesting man in many ways. At one time he was one of the largest land owners of Franklin



MR. AND MRS. SPENCER A. WILEY.



county, owning tracts aggregating more than one thousand acres. His home was in section 27 in Laurel township. His seven children already have been mentioned and concerning one of them, Jerome, a pathetic story is told. When about four years of age Jerome started out with his brother, John, who was then about eight, to go on an errand to call his father to dinner. They lost their way in the woods and were not found until five days later, by which time Jerome was frozen to death; John still being alive, but badly frostbitten. Another son was born to James Wiley and wife after this unfortunate incident and he was christened James, but the mother was desirous that he should be called after her lost child, Jerome, so he was known through life as James Jerome.

Spencer Wiley was only five years of age when the family located in Franklin county, Indiana. He worked at the homestead until he was married and then bought a farm in Laurel township, where he lived for forty years. He inherited one hundred acres from his father and added to this until he had a fine farm of goodly proportion. He enlisted in the Civil War as a member of Company B, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served under Generals Thomas and Rosencrans for more than three years. Among the many battles in which he participated were those at Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, Stone River and others of lesser importance.

Spencer Wiley was married December 3, 1848, to Henrietta Hoffman, who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1830, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (George) Hoffman, the former of whom was born in York county, Pennsylvania, and the latter in Lancaster county, in the same state. Mrs. Wiley's father died in October, 1874, at the age of eighty-eight years and five months and her mother died in February, 1875, at the age of sixty-nine years and eight months.

Daniel Hoffman, the father of Mrs. Spencer Wiley, was an orphan boy and was bound out to a tailor to learn the trade. He served an apprenticeship of four years and after his marriage at Elizabethtown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to Sarah George, he worked at his trade until the spring of 1833. He then went to Preble county, Ohio, by wagon and canal and then by canal and the Ohio river to Cincinnati, finally landing at the town of Camden, Ohio, where he lived until 1839. In August of that year he moved to Franklin county, Indiana, and located on Stipps Hill, buying a farm in Ray and Salt Creek townships. He lived on this farm until his death, farming and also working at his trade as a tailor. Nine children were born to Daniel

and Sarah (George) Hoffman: Henry, who died in 1843 at the age of seventeen; Amos, who died in 1864; John, a wagon maker of Rushville, Indiana; George, who gave his life for the Union in the Civil War; Uriah, who died in 1895; Henrietta, the wife of Spencer Wiley; Mary, the wife of James Harley, a farmer of Laurel township and now eighty-two years of age; Emeline, the wife of Louis Ward, a farmer of Rock Falls, Illinois, this worthy couple having been married sixty years, and Sarah, the wife of Joseph Wolf, both deceased.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Spencer Wiley continued to reside on the old homestead for a few years. In 1891 she built a home in Metamora, where she now lives at the age of eighty-five. She is hale and hearty and is able to read fine print without glasses. Mrs. Wiley is a woman of unusual attainments and great strength of character. While her husband was in the Civil War she designed and built a fine farmhouse on the old homestead, constructing it after her own plans and specifications. She is still able to sew and despite her many years can turn as neat a hem as any young girl.

Spencer Wiley was a lifelong Republican but never cared to take an active part in political affairs. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His life and labors were worthy because they contributed to the advancement of civilization along all lines of community life and it seems particularly fitting that this brief resume of his career be recorded in the annals of his county's history.

FRANK HEARD.

Franklin county has many sons who have spent their whole lives within its boundaries. To have lived in a county for more than a half century and to have won the respect and esteem of one's neighbors is an honor that ought to be highly regarded. One of Franklin county's farmers who has lived here all his life, and who is known throughout the county for his sterling integrity is Frank Heard, who is the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres, a very material evidence of his industry and careful management. Having gained a competence, Mr. Heard was able to retire in 1911, in which year he moved to Brookville, where he now lives, enjoying the comforts to which his long labors so properly entitle him.

Frank Heard was born in Springfield township, Franklin county, Indi-

ana, May 26, 1862, the son of William T. and Mary Ann (Luse) Heard. William T. Heard, a native of Butler county, Ohio, was a son of Peter and Elizabeth (Montgomery) Heard. Peter Heard was a native of New Jersey, while his wife was born in Butler county, Ohio. They were pioneers in that state, and both are buried near Riley, Ohio. The wife of William T. Heard was a daughter of Hiram and Rebecca (Rynearson) Luse, who came to Franklin county very early in its history, and settled in Springfield township, where they spent the remainder of their lives, and in which neighborhood they were held in the highest regard. Peter Heard, the grandfather of Frank Heard, was a farmer all his life, a Democrat and a member of the Presbyterian church. William T. Heard was the only child of his parents. He also was a farmer and began his life as such on the old homestead in Springfield township. In 1872 he went back to Butler county, Ohio, and there his death occurred. His widow survived him many years, her death not occurring until May, 1912. He also was a Democrat and a member of the Presbyterian church. To William Heard and wife four children were born. Addie May, now the wife of Frank Updike, of Butler county, Ohio, resides on the old Heard homestead in that county. They have one child, William Elijah. The second child of William Heard and wife is Frank, the immediate subject of this sketch. Peter, of Butler county, Ohio, married Hattie Salmon, and is the father of one child, Carl William. Hiram Luse, of Butler county, Ohio, married Pansy Evans, the youngest child, and has one child, Frank Edward.

Frank Heard was educated in the public schools of his home township, and early in life decided to follow the occupation of his fathers. He now is the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of fine farming land in Springfield township, which he has cultivated and improved until it is one of the best and most productive farms in the township. In 1911 Mr. Heard retired from active farm life and moved to Brookville, where he is now living, surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences of modern life in his pleasant home on Cliff street.

In 1883 Mr. Heard was married to Anna McClure, who was born in Franklin county, in August, 1861, a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Parvis) McClure. Henry McClure is a son of James McClure, who is referred to elsewhere in this volume. Henry McClure died in 1872, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1863. He was a farmer and carpenter. Mr. and Mrs. McClure were the parents of six children, of whom John, the first born, and Indiana, the youngest, are now living, William, James, Thomas and Jesse being deceased.

To Frank and Anna (McClure) Heard have been born two children, Ethel May, born May 15, 1884, the wife of Horatio Talbert, of Hamilton, Ohio, and Mary Edna, born in 1885, the wife of Walter S. Dubois, of Franklin county. Mr. and Mrs. Dubois have one son, Harold Heard, who was born January 29, 1910.

Mr. and Mrs. Heard are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and take an active and interested part in its various beneficences. Mr. Heard is a Republican, but has never aspired to office, preferring to exercise his right as an American citizen without holding office. Mr. and Mrs. Heard are among the most highly esteemed citizens of Franklin county, where they are known widely and much beloved for their many good works.

FRANK A. ROSENBERGER.

A successful retail meat merchant of Brookville, Indiana, is Frank A. Rosenberger, who has been engaged in this line of activity in the county seat since 1910. As a business man he possesses those qualities of integrity, industry and perseverance which always insure success. He has always discharged his public and private duties as they appeared to him honestly and fearlessly and has always been ready to assist whenever he sees that aid is needed.

Frank A. Rosenberger, the son of Aloysius and Mary (Geis) Rosenberger, was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, January 9, 1881. His parents were both born in the same county, his father being born in 1859. Twelve children were born to his parents, Mary, Frank A., John, Flora, Rose, Charles, Lena, Joseph, Clara, Stanley, Harry and Leonard, all of whom are still living with the exception of Leonard.

The paternal grandparents of Frank A. Rosenberger were John and Elizabeth (Bishop) Rosenberger, natives of Germany and early settlers in Dearborn county, Indiana, where they passed the remainder of their days. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Rosenberger were George Geis and wife, pioneers of Dearborn county, who have long since passed to their reward.

Frank A. Rosenberger was reared on a farm in Dearborn county, and educated in the parochial schools. He removed with his parents to Franklin county, and worked on his father's farm in Whitewater township, near Cedar Grove, until he began for himself. When fifteen years of age he began to learn the butcher's trade, and was engaged in this business at Cedar

Grove from 1902 until 1907. In the latter year he bought a farm in Brookville township, on which he lived for two years. He then sold this farm and rented another farm near New Trenton in Whitewater township and continued to farm until February 1, 1910, when he established his present retail meat market in Brookville. He has been very successful and now has two meat markets on Main street.

Mr. Rosenberger was married on Thanksgiving day, 1903, to Elizabeth Ratz and to this union have been born five children, Albert, Elsie, Howard, Sylvester and Mildred. Mrs. Rosenberger was born in Brookville township, and is a daughter of Joseph and Kate (Metzler) Ratz. Her mother is deceased, and her father now lives at Cedar-Grove with his daughter, Mrs. Mary Schuck.

Mr. Rosenberger and his family are all devout members of the Catholic church, and gave it their hearty support. In politics, he is a Democrat, but thus far has never taken an active part in the councils of his party. In his career there is much that is commendable, and his life forcibly illustrates what a man of energy can accomplish when his plans are rightly laid and actions governed by right principles and noble aims.

JOHN H. KIMBLE.

To be successful in many things is not only a mark of versatility, but likewise an evidence of an active mind and body. In every community today there are always a few men who, because of their native ability and their capacity for rising to the limits of their opportunities stand forth in the sunshine of the life of the community in which they reside. One of the most widely and most favorably known men in Franklin county is John H. Kimble, former postmaster at Brookville. Mr. Kimble comes from a long line of English ancestors, his father and his grandfather having been residents of Franklin county practically all of their lives. To have been honored by a community where one's father and grandfather lived practically all their lives, and where one has been born, is truly a mark of distinction. Mr. Kimble being a man of that type, it is a pleasure for the biographer here to present a brief sketch of his career.

John H. Kimble was born in Franklin county, Indiana, October 25, 1866, a son of Henry Clay and Mary R. (Klemme) Kimble, the former a native of Brookville, born November 16, 1832, and the latter also a native

of Franklin county, born in 1840. Henry Clay Kimble was a man of wide prominence in southern Indiana. He began early in life to earn his own way, his education being very limited. He began work with a milling firm which was in possession of the mill formerly owned by his father, this firm having purchased his father's milling property. In 1853 he started a stove and tinware business and was thus engaged until 1855, when he formed a business partnership with T. J. Tyner, under the firm name of Tyner & Company. This partnership continued until 1857, in which year Mr. Kimble sold his interests and opened a grocery store, in which line of endeavor he remained engaged until 1861, after which he became interested in the Whitewater Railroad Company as a contractor, but in 1871, when his third child, John H. Kimble, was five years old, he purchased the flour mill formerly owned by his father and was still engaged in this business when John H. Kimble arrived at manhood's estate.

John H. Kimble was educated in the public schools and high school of Brookville, after which he spent two years in Indiana University. After leaving college he was engaged with his father in the milling business until 1909, when he was appointed postmaster of Brookville, his term expiring in 1913. Since this time he has lived a retired life. Mr. Kimble has been prominent in fraternal circles all his life. He is a member of the Masonic order, having attained to the Scottish Rite and the Shrine, and also is a member of the Knights of Pythias, taking a warm interest in the affairs of both these popular ritualistic orders.

On June 17, 1895, Mr. Kimble was married to Kathryn Irwin, who was born in Fairfield township in this county, February 23, 1872, a daughter of Robert and Margaret (Burk) Irwin, the former of whom was born in Butler county, Ohio, Mr. Irwin's father having been an early settler of that community. Robert Irwin was a merchant with his brother, Thomas, in Fairfield township, and died in 1905 his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1875. Mrs. Kimble was the only child born to her parents.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kimble one daughter has been born, Margaret, born June 14, 1897, who is now a senior in the Brookville high school.

Mr. Kimble's paternal grandfather was George W. Kimble, a native of Maryland, who came to Franklin county from that state and here married Maria Campbell. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kimble lived on a farm in Brookville township and died near Laurel. Mr. Kimble originally was a Whig, but became a Republican later in life. Among the children of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Kimble are mentioned Thomas, Maria, Sarah, George, Catherine and Henry C. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Kimble also was

an early settler of Franklin county, his residence having been in Highland township. Henry Clay Kimble, the father of John H., at one time owned eleven hundred acres of land, all of which was in Brookville township, Franklin county. He was very successful in business and was one of the leading factors in the organization of the Whitewater Railway Company. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Kimble were the parents of six children, all of whom are still living, Rose, Mame, John H., Harriet, George and Nellie.

John H. Kimble always has been an active Republican. He was appointed postmaster by President Roosevelt, an evidence of his activity in the ranks of his party. Mr. Kimble is not only known widely throughout this region by reason of active public life, but he is also known for the steadfastness with which his friends are attached to him, and he is regarded as one of the most influential men in this section of the state.

CHARLES RUSTERHOLZ.

One of the most active and successful of the young business men of Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana, is Charles Rusterholz, a member of the firm of Rusterholz & Son. This is a time when men are coming into a successful business career early in life, and Mr. Rusterholz is one of those young men who has made a splendid start in the direction of a most successful career.

Charles Rusterholz was born March 28, 1887, in Connersville, Fayette county, Indiana, the son of Henry and Lottie (Fiekert) Rusterholz, the former born February 21, 1860, in Zurich, Switzerland, and the latter at Laurel, Franklin county, Indiana, August 11, 1861, a daughter of John and Lottie (Herman) Fiekert, both of whom were born at Yachenbach, Germany. They were early settlers to Franklin county, and died in this county, he in 1883, and she in 1902.

Henry Rusterholz came to Franklin county in 1881, and located at Laurel, and there was married. He later went to Connersville, Indiana, and finally returned to Laurel, where he engaged in the occupation of a tinner. He established a business in Laurel, but in 1894 moved to Brookville and worked for the firm of Feiber & Holmes for sixteen years. In 1910 Mr. Rusterholz, Sr., engaged in business in Brookville under the name of Rusterholz & Sons, remaining in this business until his death, September 9, 1914, since which time the business has been carried on by his two sons, Charles and Harry. Henry Rusterholz was a Democrat and always took an active inter-

est in the political affairs of his community, nine years having served as a member of the town board of Brookville, the last two terms of which before his death he served as president. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran church, in which denomination they took an active and interested part. They were the parents of eleven children, Ida, Emma, Charles, Clara, Harry, Fred, William, Edward, Walter, Helen and Arthur, all of whom are living with the exception of Emma, the second daughter.

Charles Rusterholz was reared in Laurel, Indiana, and was educated in the public schools of Laurel and Brookville. After leaving the Brookville high school he worked for the firm of Feiber & Holmes, hardware and lumber dealers in Brookville, for eight years, and in 1910 became a member of the firm of H. Rusterholz & Sons.

Mr. Rusterholz was married February 11, 1914, to Miss Christina Zimmer, of Hamilton county, Ohio, and both he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church at Brookville. Mr. Rusterholz is an ardent Democrat, although he has never held public positions nor aspired to office.

Mr. Rusterholz has attained not only a large measure of success in his chosen business, but he has not neglected his duty to the public welfare, which no doubt accounts for the high esteem in which he is held by a large circle of friends.

JOHN LUCK.

Many of the most progressive and successful farmers of this country were either born in Germany or were born of native German parents, the German fatherland having given to this county many of her most successful and enterprising citizens, one of whom is John Luck, a retired farmer, now living in Brookville.

John Luck was born in Germany May 9, 1847, the son of George and Christiana (Rollig) Luck, both of whom were born in Germany and spent all of their days there, he dying in 1864 at the age of forty-eight and she in 1891 at the age of seventy-four. Mr. Luck's place of nativity was Weisen-thal by Dermbach, Sachsen Weimer, Eisenbach, which he left to try his fortune in America.

John Luck was reared and educated in Germany and was a rectifier by trade for ten years before coming to this country in 1872. During his first two years' residence in this country Mr. Luck worked for John D. Rockefeller in Cleveland, Ohio. Later he came to Franklin county and bought forty

acres of land, to which he added from time to time until in 1896, when he retired to Brookville, he had one hundred and twenty acres, comprising a splendid and well improved farm.

Mr. Luck was married in 1872 to Fredericka Gesell, who was born in Germany April 16, 1850. She was the daughter of Henry and Margaret (Habb) Gesell, both of whom died in Germany, the former in 1871 at the age of seventy-two and the latter in 1888 at the age of sixty-nine. They were the parents of six children: Albert, who died in Pennsylvania; Andrew, who died in Cleveland, Ohio; Louis, who died in Germany; Christ, Fredericka and Adam, who died in Cincinnati. Mr. and Mrs. Luck have one son, John F., who is still single and resides on the old homestead.

Mr. Luck's father had three brothers who gave their services to their adopted country in the Civil War, Carl, Wilhelm and Valentine. His parents had seven children: Catherine, deceased, Daniel, Mary, John, Christian, deceased, Andrew and Bernhart, deceased.

Mr. Luck is a Democrat, although he has never been active in political affairs, preferring simply to exercise his political duties by voting for the best candidates within his party. He is a member of the Lutheran church and is accounted as among the most highly respected citizens of Franklin county, where he has lived for so many years and where he has prospered to an exceptional degree.

JACOB DANIEL WISE.

Young men of this generation are coming to learn the necessity of thorough preparation for whatever career they have in mind to follow. In fact, the greatest business successes of the last generation were made by men who knew every phase of the work with which they were identified. To succeed in the stone and tin business one must know not only the history of the materials ordinarily kept in such a store, but the history of prices and the best uses to which all materials may be put. In fact, success in the stone and tinware business means far more than the mere buying and selling of the stock in trade. A few men have been exceptionally successful in this business because they have studied carefully the respective needs of the communities which they seek to serve.

One among the successful stone and tin merchants of Franklin county, Indiana, is Jacob Daniel Wise, who was born in Brookville November 19,

1866, the son of Jacob and Mary (Stoerkel) Wise, both of whom were born in Franklin county.

Mr. Wise was educated in the public schools of Brookville. Early in life he learned the tinner's trade and engaged in the stove and tin business about twenty years ago in Brookville. He has built up not only a large but a profitable business, an evidence of his habits of fair dealing and careful management covering a long period.

Mr. Wise married Louise Ripple, who was born in Brookville, the daughter of Jacob Ripple, now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Wise two children have been born: Frank Jacob, born April 26, 1890, who was a graduate from the Brookville high school and is now a traveling salesman, and Alfred Paul, born January 26, 1895, who likewise was a graduate from the Brookville high school, and is now a teacher in the public schools.

The paternal grandfather of Jacob Daniel Wise was Jacob Wise, who was born in Germany in July, 1803, came to the United States in 1844, and settled in Brookville township, where he died in 1857. His wife died in 1867. They were the parents of ten children: Lizzie, born in 1832, died in 1841; Jacob, born in 1834, died in 1835; Jacob, born in 1836, died in 1870; Henry, born in 1838, died in 1875; Lizzie, born in 1841; Barbara, born in 1843, now deceased; Daniel, born in 1845; Louis, born in 1847, died in 1875; George, born in 1849, died in 1870, and John, born in 1851, died in 1853.

Jacob Wise, the father of Jacob D., was associated with his brother, Henry, in the manufacture of brick near Brookville. He was a life-long Democrat, and he and his wife were members of the Lutheran church. They were the parents of two children: Jacob D., the immediate subject of this sketch, and George Louis, now deceased.

Henry Wise, an uncle of Jacob Daniel Wise, was born in Germany in 1838, and came with his parents to Franklin county, Indiana, when six years of age. He was reared in this county and married Wilhelmina Minneman, a native of Brookville township, and a daughter of John and Lena (Myers) Minneman, both born in Germany, he in 1795, and she in 1804. They came to the United States and settled in Franklin county in an early day, and here they spent the remainder of their lives, his death occurring in 1878, while his widow survived him until 1881. John and Lena Minneman were the parents of seven children, Frederick, Herman, John, Mary, Wilhelmina, Annie and Maggie.

To Henry Wise and wife were born five children: Louis, who died in infancy; Barbara, who also died while young; Cora, born in 1872, is a teacher

in the Brookville township schools; Henry, who died in infancy, and Charles, born January 14, 1876, was educated in the Brookville public and high schools and is living at home with his mother in Brookville. Henry Wise was a life-long Democrat, and a member of the Lutheran church.

The maternal grandparents of Jacob Daniel Wise was Daniel and Christian (Ritze) Stoerkel, both natives of Germany, where they were married. After their marriage, in the early forties, they came to Franklin county, Indiana, where he secured employment on the Whitewater canal. They were the parents of four children: Frederick, a farmer of Brookville township; Caroline, deceased; Mary, who is the mother of Jacob D. Wise, and Josephine, the wife of Lewis Horning, of Brookville. Mr. Stoerkel was a Democrat, and a member of the Lutheran church.

Jacob Daniel Wise is a Democrat, but has never aspired to office, preferring to leave such matters to others and to devote his whole time and attention to his business and to his family. Mr. Wise and his family are all devoted members of the Lutheran church, to which denomination they are liberal contributors of their time and means. Mr. Wise has a wide circle of friends in the community where he lives, his rugged honesty and genial disposition having gained for him a high place in the regard of his friends.

JAMES JOHN SPRATT.

The morale of any community is standardized by the examples set by a few men whose intelligence and judgment are respected by their neighbors. If these men take the wrong attitude toward any public question, or if they deliberately adopt a course of wrong doing, the evil influences are incalculable, but if they exert the weight of their influence toward the betterment of the condition of their fellows, the result of this good example necessarily is wholesome and far reaching.

An influential man whose every word and deed encourage the best in those who look to him for guidance is James J. Spratt, for more than half a century one of Franklin county's best known citizens. Mr. Spratt was born in Cincinnati on November 11, 1845, his parents being John and Rebecca (Gibson) Spratt, both of whom were natives of Ireland and who were the parents of three children, two of whom died in infancy. John Spratt and his wife married in Ireland and came to America, settling in Cincinnati, where

he died in April, 1848, aged about thirty-five years. He was a machinist. In 1857 Rebecca Spratt remarried, her second husband being Daniel Cowan. For a time after this second marriage she lived in Adams county, Indiana, but in 1866 came to Franklin county, where she died in 1894, at the age of seventy-two.

The education of James Spratt was obtained in Cincinnati, where he went to school with his cousin, John Beggs, the future senator, and in the public schools of Franklin county. On May 8, 1864, Mr. Spratt enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for the hundred-day service in the Civil War. He served six months and after the war came to Laurel township and took up the cultivation of the soil. He has lived in Franklin county for fifty-one years, and has a splendid eighty-acre farm.

On March 26, 1871, Mr. Spratt married Melissa Taylor, who was born in Blooming Grove township on April 28, 1853, the daughter of Richard and Sarah (Morgan) Taylor, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of North Carolina, the two coming to Franklin county in the early days. They lived on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Blooming Grove township, where Richard Taylor died in January, 1866, aged seventy-three, and his wife died March 13, 1902, at the advanced age of eighty-five. They were the parents of Charles, Oscar, Melissa and Kate, of whom Oscar and Melissa survive.

To James John and Melissa (Taylor) Spratt were born six children, as follows: Cora, born February 24, 1872, died in 1897, was the wife of Dore Stevens; Catharine, born in 1874, died June 19, 1906, was the wife of Eli Warner; William, born April 11, 1875, was educated in the public schools and became a farmer, and on August 27, 1899, enlisted in Company B, Forty-fourth Regiment United States Army, in the Philippine Insular Service, and was mustered out January 30, 1901, having been in the Philippines for seventeen months and ten days, and since his return has lived with his father on the farm; Della Grace, born December 27, 1878, died in infancy; James, born January 12, 1880, died May 15, 1901; Edna, born September 22, 1883, lives at home.

The political beliefs of Mr. Spratt and those of his son coincide with those of the Republican party. He is a faithful member of the United Brethren church, his son being a Methodist. The Spratt family always has been held in the highest esteem and James Spratt well upholds the family prestige. He is a thoughtful man, who is found in the forefront of any movement which has as its object the uplift of local conditions.

MRS. SARAH L. LACY.

To have spent a life in arduous industry: to have reared a family of children and to have cared for a home surely are the better parts of the duties of noble womanhood. In writing the history of any community, or country or people, too little attention usually is paid to the part which women play in that history. The happiness and prosperity of men depend largely upon the love, patience and industry of their mothers or wives, yet men are not always prompt to acknowledge this basic truth. One of the noble women of Franklin county is Mrs. Sarah L. (Farmer) Lacy, who is descended from one of oldest families of the county and who is held in the highest esteem by all who know her.

Mrs. Sarah L. (Farmer) Lacy, the wife of Henry Lacy, was born in Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, in 1847, a daughter of Stephen Benjamin and Elizabeth (Allen) Farmer, he a native of Virginia and she of New York state, the former born in 1810 and the latter in 1819. Stephen B. Farmer came to Ripley county, Indiana, with his parents, David and Nancy Farmer, who spent their last days with him in New Liberty, Union county, Indiana.

Mrs. Lacy was reared and educated in Brookville township. She has always been a very industrious woman and one of good judgment. She now owns a good farm in Brookville township, consisting of ninety-one acres, and property in Whitcomb, located in the same township. Her first husband and the father of her children was Adam Fogle, who was born in Brookville, November 5, 1846. His father was Adam Fogle, a native of Germany, and a pioneer of Brookville and Franklin county. Adam Fogle, Jr., was for many years employed in a paper mill in Brookville. He was a life-long Democrat in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Fogle were the parents of two daughters. Lillie, born in 1870, who became the wife of Thomas Castle, who now lives in Brookville. She died on June 12, 1895, leaving one child, a son, Raymond, who now lives with his grandmother, the immediate subject of this review. The second child born to Adam Fogle, Jr. and wife was Olive, who died in 1890, aged six years and nine months.

Stephen Benjamin Farmer, the father of Mrs. Lacy, was reared and educated in Ripley county, Indiana. He married in that county and moved to New Liberty, where he owned a farm. In 1845 he came to Brookville township, Franklin county, and resided at Whitcomb for many years, but his last days were spent in Brookville with his daughter, Mrs. Lacy, his death occurring in 1885. Mrs. Lacy's mother was born in 1819 at Ticon-

deroga, New York. When she was a small child her parents settled in Ripley county, Indiana, where both died. Mrs. Farmer died in 1890 at her daughter's home.

Stephen Benjamin Farmer was an ardent Republican throughout his life, and he and his wife were members of the United Brethren church. They were the parents of fourteen children, Caroline, Eleanor, David, John A., Francis M., Malissa, Lucretia, Milton, Nancy, Louis, Sarah and Andrew (twins), George and Mary Jane, all of whom are living with the exception of David, who died in infancy.

Mrs. Sarah Lacy is held in high esteem in the community where she lives, and where she has acquired a large circle of friends because of a long life of good works and a sympathetic interest in all movements having to do with the betterment of the social and moral conditions of the neighborhood, to all of which movements she gives such support as she can.

ALBERT B. CLARK.

The advent of automobiles in this country called forth talents and mechanical genius of scores of young men who before had been compelled to go to the larger cities to work out their mission in life. Automobiles are now so common that the garage, where skilled mechanics are necessary, is to be found everywhere, and the business has become highly profitable for those young men blessed with sufficient brains to carry on the work. Albert B. Clark is a young man who has made the most of his opportunities in this respect.

Albert B. Clark was born in Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana, September 7, 1879, the son of Alfred and Phoebe (Gant) Clark, both of whom were natives of Franklin county, Indiana.

Mr. Clark received his education in the public schools of Brookville until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to Whitcomb, Brookville township, this county, and there was connected for several years with the management of a large sawmill. Later he established a machine shop and garage on Main street in Brookville, which he since has conducted with much success, and for the past six years has made his home in the county seat.

Mr. Clark has been twice married, his first matrimonial union having been with Stella McClure, now deceased, the daughter of Thomas McClure, a brother of John McClure, of Springfield township. On August 23, 1905,

Mr. Clark married, secondly, Bessie Harriet Ruth Shepard, who was born in London, England, a daughter of Job and Eliza Shepard, who came to Franklin county, Indiana, in an early day, and both of whom are now deceased. Two children have been born to Albert and Harriet Ruth (Shepard) Clark, Dorothy Mildred and Donald Palmer.

Mr. Clark is a Republican and a member of the Christian church, his wife being a member of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Brookville. Few men can boast of the possession of warmer or stancher friends than Albert B. Clark, a tribute not only to his genial disposition, but to his habits for fair dealing in the community where he has always lived. The large measure of success which has attended the efforts of this young man can be attributed in great part to these qualities.

JOHN JEFFERSON JAMES.

That man who so lives that the memory of his good deeds and the influence of his upright life will live on and on, long after he has left this troubled sphere, has indeed fulfilled his life mission. Such a man was the late John Jefferson James, in his time one of the best known men in Franklin county, whose every word and deed were indicative of a benevolent disposition, a kindly heart, and a sincere desire to better the lives and the conditions of living of those with whom he came in contact.

Mr. James came into this world December 2, 1823, the son of Samuel and Catharine (Larsen) James, who settled in Rush county, Indiana, when John was a small child, afterward moving to Franklin county, where they farmed until death. Samuel James was a Republican and a devout member of the Methodist church.

A brief account of the children of Samuel James and his wife follows: John J. is the subject of this article. Phoebe married Thomas Carter, and they have three children, Curtis, Florence and John. Samuel, who married Nancy Irvin, was the father of six children, Willard, Frank, Mary, Edna, Walter and Fred. William married Fanny Worthington, and their daughter, Leatha Fanny, married Carl Rayhan, and has two children, James Herman and Lawrence Walter. Parmelia became the wife of Richard Bell. Mary married Mr. Wilson. Mrs. Carter is the only one of these children now living.

Educated in the public schools of Franklin county, John James followed

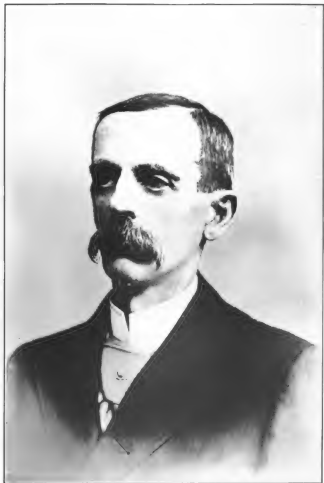
his natural inclination and became a farmer, acquiring a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, located one mile north of Laurel. He made all the improvements on the place, building a fine brick house in 1872. In this house he died in 1903, and his widow still lives on the homestead.

On January 26, 1860, Mr. James married Melissa Reed, who was born in Fayette county, Indiana, on November 21, 1834, daughter of Hugh and Axa (Moore) Reed, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in New York state in 1797. As a young man, Hugh Reed came to Franklin county, where he married and then went to Fayette county, where he lived a rural life. He died in 1840. Axa Moore came with her parents to Indiana at the age of twelve. Mr. and Mrs. James, who died in Fayette county, Indiana, reared nine children, Margaret Ann, John, Robert, Arthur, Mary Jane, Sarah Elizabeth, Melissa, Martha and Minta.

No children were born to Mr. and Mrs. James, but they reared two girls, one of whom is now Mrs. Sylvester Cramer. She was a daughter of John Reinbarth, of Cincinnati, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Cramer four children were born, Russell, Zella, Clinton and Freddie. Leatha, the other girl raised by Mr. and Mrs. James, was a daughter of William James, a brother of John. She married Carl Rayhan, and they have two boys, Herman James and Lawrence Walter. John James was a Republican, and a was a devout and active member of the Methodist Evangelical church. Mr. James did his full share in developing his community to its present state of advanced civilization, and his entire life was lived in such a manner that he faced the Great Hereafter with a serene faith.

ROBERT JOHN CAIN.

A prominent figure of the past generation who long was connected with the history of Franklin county was Robert John Cain. The Cain family were early settlers in Franklin county, and Robert J. Cain, through his long and vigorous career, became one of the most influential men of the county. He was a veteran of the Civil War, an exceptionally strong and active business man and a public-spirited citizen whose influence always was exerted in behalf of all worthy movements. In all respects he measured up to the highest standard of American citizenship and left a name untarnished before the world, a reputation based upon kindness of disposition, benevolence of character and charitableness of motive.



ROBERT J. CAIN.

Robert John Cain was born in Brookville, Indiana, August 26, 1844, and died in this city August 9, 1909. He was a son of Jonathan and Sarah (Winans) Cain and was one of a family of five children, the others being William J., the recorder of Fayette county, Indiana; George, a farmer of Fayette county, Indiana, who died August 8, 1909; Harry, a hardware merchant at Connersville, Indiana; and Charles, who died in Connersville in 1901.

Jonathan Cain, the father of Robert J., was born near Dover, Delaware, March 6, 1819, and died at the age of eighty-seven years, five months and seven days. The parents of Jonathan Cain came from New Jersey to Franklin county, Indiana, when he was a small boy, making the long overland journey in wagons, and settled near Brookville shortly after coming here. The father of Jonathan Cain died, leaving his widow with a large family of small children. Consequently, at an early age Jonathan was thrown upon his own resources and demonstrated even in the days of his youth his native vigor by proving fully competent to cope with all of the discouragements which he met. He was married in 1843 to Sarah Winans and settled down to the life of a farmer. In 1870 he united with the Methodist church at Brookville and remained a consistent member of that denomination until his death. His wife died in 1876.

Robert J. Cain was reared in Brookville and was given a good education in the seminary and college of his home city. He enlisted in the Civil War in Company B, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, under Capt. William H. Bracken. He was mustered into the service July 29, 1862, the company camping for the first three days at Greensburg in Decatur county. The next ten days were spent at Camp Morton in Indianapolis, where the recruits were drilled and where they received their equipment. The regiment was immediately sent south, was attached to the Army of the Cumberland and fought in all the battles in which that army participated. Mr. Cain finally was discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, June 29, 1865.

Immediately after the close of the war Robert J. Cain returned to peaceful pursuits and for the first four years engaged in the fruit and cold storage business in Cleveland, Ohio. He then opened a grocery in Brookville which he managed for a short time, disposing of his grocery to become a traveling salesman for a firm in Cincinnati. He resigned his position with the Cincinnati firm in order to become postmaster of Brookville, having been appointed to this position by President Harrison. Previous to this time he had been a storekeeper in the revenue service for several years. After he left the post-office he became a buyer for a wholesale fruit firm in Cincinnati and for

several years traveled all over the United States, buying fruit in large quantities for this company.

Mr. Cain was married March 29, 1879, to Mary D. Gallion, who was born in Brookville, Indiana, the daughter of Henry C. and Mary Hannah (McCarty) Gallion.

Henry C. Gallion, the father of Mrs. Cain, was born in Brookville, January 15, 1831, and died May 24, 1864. His wife, Mary Hannah McCarty, to whom he was married March 9, 1853, was born on the old McCarty place near Brookville, March 18, 1833, and is still living. Henry C. Gallion was postmaster of Brookville and when he died his father succeeded him in that office. It is interesting to note that his father, in turn, died while in office and his widow then was placed in charge of the office. Henry C. Gallion was a prosperous dry goods merchant of Brookville and an active worker in the Presbyterian church.

Henry C. Gallion's parents were Nathan D. and Hannah (Douglass) Gallion. Nathan D. Gallion was an ensign under Commodore Perry in the War of 1812 and died August 21, 1865, at the age of seventy-five. He was born near Bush River Neck, Baltimore, Maryland, April 4, 1791. The father of Nathan D. Gallion, Sr., moved to West Liberty, West Virginia, while Nathan D., Jr., was still an infant. Later he bought a farm on Short creek near Wheeling, West Virginia, where he lived until the death of the mother. The family then moved to Frankfort, Kentucky, where they made their home until the opening of the War of 1812. Nathan D. Gallion then volunteered in the Twenty-eighth Regiment of the United States Volunteer Infantry and served through the war. He formed a warm personal friendship with Gen. William Henry Harrison and Gen. Joseph Taylor, a brother of Zachary Taylor. After the war he kept up a correspondence with General Taylor and frequently was visited by General Harrison. The last military service of Nathan D. Gallion was to carry dispatches from General Gano, who was stationed at Sandusky, to General Harrison at Cincinnati. After the war Nathan D. Gallion clerked in a store at Hamilton, Ohio, for a short time. He came to Brookville in 1814 in charge of a stock of goods belonging to a Mr. Kelsey and from that time on was a merchant on what was known as the "Old White Corner." The Franklin County National Bank now occupies this site.

Nathan D. Gallion was married to Hannah Douglass, March 19, 1815. She died December 13, 1868. Hannah Douglass was the daughter of Thomas and Ann Douglass, the latter being a daughter of Major William Haymond, who came from Clarksburg, Virginia, after having served in the Revolutionary War. Hannah (Douglass) Gallion was born near Waynesburg, Greene

county, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1790. Her father died when she was an infant and her mother later married Doctor Johnson who came to Brookville in 1812.

Mary Hannah (McCarty) Gallion's parents were Abner and Jane (Templeton) McCarty, the former of whom was born in Granger county, Tennessee, January 29, 1797, the fifth son of Benjamin and Sarah McCarty who were the first settlers of Franklin county, having located here in 1803. When Abner was six years of age his father settled in what is now Franklin county. He was married May 17, 1821, and started a store in Brookville. He continued as a merchant in that town for six years and then removed to his farm in the county where he lived for another six years. He then was appointed receiver of money for the land district of Brookville and after the removal of the land office to Indianapolis in 1834 removed to that city in order to continue his official duties. The following year, however, he resigned his position and returned to his farm in Franklin county. Later he was elected to the Indiana State Legislature on the Whig ticket. Abner McCarty became a substantial citizen of Brookville, making most of his money in the pork-packing business. He and his wife reared a family of ten children of whom Mrs. Gallion, the mother of Mrs. Robert J. Cain, and a sister, Mrs. Jennie M. Yaryan of Richmond, Indiana, are the only ones living.

Robert J. Cain was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and was an active worker in the Republican ranks. His widow is now living with her mother at the old family residence on Main street.

WILLIAM F. FLACK.

Among those who rank high as citizens and who have achieved prominence in agriculture in this county is William Flack, of Springfield township. Mr. Flack has been engaged in farming for a number of years, as were his father and grandfather before him. Before coming to this county, the Flack family had attained to prominence in Ohio, where the grandfather of William Flack was a noted politician and Civil War veteran.

William F. Flack was born in Newport, Kentucky, the son of John C. and Catherine (Nichols) Flack, on August 30, 1871, the only child born to this union.

John C. Flack, father of William F. Flack, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 24, 1848. His father was the well-known William Flack,

who also was born in Cincinnati and a noted politician and war veteran. William Flack served with distinction in many battles during the Civil War and after his return was elected and served as county clerk of Hamilton county, Ohio. John C. Flack, the only child of William Flack, attended school in Cincinnati. He was married to Catherine Nichols and when thirty-seven years of age moved to Indiana, having in the meantime lived for a time in Newport, Kentucky. He located at Franklin county and rented what is known as Klem's place, buying this farm in 1890. Mr. Flack was a highly respected citizen during his residence in this county and was noted for his industry. His wife was esteemed for her many splendid qualities and endeared herself to all with whom she came in contact. Mr. Flack and wife were members of the Baptist church during their life-time. Mr. Flack died in 1907 and his wife died in 1904.

William F. Flack, only child of John C. Flack, was educated in the common schools. He assisted his father on the farm and learned the rudiments of agriculture under his father's tutelage. He is a farmer by natural inclination and by extensive training. Mr. Flack was married on August 27, 1898, to Sophronia Myers, daughter of Lewis and Lavina (McIntyre) Myers.

Sophronia Myers was one of five children of Lewis and Lavina Myers, the others being Stanley, George, Virgil and William. Of these Stanley is married and lives at Brookville. Virgil lives in Connersville, George lives in Brookville and William also resides in Brookville.

John Myers, grandfather of Sophronia Myers, was a native of Ohio and at an early date came to Indiana. He settled near Cedar Grove and engaged in farming. He married Elizabeth Hays, and to them were born four children, Mollie, John, George and Lewis Myers, father of Sophronia Myers, now Mrs. William F. Flack.

After their marriage, William F. Flack and wife moved to the farm on which they now live. He engaged in general farming and devoted a portion of his farm to stock-raising, in which he has achieved some distinction.

To Mr. and Mrs. Flack and wife have been born three children: John C., born November 10, 1899; Mildred, born January 24, 1902; Mary, born August 21, 1903. Mr. Flack was educated in the Illinois Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Illinois, with the view of qualifying as a lawyer. He graduated June 11, 1894, and began to practice in Indianapolis, Indiana. He remained here for two years, and then returned to the farm on account of sickness in the family. He has been admitted to all courts in the state of Indiana.

Mr. Flack takes an active part in the political affairs of this county.

He is an ardent Democrat and was elected by that party as trustee of Springfield township, serving for six years. His fraternal affiliations are with the Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men, in which orders he is very active.

William F. Flack and family are highly regarded in the circle in which they move and are rated as one of the substantial families in this county.

HARVEY E. AND LEWIS HINDS.

The biographies of men who have lived good lives and the histories of families of distinguished ancestry, are invaluable as a guide and incentive to those who read them. The writer of history finds especially good material in the family archives of Franklin county. Here is found a community, almost as a whole, made up of descendants of the sterling pioneers who first came to Indiana. Those early settlers earned the right to be perpetuated in history by their unexampled courage and bravery in coming into and facing the dangers of the wilderness. However, many of them had become distinguished as soldiers in the American Revolution before migrating to this part of the country. Among the descendants, living in this county, of sturdy settlers who were distinguished in their day, is the Hinds family, of whom Lewis and Harvey Hinds, of Springfield, are members.

The Hinds family in this country starts in New Jersey, where Benjamin Hinds, the grandfather of Lewis M. Hinds, was born. Benjamin Hinds was born September 5, 1777. He came from a distinguished New Jersey family, who were prominent in that state during the colonial and revolutionary days. He was educated in New Jersey and lived in that state until after his marriage, when he migrated westward.

Benjamin Hinds married Mary Van Winkle, a native of New Jersey, who was the daughter of John Van Winkle, a soldier in the American Revolution and a veteran of the battle of Bunker Hill. John Van Winkle lived to be one hundred and three years of age. Benjamin Hinds and his family came westward by the same route used by all the early pioneers, using the trails beaten by so many restless spirits who had preceded them westward. They soon arrived in Indiana. Here Mr. Hinds entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land. The deed to this land was given by James Madison in 1813. This tract of land was known as the southwest quarter of section 29, township 9, range 1, West Meridian. This farm is still in

the possession of the Hinds family. The children of Benjamin Hinds and wife were Abraham, born April 12, 1806, died July 20, 1811; David, born July 16, 1808, died September 27, 1892; Thomas, born July 25, 1811, died July 25, 1843; Mary, born August 13, 1813, died November 28, 1839; John, born April 13, 1816, died April 28, 1867; Phoebe, born March 4, 1818, died August 12, 1835; Eli, born August 15, 1821, died July 6, 1903, and Susan, born July 26, 1826, died August 19, 1905. Benjamin Hinds and wife were devout members of the Presbyterian church and were of the highest type of the early settlers.

Eli Hinds, seventh child of Benjamin Hinds, was born and reared in this county. He attended the early schools of that day and shared in the work on his father's farm. On April 13, 1848, he was married to Mary Tompkins, a daughter of James Tompkins, who was a native of New York. To them were born eight children, Henry J., born February 14, 1849; Martha R., born September 21, 1851, died September 8, 1854; Charles E., born February 4, 1854, died October 21, 1854; Albert R., born November 18, 1855; Harvey E., born December 5, 1858; John W., born January 7, 1862, died October, 1897; Elizabeth A., born April 5, 1864; Lewis M., born March 11, 1867. Of these, Harvey E. Hinds married Amy B. Murch, the daughter of Leonard Murch. They live at Tipton, Indiana, and have one child, Irma, married to Lewis Carl. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Hinds are prominent members of the Methodist church of Tipton. Elizabeth A. married Fremont Hinds (no relation), a son of Abraham Hinds. To them were born three children, Iva, who married Frank Kirk and who has three children, Herman, Della and Leo. Levada, who married Charles Hamilton and to them were born three children, Clayton (deceased), Dorothy and Leverna. Iley, who married Marie Burns, and lives in Scipio, Indiana. To them was born one child, Morgia.

Lewis M. Hinds was educated in the district schools of this county and has followed the occupation of a farmer, having spent all his life on his father's farm. He married Luella Cox, a daughter of Meredith Cox.

Meredith Cox was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, and was one of three children of Jonathan Cox, also a native of Hamilton county, Ohio, where he operated a distillery for a number of years in Johnson county. In 1831 Jonathan Cox came to Indiana, where he entered a section of government land in Franklin county. Meredith Cox lived on this farm his entire life. He married Sarah Gregg, a daughter of Israel Gregg, of Franklin county, who was born in this county 1779. To Meredith and Sarah (Gregg) Cox were born four children, Luella, Willis, Charles and John. Of these, Luella

is the wife of Lewis Hinds; Willis married Stella Seal, and lives in Springfield township. Charles is unmarried and lives at Indianapolis, Indiana. John married Mamie Noblet and resides at Indianapolis.

After the marriage of Lewis Hinds to Luella Cox, they moved to the farm he now occupies. This farm consists of one hundred acres of good farm land. Mr. Hinds began to improve and equip the farm directly after taking possession, and soon developed it into a very good property. His land is devoted to general agricultural lines and some stock-raising. To Mr. and Mrs. Hinds have been born seven children, Lillian J., Charles E., Carena, Louis H., Roy, Leland K. and Sylvia C., all of whom are unmarried and reside with their parents.

Lewis Hinds is an active member of the Knights of Pythias and is prominent in that organization. Mr. Hinds and wife are members of the Methodist church at Center Chapel and are very active in its ministrations. The Hinds family are indeed a prominent part of Franklin county's history and have contributed much to its welfare and advancement.

PETER T. HEARD.

The importance of high-grade stock is at last recognized by our farmers and the scrawny, unprofitable animals which were once so common on the majority of farms are fast disappearing. The advancement which has come in this branch of farming is typical of the new era in stock raising, which has made itself felt in all branches of agricultural effort within the last ten years. The men who have been instrumental in the movement are deserving of high praise. In the front ranks of this corps, aiming for agricultural excellence, stood Peter T. Heard.

It was in Riley township, Butler county, Ohio, that Peter Heard first saw the light of day, on September 28, 1849. He was the son of John Heard and Cynthia (Schultz) Heard, and the brother of four other children, William, Mary E., Albert S. and Freeman F. William married Blanche DeArmond, and lives in Bunker Hill, Indiana; Mary E. married W. D. Appleman, and resides in Tipton, Indiana; Albert S. married twice, after the death of his first wife, Rachel (Beard) Heard, he married Mary Hamilton; Freeman F. married "Sally" Seerley (Sarah Catherine, better known as "Sally"), and lives in Marion county, Indiana.

Born in New Jersey, William Heard, the grandfather of Peter T., came

to Ohio after his marriage to Johanna Curry. He purchased and tilled a place of eighty acres, where he reared a family of ten children, several of whom died young, all now being deceased. His first wife died and he married again, to Fanny Trembly. Eight children were born to this union. He was a devout member of the Presbyterian church and was highly respected.

John Heard was born in Riley township, Butler county, Ohio, and received a practical common school education. He lived in Ohio for some time, then, in 1878, came to Marion county, Indiana, where he bought eighty acres of land and lived until his death, on August 20, 1909. His first wife, Cynthia Schultz, died April 18, 1864. She was the daughter of Henry Schultz, of Bath township. Sarah Jane Wilson became John Heard's second wife. She was the daughter of Reed Wilson, of Marion county, Indiana. To this second union were born two children, Anna and Charles. Anna married Charles McCreary, and lives in Indianapolis. Charles, who married Minnie Winchel, lives in Indianapolis also. John Heard belonged to the Presbyterian church and actively engaged in its work. He was a member of the Improved Order of Red Men; he was a member of the famous and dreaded Squirrel Hunters throughout the Civil War.

The Academy in Peoria, Indiana, and the National Normal School in Lebanon, Ohio, were the scenes of Mr. Heard's student days, the education which he there received fitting him to teach school, which he did for a number of years. After his marriage, he moved onto his father's farm, where he lived until 1882, when he removed to the present location. He cultivated three hundred and eighty-one fertile acres, which are devoted to general farming. Mr. Heard raised blooded Shropshire sheep and Duroc hogs.

On May 31, 1874, Mr. Heard married Margaret Jane Beard, the daughter of Perry Beard and Susan (Winn) Beard. To this union were born three children, Stella, Maude, Park; of whom Stella married Louis Loper, of Springfield township, and has three children, namely: Leland, Donald, Gordon. Maude married Martin Hess, and makes her home in Cincinnati. Park is single and lives at home.

James Beard, the grandfather of Mrs. Heard, was born in Butler county, Ohio, and eventually married Margaret Blew, of Virginia, and to this union were born a large family, of whom eight grew to maturity: John, Jacob, James, Perry, Jane, William, David and Eliza. Perry, who was born in the same county as was his father, lived the major part of his life in Franklin county. He married Susan Winn and the couple were the parents of two children, Rachel and Margaret. The father of these children died April 8, 1902, and the mother lives in College Corner, Ohio.

Mr. Heard was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church and was recognized as being ardently progressive, doing all that lay within his power for the advancement of the general welfare.

The sad tidings of the sudden death, on February 17, 1915, of Peter Heard came as a shock to his home community. He had been attending a meeting of the Farmers Social Club in Butler county and on the return journey lapsed into unconsciousness. Doctor George, of Okeana, pronounced him beyond human aid. Heart disease was the cause of death. He is survived by a widow, one son and two daughters.

JOSEPH R. WILLEY.

That farming is more than the mere application of muscular strength and a blind faith in Providence, is evidenced by the signs of scientific agriculture displayed on every hand, as one drives along the countryside. With crop rotation, fertilizers and silos, the fact is speedily impressed on you that here is a remarkable field for the use of brainy resource, and on their belief in this truth men of education and high intelligence have chosen agriculture as their life work.

A college graduate who has chosen this line of endeavor is Joseph R. Willey. He is the son of Thomas Harvey Willey and Margaret (Radcliffe) Willey. She was the first wife of Thomas Willey, and she died August 3, 1881. She was the daughter of James Radcliffe, of Baltimore, Ohio. She was the mother of two children, Joseph R. and Ada. Ada married Burton Shaffer, and lives in Springfield township.

Thomas Harvey Willey was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, on January 26, 1829. He received his education in a boarding school conducted by Daniel Wilkins, at Shandon, Ohio. After he left school he returned to the farm. He married his first wife June 5, 1865, and some time after her death he married again, to Mrs. Sarah (Butts) Bonnell, the daughter of Henry Butts. Her son, Clarence Bonnell, married Ida Campbell, and is living in Greenwood, Indiana. Thomas Willey served in the Civil War, belonging to Company F, Regiment One Hundred Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Mr. Willey's paternal grandfather, Joseph Willey, was born in Massachusetts, and while still single came to Ohio, where he married Lucy Harvey and cultivated two hundred acres of land. He was a very active member of

the United Brethren church. He died in 1879, mourned by four children, Minerva, Francis, Roxana and Thomas. Of these children, Thomas only is still living.

Morris Hill College granted Mr. Willey the degree of Bachelor of Science; after which he attended Cincinnati University for a year. During his attendance at Morris Hill he not only managed the football team for two years, but played in the position of full-back as well. After his school days were over, he returned to the farm and began the work which has engaged his attention ever since.

The account of Mr. Willey's domestic life reads happily. He was married September 26, 1900, to Harriet Gertrude George, the daughter of Aaron and Margaret (Fordeice) George. Three happy, healthy children have been born to Mr. Willey and his wife. They are Ariel, Aaron, Amy, all of whom still live at home.

Among the active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, Mr. Willey and his wife take a prominent place. The original one hundred and seventy-four acres owned by his father is the scene of Mr. Willey's success, and it is still his father's home. The prosperous condition of the fields and fences, the modern and well-cared-for buildings, proclaim an intelligent and progressive owner. Perhaps Mr. Willey's greatest message to his fellow-man is the indisputable proof that the "back to the land" movement is not an idle dream, and that the tired brain-workers of the cities may find health and prosperity awaiting them.

JOSEPH CLIFFORD MILES.

Never before, perhaps, have we so fully realized the overwhelming importance of agriculture. With a great European war in progress at the time this is written, and the farmers of America sending foodstuffs direct to Belgium's starving millions, the fact comes home to us as a form of shock that America must be the storehouse of the world. So it should be a cause of sincere rejoicing that our farmers are men of uniformly high intelligence, sturdiness of character, and scientifically and industrially educated to enable them to obtain maximum results from their land operations.

A well chosen representative of his profession is Joseph Clifford Miles. He was born November 1, 1874, in Springfield township, the son of William Miles and Margaret (Merrill) Miles. Mr. Miles had two brothers, James F.

and Oliver E. James married Dora Carson and lives near Liberty, Union county, Indiana, and Oliver E. married Arta Dare and makes his home in Brookville township.

Joseph Miles, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this biographical notice, was born in 1811, in the state of Virginia. He married twice, his first wife being Elizabeth Carter, and to whom was born one child, Margaret (now dead). His second wife was Elizabeth Barrickman, and nine children were born to this union. He purchased eighty acres of virgin forest, which he himself prepared for cultivation, and to which was later added eighty more acres. He was an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church.

Severe exposure suffered during the Civil War was the cause of William Miles' death. He served three years in all. He was born in Springfield and died in 1879. His wife, who was the daughter of James and Harriet Merrill, died in 1902.

Equipped with a sound practical common school education, Joseph C. Miles early chose agriculture as his future occupation, and after marriage settled on the Miles' homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, which he has since increased to two hundred and sixty-five acres.

On November 21, 1895, Mr. Miles married Nannie Golden, the daughter of George S. and Mary J. (Hammond) Golden. George S. Golden was born in Whitewater township February 14, 1845, the son of John and Nancy (Reding) Golden, and was one of seven children. He served through the Civil War with high honor and then farmed for the remainder of his life, now occupying a place of one hundred and fifty-four acres. A more detailed account of his life is found elsewhere in this volume.

Mary J. Hammond, whom George Golden married in 1863, was born in England and came to this country with her father, settling in Cincinnati. She was born in 1844 and died September 24, 1911.

That the rural life is the ideal one for children is undoubted. Mr. Miles' two children, Opha and Esther, are assured of a happy and healthy childhood, under the inspiring influence of wise and loving parents and in the environs of the family homestead, so full of happy memories to those who call it home. Other conditions being equal, better results can be obtained from the fields of the family homestead, because there is naturally a stronger pride in maintaining the fertility of the land and the appearance of the buildings, and Mr. Miles continues the family traditions not only in the upkeep of his property, but in the living of an upright life as well.

Mr. Miles has been actively engaged in rendering assistance to the Republican party for many years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and contribute liberally to its funds.

MARTIN WARNER.

Among the many up-to-date and progressive farmers of Franklin county the name of Martin Warner stands out prominently, as Mr. Warner has had remarkable success because of the application of advanced ideas to the various processes of agriculture. He knows that the farmer of today who would make his land pay a fair profit must know the elements of crop rotation, fertilization, dairying, and so on, and in applying these elements of knowledge has secured results that the farmer of a few decades ago would hardly have dared to imagine.

Martin Warner first saw the light of day in Metamora township, Franklin county, on October 1, 1864, the son of John and Mary Ann (Simpson) Warner, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, October 18, 1822, and the latter on September 2, 1841. John Martin cultivated a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in this county and was highly regarded in his neighborhood. He was a Democrat and a Methodist. He died July 4, 1902, and his wife survived him a little more than two years, her death occurring July 12, 1906. They were the parents of Lucy, Martin, Eli, Colonel, Marshall, Emma, John and Alvern S. Before marrying Mary Ann Simpson, John Warner had married Emmaline Whitlock, by whom he had four children, of whom only one grew to maturity, Melvin.

The paternal grandparents of Martin Warner were Martin and Sarah (Hill) Warner, both natives of North Carolina. After marriage they moved to Kentucky and thence to Franklin county, where they entered land, establishing the homestead on which the grandson lives today. Grandfather Martin Warner died in 1880 and his wife died in 1882. They were the parents of John, Eli, William, Hubbard, Mahlon and Jefferson.

John and Elizabeth Simpson, the maternal grandparents of Martin Warner, were pioneers in Franklin county, though they spent their last days in Henry county. They were the parents of Nahmier, Rachel, William, Elizabeth, Delia and Mary Ann.

Reared on the home farm, it is not strange that Martin Warner decided to be a farmer, and he now owns a fine tract of one hundred and twenty acres, which he rents out, while he rents and occupies the Rudolph Weber farm of about three hundred acres, located near Laurel. Mr. Warner raises high-grade stock and plants his fields to varied crops.

On January 31, 1894, Martin Warner married Belle Wheeler, who was born in Franklin county on August 8, 1874, the daughter of Major and Mar-

garet (Lake) Wheeler, who were early settlers in Franklin county and are now dead, he dying in 1907 and she in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Warner have been the parents of three children, two dying in infancy, the other, Ira, born on October 24, 1895, was educated in the Laurel public schools and is still living at home.

Mr. Warner is a member of the Democratic party, though he is not a politician or an office seeker. He is kind and considerable to his family, in whom he takes a proper pride. His stock shows evidence of kindly treatment by their sleek, contented appearance, and his place always looks neat and well kept, with substantial outbuildings and ample shelter for the farm machinery. By these signs is known the wise and progressive tiller of the soil.

ABRAM NOKES CHANCE.

A wonderful transformation has been wrought in Franklin county since the day when those first adventuresome settlers made their homes in the wilderness. The land was then given over to dense forests, and was the home only of the roving Indian and the wild creatures of the forest. Today the land is tilled by prosperous farmers, and education and enlightenment flourish.

A man who appreciates the struggle which his forbears underwent in order that the way might be opened to bring to their present high state of cultivation his fertile acres today, is Abram N. Chance, who was born in Laurel township in 1849, his parents being John and Nancy (Smith) Chance, the former of whom was born in Kentucky in 1805, and the latter in Ohio in 1815. They also were the parents of May Isabelle, Sarah Elizabeth, Ruth M. and Mathew Smith Chance.

John Chance was a son of James Chance, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work. John Chance came to Franklin county with his parents in 1815 and here lived and died. He died April 11, 1892, and his wife died in 1902. He was a member of the Democratic party and a man who stood high in his community, his influence ever being for the good.

Reared as a farmer boy, Abram Chance attended the public schools in the winter months and mixed play with work during the summer months. He is now a prosperous farmer, owning one hundred and sixty acres of fertile land, which was owned by his father before him. There are eighty acres in the farm on which he lives.

In 1875 Mr. Chance married Martha Ryman, who was born in Brook-

ville township on December 25, 1849, and who died in 1908, the mother of Willard S., born December 25, 1881, who married Catharine Wagner, the couple being the parents of Agnes Marie, Edwin Russell and Frances Willard, and Alva Ray, who was born January 29, 1884, and married Cecilia Wagner, to which union was born one child, Martha Elizabeth.

On August 2, 1911, Mr. Chance married, secondly, Phoebe Alcestis Clark, the daughter of Thomas and Martha (Jackson) Clark, who were respectively native to Hamilton county, Ohio, and England. Thomas Clark was the son of John and Alcestis Catharine Clark. John was a native of England, coming to Hamilton county, Ohio, as a young man and later moving to Franklin county, Indiana. He married Martha Jackson in Hamilton county, and to this union were born Jane, Sarah, Mathew, William, Edward, Letitia and Thomas. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Chance's second wife were Robert and Phoebe Jackson, who were the parents of John W., Mary Cora, Roswell, Howard, Phoebe A. and Joseph A.

Abram Chance is a member of the Prohibitionist party, and throws his influence against the liquor curse at every opportunity. He also is a member of the Christian church, is active in the church work and lends his moral and material aid whenever needed in promoting the best interests of his community. He is not a man who seeks public favor, but gains it nevertheless by his upright, unassuming life.

EDGAR ROLLIN QUICK.

The Quick family have been residents of Franklin county since Indiana was admitted to the Union, and few families in the county have taken a more active part in its general welfare. The father of Edgar Rollin Quick was one of the most prominent physicians of the county for many years, and was a man of great influence throughout the county. Edgar Rollin Quick has taught school several years, was the editor of the *Brookville Democrat* for a few years, and is now engaged in general farming and stock raising.

Edgar Rollin Quick, the son of Dr. John H. and Sarah Jane (Clever) Quick, was born in Cedar Grove, Franklin county, Indiana, February 28, 1851. His father was born in Brookville township October 22, 1818, and his mother in Butler county, Ohio, in 1819. His parents, who were married June 16, 1841, reared a family of four children: Florence, deceased; Dr. Emmett W., who died in 1873; Edgar Rollin, with whom this narrative deals, and Gertrude, the wife of William Campbell, of Red Key, Indiana.

Dr. John H. Quick received his elementary education in the public schools and in the seminary at Brookville. He later was graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati. Immediately after his graduation he began the practice of his profession in Franklin county, and continued to minister to the ills of his neighbors until the time of his death, October 10, 1906. His wife survived him less than two years, her death occurring July 10, 1908. Doctor Quick was a staunch member of the Democratic party and served as auditor of Franklin county for eight years, both his public and professional services gaining for him the confidence and respect of all.

The paternal grandparents of Edgar R. Quick were John and Mary (Eads) Quick. John Quick was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1780. His wife also was a native of that state. Mary Eads was a cousin of James Eads, who built the famous Eads bridge at St. Louis and also the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river. John Quick came to Harrison county, Kentucky, early in life, and later removed to Butler county, Ohio. In 1809 he settled in Franklin county, Indiana, and entered government land in Brookville township, becoming an extensive land owner before his death in 1852. His wife died about 1848. To this pioneer couple seven sons and two daughters were born. John Quick was an associate judge, history recording that he was the first man in the county to hold this honor. He was a Democrat in politics, a zealous member of the Baptist church, and a man who stood for the best interests of the county in everything.

Edgar Rollin Quick was educated in the public schools of Brookville, and later was graduated from the Brookville College. During his earlier career he taught school, for seven years being engaged in this profession in the county. He began to teach at the age of twenty-two, and after remaining seven years in the schoolroom as an instructor of the youth, became the proprietor and editor of the Brookville *Democrat*, and was in the newspaper business for eight years. During one of these years he was in partnership with George Downey. For many years Mr. Quick was engaged in general farming and stock raising. He has one hundred and fifty-one acres of land, which is one-half of his father's estate, and on this farm he raises excellent crops and handles high-class live stock.

Mr. Quick was married September 30, 1875, to May Bossert, to which union have been born two children, Bayard and Joseph. Bayard, who was born in 1878, was graduated from the Brookville high school, became an electrician, and was accidentally killed in Brookville in 1902. Joseph, who was born November 4, 1885, was graduated from the Brookville high school, and later from the engineering department of Purdue university. He is now

in the employe of the Pennsylvania Railway company at Richmond, Indiana. Joseph married Laura Schum, of Brookville, a daughter of John Schum.

Mrs. Quick was born in 1851 in Highland township, and is a daughter of Peter Bossert, whose history is given elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Quick are members of the Universalist church. Politically, Mr. Quick has always been a Democrat, and for many years has taken an active part in the councils of his party. He has served in the revenue department of the United States government for three years, this being the only official position he has ever held. He is a worthy scion of a family which has been identified with the history of Franklin county for more than a hundred years and his record is such as to add luster to a distinguished name.

MILLARD F. CUPP, M. D.

The Cupp family came to Franklin county, Indiana, about seventy years ago and located in Salt Creek township. Doctor Cupp has been engaged in the active practice of medicine since 1882. He has an extensive practice in the locality where he settled, and is regarded as one of the most successful physicians of the county. In order to keep abreast of the times he has taken post-graduate courses within the past few years and makes it a point ever to keep fully informed of the latest advances in medical research.

Dr. Millard F. Cupp, the son of Philip and Sarah (Joliffe) Cupp, was born in Salt Creek township, Franklin county, Indiana, July 12, 1858. His father was born in Kentucky in 1825 and died January 8, 1868, in Franklin county. His mother was born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1825, and died in Franklin county, October 23, 1892. His parents had six children, Hester, Martha, John J., Millard F., Hannah and James. All these children, with the exception of Dr. Millard F., died within three months of diphtheria in the year 1866. Philip Cupp, Jr., the father of Doctor Cupp, was reared in Kentucky, and in 1845 came with his parents to Franklin county, Indiana, and continued to farm in Salt Creek township until his death in 1868. His widow never remarried, but continued to reside on the farm until her death.

The paternal grandparents of Doctor Cupp were Philip, Sr., and Hannah (Murphy) Cupp, both of whom probably were born in Kentucky. There is evidence that the Cupp family went from Pennsylvania to Virginia and later to Kentucky. About 1845 the grandparents of Doctor Cupp



MILLARD F. CUPP, M. D.

located in Salt Creek township, Franklin county, Indiana, where their three children grew to maturity.

The Joliffes went from France to Wales and lived there several generations before representatives of this family immigrated to America. The maternal grandparents of Doctor Cupp were Enoch and Catherine (Bowler) Joliffe, the latter of whom was a daughter of a British officer who came with the English army to America in 1812. Her father deserted and married a Miss Springer. Grandfather Joliffe was a farmer in Brown county, Ohio, and lived to a good old age, his wife living to be eighty-seven years of age. They were members of the Universalist church.

Doctor Cupp received his elementary education in the district schools near his home. The first school he attended was conducted in an old log school house known as the Randolph school. While still a mere youth he began to read medicine at Andersonville, Indiana, under Doctor Orr, and later under Doctor Raber. In 1878 he entered the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, Ohio, and was graduated with the class of 1882. Immediately after graduation he began the practice of his profession at Metamora and remained there until 1891. He spent the next ten years practicing at Edinburg, Indiana, and then, after one year at Rushville, Indiana, he returned to Metamora, and has since made this place his home. Doctor Cupp has taken two post-graduate courses in Cincinnati in order to prepare himself for more efficient service. He is a member of the Franklin County, Indiana State, and the American Medical Associations, and also holds membership in the Union District Medical Society. He has carried on a general practice, but now makes a specialty of treating chronic diseases of all kinds.

Doctor Cupp has been twice married, his first wife having been Hattie Wiley, to which union was born one son, Frank R., born May 27, 1881, who now is in California engaged in the fruit-growing business. Doctor Cupp was married, secondly, on Christmas day, 1890, to Bertha E. Gordon, who was born in Metamora township, Franklin county, Indiana, a daughter of Mahlon C. and Rebecca Ann (McWhorter) Gordon, both of whom are now deceased.

Doctor Cupp is a Progressive in politics, having allied himself with the new party of that name upon its organization in the summer of 1912. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Doctor Cupp has availed himself of every legitimate means to keep in touch with the trend of modern medical thought, and is familiar with all the leading authorities. He has a fine professional library in which he spends much of

his time when not responding to the calls of his numerous patients. His knowledge of the kindred sciences of medicine and surgery is broad and comprehensive and in his professional labors he has shown himself amply qualified to cope with the intricate problems which continually confront the earnest and conscientious practitioner in his efforts to prolong life and restore health.

JAMES CHANCE.

Franklin county is peculiarly fortunate in the very high grade of her citizenship, as there are included in the number of those who have done honor to the county not a few men who have won distinction in various lines of endeavor. Agriculture is one of the noblest occupations that man may follow, and this vocation has attained a high standard here. Among those who have contributed their full share to the county's eminence in this line, few are better known than James Chance, a popular and progressive farmer of Laurel township, who forms the subject of this biographical sketch.

James Chance was born in Laurel township, in May, 1854, son of James and Hannah (Miller) Chance, both natives of Franklin county. To these two were born seven other children, William, Alonzo, John, Milton, Ruth, Jane and Mary.

The paternal grandfather of James Chance was James Chance, who was born in Kentucky in 1780 and died in 1852. He came to Franklin county in the early days (in 1815) and entered land now known as the Weber farm. His wife, Agnes (Nokes) Chance, was born in 1784 and died in Laurel township about the year 1860. They were the parents of Jane, Libbie, Benjamin, John and James Jefferson, the latter of whom was the father of the subject of this sketch. James J. Chance was a farmer; politically, he was a Democrat. He died April, 1870, at the age of sixty, and his wife died in 1874, aged forty-five.

Born and reared on a farm, James Chance followed the example of his father and became a farmer. He now owns a farm of two hundred and twenty-three acres of fertile land in Laurel township, on which he raises the crops that are best adapted to Indiana's climatic conditions.

In 1874 Mr. Chance married Sarah Warner, who was born in Laurel township in 1859, the daughter of William and Susan (Westbrook) Warner, the former of whom was a native of Kentucky, born January 1, 1831, died December 4, 1904, and the latter a native of Christian county, Illinois, born

in 1831, died January 15, 1907. William Warner was a Franklin county farmer clearing his own land in the pioneer days. Five children were born to James and Sarah (Warner) Chance, namely: Harvey, born December 28, 1877, cultivates the home farm; Eddie and Glenn, both deceased; Dora, aged twelve, and Mandus, who, after attendance on the Laurel high school and the Indiana State Normal College, makes teaching his profession.

Politically, Mr. Chance is a Democrat. He is a public-spirited man, who believes that community welfare is identical with individual welfare. He is a home lover, a devoted husband and a kind father. Mr. Chance does not farm by guess work, but studies his work with intelligence and the knowledge gained by fruitful experience and as a consequence has come to occupy a prominent and influential position in his home community.

JOHN NESBITT.

The life which is most conducive to genuine happiness and which approaches nearest to the ideal is that of the owner of one of Indiana's garden spots, which Whitewater township and all of Franklin county are. The farmer is thoroughly independent and looks every man in the eye without flinching and has the indefinable satisfaction of knowing that he is feeding the world. John Nesbitt realizes the truth of the statement and glories in his vocation.

John Nesbitt was born July 24, 1880, on the farm where he now lives in Whitewater township, Franklin county, Indiana. His parents were James and Jerusha (Stillwell) Nesbitt. He is one of a family of four children, the others being Nellie, Anna and Bertha. Anna and Bertha are deceased, and Nellie married I. N. Watkins, and is living in Shellburg, Iowa.

Thomas Nesbitt, the grandfather of Mr. Nesbitt, was born in this county. He secured the deed for the farm where John Nesbitt now lives directly from the government. Thomas Nesbitt's children were James, Nancy and Thomas.

James Nesbitt, the father of John, in his earlier days operated a grist mill at Greensburg, Indiana, also maintaining a general supply store at that place. After leaving Greensburg he came to Franklin county, locating on a farm in Whitewater township. He added to his original land holdings from time to time until at the time of his death, in 1897, he was the owner of three hundred and thirty-three acres of fine farming land, all in Whitewater township. He engaged in a general system of farming, and was very successful

in his agricultural pursuits. He was twice married, his first wife being Eleanor Blocker, and to this union were born four children, Emma Jane, William, Addie and Thomas, deceased. After the death of his first wife, James Nesbitt married Jerusha Stillwell, who died May 31, 1914, and to his second union were born four children. James Nesbitt was a member of the order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was a prominent member of his community. James Nesbitt died in December, 1907.

On the death of his father, John Nesbitt and his sister, Nellie, fell heirs to the old homestead and he makes his home on the old place.

JOHN KOEPPEL.

The greatest number of emigrants reaching the shores of America have come from Germany, and those qualities of industry, patience, intelligence, morality and sturdiness which characterize the German nation have made the immigrants from that country valued citizens of the communities in the United States where they settled. Franklin county has been fortunate in receiving a large number of German immigrants. Among this number fitting mention should be made here of John Koepfel, who came to this country in 1885 and located in Franklin county, where he speedily took his place among the progressive and influential residents of that section of the county in which he resides.

John Koepfel, the son of Carl and Hannah (Hora) Koepfel, was born in Brex, Bavaria, Germany, October 21, 1860. His father was born in the same place and his mother in Nenchau, Bavaria. The parents of Carl Koepfel were weavers by trade and lived all of their days in Brex, Germany. The maternal grandparents of John Koepfel also were life-long residents of Germany and never came to America.

Carl Koepfel, the father of John, learned the trade of a weaver and followed this occupation in Germany. He came to America in 1885 with his family and located in Blooming Grove township, Franklin county, Indiana. He followed the trade of a carpet weaver until his death in this township. Three children were born to Carl Koepfel and wife, John, with whom this narrative deals; Nicholas, deceased, and Margaret, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

John Koepfel was educated in the public schools of Bavaria, and was twenty-five years of age when he located in this country with his parents. He first worked on Franklin county farms by the month and after his mar-

riage located in Indianapolis, Indiana, where he worked in the car shops for four years. In 1896 he returned to Franklin county and bought his present farm of one hundred and seven acres in Blooming Grove township. Since acquiring this farm he has erected a new home and otherwise improved it, so that he has greatly enhanced its value. He gives due attention to grain and stock raising and has the satisfaction of seeing his farm return a comfortable income year after year.

Mr. Koeppel was married in 1885 to Augusta Hora, who was born in Saxony, Germany, and came to America alone. She married Mr. Koeppel in Blooming Grove township, this county, and to this union have been born six children: Alice, the wife of Charles Slimer, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Clara, at home; Mrs. Rosa Seniour, living in Cincinnati, Ohio; Albert, a farmer of this county; Carl, deceased, and John, who lives at home.

Mr. Koeppel and his family are all loyal members of the German Lutheran church and subscribe generously of their means to its support. The Democratic party receives the vote of Mr. Koeppel, and while interested in its welfare, he has never been an active worker in its ranks. Mr. Koeppel is energetic and thrifty, and yet notwithstanding his careful attention to his own private affairs, he does not neglect the life of the community about him, such having been his interest in the welfare of those with whom he mingles from day to day that he is held in high esteem by his neighbors and fellow citizens.

PIUS CONRAD SELM.

A descendant of German ancestry, Pius Conrad Selm has been prominently identified with the farming and stock raising interests of Franklin county, Indiana, for many years. He has given particular attention to stock raising, and rightly ranks among the most progressive stock raisers of the county. He has those dominant characteristics of the German people which always lead to success, and during the thirty years that he has lived in Franklin county he has made a name for himself as one of the most progressive and enterprising tillers of the soil in this section.

Pius C. Selm, the son of Francis and Catherine (Wagner) Selm, was born in Ripley county, Indiana, April 3, 1870. His father was born in Germany, July 2, 1819, and his mother in Alsace-Lorraine, July 1, 1834. They reared a family of sixteen children: Elizabeth, Balster, Oscar, Henry, John, Anna Mary, Barbara, Frank Joseph, Nicholas John, Catherine, Pius Conrad, Joseph B., George W., George, Anna, Frederick and one who died in

infancy. Of these children, the following are now deceased: John, Anna Mary, Frank Joseph, George W. and George. The father of these children died at Laurel, Indiana, March 18, 1892, while the mother passed away March 25, 1909.

Francis Selm came to Ripley county when a young man with his parents, Joseph Selm and wife, and bought a large tract of land in that county. Francis Selm was a veterinary surgeon, but after coming to this county he devoted most of his time to farming. He lived in Ripley county thirty-three years, and then bought a farm near Laurel in Franklin county, and on this farm of eighty acres passed the remainder of his days. The maternal grandparents of Pius C. Selm were Nicholas Wagner and wife, both of whom were born in Alsace-Lorraine and became early settlers of Ripley county, Indiana. Grandfather Wagner died in Ripley county and his wife later removed to Franklin county, where she died. She is buried at Laurel and he is interred at St. Peters.

Pius C. Selm was fourteen years of age when his parents moved from Ripley county to Franklin county, and he has spent his life since that time in Franklin county. He moved to Brookville township in 1895, and by careful methods and good management has accumulated a farm of one hundred and eleven acres. He has given particular attention to the breeding of Duroc-Jersey swine and Percheron horses. He also handles a good breed of Jersey cattle and raises White Leghorn chickens. He had the first registered Duroc-Jersey sow in Brookville township. His farm is well improved and everything about his place bespeaks for him the possession of those qualities of thrift and industry which one always expects in the farmer of German descent.

Mr. Selm was married February 5, 1895, to Crescentia Wintering, who was born in Franklin county, Indiana, and who died December 7, 1901. To this union one son, Leo F., was born, his birth occurring January 25, 1896.

Mr. Selm was married, secondly, February 24, 1903, to Regina Efker, who was born in St. Peters, Franklin county, September 6, 1873, a daughter of John and Mary (Hilbert) Efker. To this second union have been born five children: Urban John, born June 18, 1904; Anthony, born January 17, 1906; Hilda Catherine, born December 31, 1907; Mary Agnes, born October 24, 1909, and Anna Gladys, born March 24, 1912.

The parents of Mrs. Selm were both born in Germany and came to Franklin county early in its history. Her father died in 1883 at the age of sixty-six and her mother in 1909 at the age of seventy-seven.

Mr. Selm and his family are all loyal members of the Catholic church

at Brookville. The Democratic party has always received his hearty support, but his farming interests have been such that he has never cared to be active in political affairs. Nevertheless, he gives his hearty support to all worthy measures of local concern and can always be counted upon to exert his influence in behalf of all measures having to do with the advancement of the general welfare of the community.

JOSEPH A. VAN CAMP.

One of the oldest farmers of Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, is Joseph A. Van Camp, who was born in this township and has spent his whole life within its limits. His active career has been devoted to general farming and stock raising and the results which have attended his efforts along these lines indicate that he has carefully planned his work and carried it forward to successful completion.

Joseph A. Van Camp, the son of Bartholomew and Charity (Merrell) Van Camp, was born in Brookville township November 15, 1847. His father was born in 1817 and his mother was born in Franklin county in 1823. Bartholomew Van Camp and wife were the parents of three sons, James, Joseph A. and John G. The reader is referred to the sketch of John G. Van Camp elsewhere in this volume, which gives the family history in detail.

Joseph A. Van Camp was reared on his father's farm and educated in the district schools. Early in life he decided he would follow the vocation which his father before him had followed all of his life. Consequently he made it a point to learn all of the details of agricultural life, so that when he started in to farm for himself he knew how to manage from the beginning. He now owns one hundred and six acres of land, on which he carries on general farming and stock raising. He has given particular attention to the breeding of Shorthorn cattle and his success along this line has been very satisfactory.

Mr. Van Camp was married June 28, 1878, to Mary Louise Glaub, who was born in Ohio, May 23, 1858, the daughter of Adam and Mary Hester (White) Glaub. Her father was born in Germany and her mother in Ohio. The parents of Mrs. Van Camp are both deceased, her mother dying in Ohio and her father in Brookville township in November, 1904.

To Joseph A. and Mary Louise (Glaub) Van Camp were born two children, Lora Irene, who died in infancy, and Charles S., born October 28, 1890. Mrs. Van Camp, the mother of these two children, died February

12, 1910, mourned not only by her family, but by a large circle of admiring friends, among whom she was held in the highest esteem.

Mr. Van Camp has always given his support to the Republican party, but has never asked for any favors at its hands, preferring to give all of his time and attention to his farming interests, rather than to seek political office. He has obtained success through his own efforts, having been dependent practically upon his own resources since reaching manhood, and very properly is entitled to a considerable sense of satisfaction at the position he has acquired in the community, where he is regarded as one leading citizens.

JOHN HOKEY.

By some power inherent to man he is capable of forging ahead in his life's vocation. There are many elements which make for success, of which industry is among the most important. The farmer especially must be industrious to succeed, but in these latter days farmers are also dependent upon good management, a knowledge of soil, marketing facilities, prices, the skillful rotation of crops and the raising of good breeds of live stock. John Hokey, of Laurel, Franklin county, Indiana, is an enterprising and successful farmer, keenly alert to all the modern phases of successful farming.

John Hokey was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1859, the son of Henry and Mary (Long) Hokey, both natives of Pennsylvania. Henry Hokey and family came to Franklin county in the early eighties, his father and mother, George and Annie Hokey, coming here at the same time. Henry Hokey was a farmer and a member of the Catholic church. His wife was a member of the Lutheran church. They were the parents of three children, all of whom are living, John, Henry and Edward.

John Hokey came to Franklin county in 1874, and for six years worked on the farm owned by Spencer Wiley. In 1902 he bought a farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres and is now engaged in general farming and stock raising.

John Hokey was married in 1884 to Louisa Hamen, of Metamora township, the daughter of Rudolph and Anna (Long) Hamen, early settlers of Metamora township. Rudolph Hamen died November 13, 1912, his wife having preceded him to the grave in 1894.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hokey six children have been born: Katie, Myrtle, Vern, Jennie (deceased), Lillian and Russell.

In politics Mr. Hokey is an ardent adherent of the Democratic party and active in the councils of this party. He and his wife are devout members of the Catholic church and contribute liberally of their means to the support of this church. Mr. Hokey is an enterprising citizen, popular in the community where he lives and devoted to all public works, to which he gives a considerable portion of his time and attention, ever being found in the ranks of those who have the best interests of the community at heart.

JOHN G. VAN CAMP.

The whole life of John G. Van Camp has been spent on the farm in Brookville township on which he now lives. He has followed in the footsteps of his worthy father and devoted his active life to farming and stock raising and has met with a degree of success in his life work commensurate with his invariable industry and energetic course. He is a man of sterling integrity and in all respects merits the approbation which he receives at the hands of his fellow citizens.

John G. Van Camp, the son of Bartholomew and Charity (Merrell) Van Camp, was born in Brookville township September 13, 1853. His father was born in New Jersey in 1817, and his mother was born in Franklin county, Indiana, in 1823. His parents had three children, James, Joseph A. and John G. James was a Union soldier in the Civil War and lost his life in the service of his country. The father of these children died in March, 1895, and their mother died in August, 1894.

The paternal grandfather of John G. Van Camp was Gilbert Van Camp, a native of New Jersey, whose wife was Mary Ann Van Werter, a native of the same state. Gilbert Van Camp and his wife came from New Jersey to Franklin county, Indiana, about 1823, and settled on a farm in Brookville township. Grandmother Van Camp died in this township, while Grandfather Van Camp died in Missouri. Gilbert Van Camp was twice married, his second wife being Polly Simmons, by whom there were no children. To his first marriage were born six children: James, Charles, Rebecca, Margaret, Ann and Bartholomew, the latter of whom was the father of John G. The maternal grandparents of John G. Van Camp were John and Betsy (Alexander) Merrell, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively. Betsy Alexander came to what is now Franklin county with her mother in 1816, her father having died in Pennsylvania, being drowned in that state.

John G. Van Camp was educated in the district schools of Brookville

township and early in life decided to make farming his life work. As a result of his own industry and good management, he has accumulated a farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres, and also has a third interest in the Van Camp estate of one hundred and eighty-five acres left by his father. His farm is well improved and by a scientific system of crop rotation he keeps it at the highest state of productivity.

Mr. Van Camp was married March 4, 1883, to Mary Gant, who was born in Whitewater township, April 6, 1853, a daughter of William and Mary (Mains) Gant, early settlers of Franklin county. To this union were born three children, Freeman, William and Lillian. The mother of these three children died February 26, 1909.

Mr. Van Camp is a stanch Republican, as was his father before him. The Methodist church receives his hearty support, it being the denomination to which his parents belonged. Mr. Van Camp is a man of pleasing personality and by a life of right living has earned the esteem which he receives from those who know him best, and very properly is regarded as among the leading residents of the community in which he has passed his entire life.

JONATHAN FRUITS.

No single phase of stock raising in this country has been so neglected, until recent years, as proper breeding. Stock raisers were strangely indifferent to the necessity of quality in their animals, and poor profits followed accordingly. So the breeder who gives proper attention to the value of the strains of his blooded stock does a service of great value by demonstrating the high practicability of his methods.

In the front rank of Franklin county's stock raisers stands Jonathan Fruits, who was born on Little Cedar creek, Brookville township, Franklin county, March 14, 1859, the son of James Martin and Catharine (Clear) Fruits, the former being born in Brookville township, January 9, 1831, and the latter in Preble county, Ohio, September 17, 1827.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Fruits were George and Sarah (Keefer) Fruits, the former a native of the Licking river region of Kentucky, and the latter was born near Brookville. Sarah Fruits' parents were pioneers in Brookville township.

Mr. Fruits' maternal grandparents were Peter and Barbara (Michael) Clear, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Preble

county, Ohio, in the early days. The pair died in St. Charles, Iowa. As an example of the longevity of the family, George Fruits died at the age of ninety-three, while an uncle of the grandfather of George, Sr., lived to the age of one hundred and fourteen, dying near Crawfordsville, Indiana.

It is told of George Fruits, Mr. Fruits' grandfather, that he came to Franklin county with his parents in pioneer days. Born in Kentucky, in January, 1800, George Fruits settled on a farm in Springfield township, Franklin county, and died in 1893, his wife having preceded him to the grave more than half a century, her death occurring in 1837.

James Martin Fruits was a prosperous Franklin county farmer, a Democrat, and an honored member of the Methodist church. He and Mrs. Fruits were the parents of Alexander, George, Jonathan and Jonathan. Alexander and the first Jonathan died in infancy, and George died July 16, 1878, aged twenty-four. James Martin Fruits died January 9, 1880, and his wife died in 1906.

Jonathan Fruits did not have a good opportunity to obtain an education, but obtained that offered by the local common schools. His early training prepared him for an agricultural career, so in 1875 he rented the old Judge Bery farm and continued to rent this farm until 1901, in which year he bought the place, specializing all the time in blooded Shorthorn cattle and Percheron horses. Mr. Fruits is now retired from active participation in the labors of the farm, enjoying in calm retirement the fruits of his long and active career.

On June 17, 1880, Mr. Fruits married Susan M. Backhouse, who was born on Big Cedar creek, in new Cedar Grove, December 5, 1859, the daughter of John B. and Annie M. (Bensing) Backhouse. Mr. Fruits died January 25, 1895. To Jonathan and Susan M. (Backhouse) Fruits were born Perlle, Eva, Bertha, Effie and Charles Henry. Perlle was born January 3, 1881, and died aged six years and two days. Eva, born February 12, 1884, married Edward Clark, to which union were born two children, Dora Fern and Bertha Fay. Bertha, born October 16, 1886, died October 3, 1887. Effie, who was born November 28, 1888, died December 6, 1888. Charles Henry, born August 25, 1890, was educated in the common schools and the high school of Brookville, took up farming as a business and makes his home with his father. He has been appointed assessor.

John Henry Backhouse, the brother of Mrs. Fruits, was born at Big Cedar, Brookville township, on February 4, 1866. His father, John B. Backhouse, was a native of Highland township, born August 31, 1831, and his wife, Annie Backhouse, a native of Butler county, Ohio, was born April 12, 1838. The parents of John B. Backhouse were Allen and Susan (Blyler)

Backhouse, both natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Franklin county in 1806, and settled in Highland township, where they spent the remainder of their lives. John H. Backhouse's maternal grandparents were Michael and Margaret (Everly) Bensing, the latter of whom was the widow of Henry Holbert. Michael was native to Wittenburg, Germany, and his wife to Hanover, Germany. They were early settlers in Franklin county, where they spent their lives. Politically, John B. Backhouse favored the Democratic party, and he was liberal in his religious views. Married February 25, 1857, he was the father of Mathias, Susan and John, the first named of whom died in infancy. As are the other members of his family, John H. Backhouse is a farmer, owning two hundred and fourteen acres, which are devoted to general farming and stock raising. John H. Backhouse is a member of the Democratic party.

The subject of this article, Jonathan Fruits, is also a Democrat, and has been on the advisory board for a number of years, as well as having been elected county commissioner in 1912, which office he now holds. For nineteen years Mr. Fruits has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. It is hardly necessary to mention the sterling qualities which have given Mr. Fruits his enviable position in his community. He has blazed the way in good stock raising, and while in office has performed his duties with an ability and impartiality which are sufficient evidence of his integrity, as well as a mark of the earnest interest he takes in all matters having to do with the advancement of the best interests of the community in which he is held in such high regard by all who know him.

HENRY BRUNS.

The Bruns family which is worthily represented in this county by Henry Bruns, was among the earliest of the numerous families of German settlers who came to Franklin county, Indiana, in the early days of the county's settlement. Mr. Bruns was born in this county and has been a continuous resident here for more than half a century. He has devoted most of his active career to farming, although he operated a canning factory at Brookville for several years, and still owns the factory building in the county seat.

Henry Bruns, the son of Henry and Minnie (Kuhlman) Bruns, was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, February 11, 1852. Henry Bruns, Sr., and wife were the parents of four children, Fred H., Henry, Jr., Rosina and John, who also have a half brother, Frank.

Henry Bruns, Sr., came from Germany when a young man and first located in Kentucky, where he worked a few years. He then moved to Franklin county, Indiana, settled in Highland township and operated a mill there for a few years. He owned two grist mills and eventually became an extensive land owner. He was very successful in everything to which he turned his attention, and at the time of his death in 1892, at the age of seventy-two, was one of the substantial men of Brookville township. His wife died in Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1862.

The paternal grandparents of Henry Bruns, Jr., were Herman and Christina Bruns, natives of Germany and early settlers in Franklin county, Indiana. They came here after Henry Bruns, Sr., located, and both of them passed the remainder of their lives in this county. Herman Bruns was a tailor by trade. He died in Highland township, while his wife passed away in Brookville township. The maternal grandparents of Henry Bruns, Jr., were William Kuhlman and wife, natives of Germany and early settlers of Franklin county, Indiana.

Henry Bruns, Jr., was reared on his father's farm in this county, and shortly after reaching his majority went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in business in that city for three years. He then returned to Franklin county, and for ten years operated a canning factory in Brookville. However, most of his time and attention has been devoted to general farming and stock raising, and he now owns one hundred and eighty-nine acres of excellent farming land in Brookville township. His farm is well improved and he has fine buildings of all kinds. Most of his land lies in the Whitewater river bottoms and is very fertile.

Henry Bruns was married January 31, 1878, to Adria E. Gordon, who was born in Franklin county, June 12, 1858, a daughter of Mahlon and Rebecca (McWhorter) Gordon. To this union were born four children, Bertha, Glenna, Mildred and Roy H., who are all living with the exception of Mildred.

Both parents of Mrs. Bruns were born at Metamora, Indiana, and the paternal grandfather of Mrs. Bruns was a pioneer settler of the county, as was her maternal grandfather. The father of Mrs. Bruns died in 1904, at the age of seventy-eight, and her mother died in 1914 at the age of eighty-seven. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Bruns had fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, all of whom grew to maturity, married and reared families of their own.

Mr. Bruns is a Republican in politics, but has never cared to take an active part in the political life of his community. He and his family are all

loyal members of the Lutheran church, rendering it their hearty support at all times, and are accounted among the leaders in the community in all movements having to do with the advancement of the general welfare.

FRANK KOCHER.

One of the many enterprising farmers of German descent who have made their homes in Franklin county, Indiana, is Frank Kocher, who has been farming in Brookville township since 1894. During the score of years which he has been a resident of this county he has taken an active and intelligent part in the life of the community about him and has managed his affairs in such a way as to merit the high esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

Frank Kocher, the son of George and Mary (Folz) Kocher, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, December 15, 1855. His father was born in Germany April 23, 1827, and his mother in Pennsylvania in 1831. They reared a family of twelve children: John, Henry, Frank, Lizzie, Kate, George, Andrew, Mary, Wilhelm, Mary, Joseph and Jacob, of whom John, Frank, George, Wilhelm, Mary and Joseph are still living.

George Kocher, the father of Frank Kocher, came to America when he was nineteen years of age and located in Ohio. His father later came to America and located in Dearborn county, Indiana, and died in that county in 1880, at the age of seventy-five. George Kocher died in 1906 and his wife in 1903. The maternal grandmother of Frank Kocher was Mary Folz, a native of Pennsylvania and an early settler in Hamilton county, Ohio, and later of Dearborn county, Indiana.

Frank Kocher received a common-school education in the schools of Harrison, Ohio, and Dearborn county, Indiana. He was reared to manhood in the latter county, and farmed there for several years. In 1894 he came with his family to Franklin county and located in Brookville township, where he lived for a number of years on a rented farm. In September, 1905, he bought his present farm of one hundred and fifty-one acres and has placed many improvements upon it since that time.

Mr. Kocher was married in 1882 to Margaret Hoffmeyer, who was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, October 24, 1860, a daughter of Mathias and Agnes (Wise) Hoffmeyer. Her father was born in Switzerland, October 27, 1826, while her mother was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 2, 1825. The Hoffmeyer family came to America, first locating in

Cincinnati, Ohio, where they lived for a time, later became pioneer residents of Dearborn county, Indiana, and still later came to Franklin county and located in Highland township, where Mr. Hoffmeyer died in 1908, his wife having passed away in 1904. Mr. Kocher and wife are the parents of fourteen children: Louis, Rosa, Jacob, Lena, Leo, Elizabeth, Frank and Joseph (twins), Dennis, Mary, Aloysius, Otto, Philip and Christina. Of these children, Jacob and Aloysius are deceased, while the others are still living.

Mr. Kocher and his family are all loyal members of the Catholic church. Politically, he has always given his support to the Democratic party, but owing to the close attention he gives to his farming interests has never been inclined to take an active part in the political life of his county. He is a highly esteemed citizen, a man of quiet and unassuming demeanor, and is one of those sturdy citizens who are a credit to any community.

CHARLES F. ARIENS.

A lifelong resident of Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, is Charles F. Ariens, who has never been seized with the desire to roam from his native county. He has engaged in general farming and stock raising and he and his brothers now own one of the best improved farms in the county. In fact, there are few farms in the state that have finer improvements in every way than the farm now owned by the Ariens brothers, in Brookville township.

Charles F. Ariens, the seventh child of a family of ten, was born in Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, July 30, 1877. He is the son of Andrew Ariens and wife, his father being a prominent farmer and brick manufacturer of the county. Charles F. Ariens was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public schools of his home neighborhood. He and his brothers, Michael and George, own the old Wiley homestead of one hundred and ninety-eight acres in Brookville township and they are farming this in partnership. They have placed upon the farm, up-to-date buildings of all kinds. They have a beautiful brick residence and fine barns, everything about the place indicating that the brothers intend to make this one of the finest farms of the county. They engage in general farming and give considerable attention to stock raising, annually raising as much stock as they can feed from the produce of their own farm.

Charles F. Ariens was married April 29, 1914 to Clara Wocher, who

was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 11, 1889, a daughter of Leopold and Clara (Wagner) Wocher. Her parents were both born in Cincinnati and reared two children in that city, Edward and Clara.

The father of Mrs. Ariens died in 1893 and his widow later married John Leurck, to which second union were born five children, Catherine, Joseph, Margaret, Herbert and Raymond. The mother of these children died in 1913 and her youngest son, Raymond, is now being cared for by Mr. and Mrs. Ariens. The brothers of Charles F. Ariens, Michael and George, are unmarried.

Mr. Ariens and his wife are members of the Catholic church and stanch supporters of the various activities of that church. The brothers are all Democrats but have never cared to take an active part in the political life of the county. They all plan for the best interests of their community and every measure that they feel will benefit it in any way receives their hearty approval.

DR. MONROE C. ARMSTRONG.

For the past forty years Dr. Monroe C. Armstrong has been practicing dentistry in Brookville, and it is probably safe to say that he has relieved as much pain and suffering in that length of time as any other man in the county. He not only has been a credit to his profession, but he has not neglected to take an active part in the civic, moral and social life of his community. For many years he was mayor of Brookville, and during his incumbency, numerous movements having to do with public improvements were inaugurated. In all respects Doctor Armstrong has measured up to a high standard of American citizenship and it seems eminently fitting that this brief resume of his career be recorded in the annals of his county's history.

Dr. Monroe C. Armstrong, the son of James Smith and Elsie (Roszell) Armstrong, was born July 6, 1848, in Greensburg, Indiana. His father was born in Springfield township, Franklin county, Indiana, February 12, 1824, and died in Greensburg, Indiana, in 1884. His mother was born in Greensburg in 1825, and died in that city in 1864. His parents reared a family of five children, Dr. Monroe C., of Brookville; Alice, who died at the age of twenty-five; Dora, the wife of William Roszell, a blacksmith of Sandusky, Indiana; Mattie, the wife of Alonzo Moffitt, both of whom are deceased; Lottie, the deceased wife of Herman Hackman, of Greensburg, Indiana.

James Smith Armstrong, the father of Dr. Monroe C. Armstrong, was



DR. MONROE C. ARMSTRONG.

reared in Franklin county, and learned the blacksmith trade at Mt. Carmel with Sterritt Larue. When he was twenty-one years of age the family moved to Decatur county, Indiana and Mr. Armstrong worked for his grandfather Roszell in the blacksmith shop, remaining with him for several years, after which he started a wagon- and carriage-manufacturing shop of his own. He built up a successful business along this line, employing thirty men, and carried on this work for forty years in that city, continuing in active business until the day of his death. Some time before his death he moved to Ewington, Indiana, where his death occurred. James Smith Armstrong was twice married, his first wife being Elsie Roszell, the children of whom already have been enumerated. After the death of his first wife he married Ellen Smalley, now deceased, and to this union four children were born, Bertha, deceased; Ernest, a dentist living in Indianapolis; Albert, a blacksmith of Greensburg, Indiana, and Charles, who died at the age of two months, his mother dying at the same time.

The paternal grandparents of Doctor Armstrong settled in Franklin county, Indiana, about 1815 and entered government land in Springfield township. Great-grandfather Armstrong was born in Ireland, and upon coming to this country settled in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. In his old age, in the year 1815, he came to Indiana with his children. All of the family were stanch Presbyterians. Great-grandmother Armstrong lived to the advanced age of one hundred and two years, and is buried in the Mt. Carmel cemetery. About 1845 grandfather Armstrong with his family moved to Decatur county, Indiana, where he bought three hundred acres of land two miles west of Greensburg, and there he lived the remainder of his days. Five children were born to grandfather Armstrong and his wife.

The maternal grandparents of Doctor Armstrong were John Roszell and wife, who were natives of Kentucky. The Roszells were of French descent. In 1810 John Roszell moved with his family to Decatur county, Indiana, and entered land where now is located the county seat. He had his sugar camp on the present site of the court house in Greensburg and was one of the first blacksmiths in the village. He lived in Greensburg until he was ninety-nine years of age, late in life buying a farm adjoining the town. He was an earnest worker in the Methodist church, and early circuit riders made his home their headquarters for many years. Grandfather Roszell and wife reared a family of eight children.

Doctor Armstrong was educated in the public schools of Greensburg, Indiana, and when only fourteen years of age started to learn the dental pro-

fession under Dr. C. C. Burns, of Greensburg. He worked with Doctor Burns for six years and was then compelled to leave the office on account of ill health. He spent two years and a half on his uncle's farm in Franklin county, and worked one year in the blacksmith shop at Milroy, Indiana. While there he married and in 1875 came to Brookville, where he since has been engaged in the active practice of his profession. In 1888 he bought his present house and office on Main street. This is the old Hitt house, built by a former Brookville banker.

Doctor Armstrong was married March 11, 1874, to Flora Tyner, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 15, 1848, and who died in Brookville, November 4, 1914. She was a daughter of Thomas Jefferson and Margaret (Colescott) Tyner, both of whom were natives of Maryland. Her father was a dry goods merchant at Brookville for many years, was postmaster of the city for eight years and an influential citizen during his entire life in that city, his death occurring in 1884. Doctor Armstrong and his wife have no children of their own, although they have one adopted daughter, Florence, born August 5, 1899, who is now attending the Brookville high school. A niece of Doctor Armstrong, Elsie Moffitt, also makes her home with the family.

Doctor Armstrong has been a life-long Democrat and served as mayor of Brookville for ten years and eight months. During the time he was in office the present system of water works and electric lights were installed in the city. The systematic construction of cement walks also was begun under his administration. He has been an active member of the Knights of Pythias since 1877 and also holds membership in the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the welfare and advancement of which he always has taken an active interest.

WILLIAM HENRY BONWELL.

One of the most highly respected and best known citizens of Franklin county, Indiana, was the late William Henry Bonwell, the third of his name, who was born in Brookville township, Franklin county, September 28, 1852, the son of William Henry and Caroline (Farmer) Bonwell. His father was born in Franklin county and his mother also was a native of Indiana.

The grandfather of William H. Bonwell was also William Henry Bonwell, a pioneer of Brookville, who came from Delaware and whose wife was Harriet Dorrell.

William H. Bonwell, the subject of this sketch, was born on a farm and educated in the public schools, especially the old Independence schools. He was a farmer and during his life was regarded as one of the most successful men in Franklin county. Mr. Bonwell was married December 23, 1879, to Martha A. Jones, who was born in North Carolina, March 22, 1862, the daughter of Calvin and Mary (Frye) Jones, the former a native of North Carolina, born October 25, 1833, and the latter born July 12, 1834. They were married in North Carolina and came to Bartholomew county, Indiana, where he was a farmer. Mr. Jones served in the Confederate army. He was a Republican in politics and an adherent of the Moravian faith in religion. His children were Louis A., John W., Martha A. and Franklin T., all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Jones spent the last twenty-four years of their lives in Franklin county with Mr. Bonwell, the subject of this sketch. Mr. Jones died in 1903 and his wife in 1913. To Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bonwell the following children were born, Ralph W., born September '16, 1888; Mary C., born January 26, 1890; Josephine Rosa, born May 26, 1899; and Dora Frances, born March 16, 1902, who died in infancy. Ralph W. was educated in the public schools of Franklin county, and still makes his home with his mother. Mary C. married James Klemme, a farmer who operates the home farm of two hundred acres in Brookville township. They have the following children, Howard William, Reva Frances, Ruth Melva and Martha Isabel. Josephine Rosa is still at home.

The mother of William H. Bonwell was born near Liberty, Union county, Indiana, about 1824, the daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Allen) Farmer. Her father was a native of Virginia, born in 1812, and her mother a native of the same state, born in 1819. About 1823 he came to Ripley county with his parents, who spent their last days near Liberty with Mrs. Bonwell's father, Stephen B. Farmer.

Stephen B. Farmer was reared and educated in Ripley county, Indiana, and was married there. He then moved to a point near Liberty, Union county, where he owned a farm. From this place he came to Franklin county and settled in Brookville township in 1845 and died in Brookville in 1885. His wife died in Brookville in 1890.

Mr. Farmer was a Republican and was a member of the United Brethren church. To him and his wife the following children were born, Caroline, Eleanor, David, who died in infancy, John A., Frances M., Melissa, Lucretia, Milton, Nancy, Louis, Sarah L. and Andrew (twins), George and Mary Jane.

William H. Bonwell the father of the subject, was a farmer and a Republican in politics. He and his wife were the parents of the following chil-

dren: Harriet, William H., deceased, Francis M., Jasper, Josephine, deceased, and Myrtila, who died in infancy.

Elizabeth Allen, the maternal grandmother of the subject, was born in Ticonderoga, New York, in 1819. Her parents came to Ripley county, Indiana, when she was a small child and lived here until their death.

Mr. Bonwell, the subject of this sketch, was a loyal and devoted member of the Methodist church. Fraternally, he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a man highly respected in the community where he lived and enjoyed the companionship of a large circle of friends.

SAMUEL SWIFT.

There are not many citizens of Franklin county who were born in Texas, and it is possible that to Samuel Swift may be accorded the distinction of being the only native of the Lone Star state now residing in this county. He lived in Texas until he was eight years of age and then moved to Fayette county, Indiana, for the purpose of attending school, and there made his home with his two aunts, Sarah Jane and Charlotte Swift, with whom he resided until he moved to Brookville, where he has since lived. As a youth he learned the plumber's trade, and for the last five years has been following this vocation in Brookville.

Samuel Swift, the son of Marion Dale and Mary Ann (Borcher) Swift, was born on Red River, in Texas, March 24, 1882. His father was born in Fayette county, Indiana, September 20, 1849, while his mother was a native of Ohio. Previous to her marriage to Marion D. Swift she was the wife of a Mr. Dosch and by her first marriage had one son, William, now deceased. Mr. Swift's mother died the year of his birth, and his father is now a resident of Oklahoma. He married again after the death of his first wife, his second wife dying in Oklahoma, and after her death he married a third time, to which last union one child has been born, Edward C.

The paternal grandparents of Samuel Swift were early settlers in Fayette county, locating there when there were only six houses in the city of Connersville. Grandfather Swift was born September 12, 1806, and died March 30, 1882, while his wife, whose maiden name was Maria Dale, was born October 18, 1817, and died September 26, 1849.

Samuel Swift lived in Texas with his father until he was eight years old, and then coming to Indiana to make his home with relatives, was edu-

cated in the schools of Fayette county. Before reaching his majority he began to learn the plumber's trade, and worked at this occupation for several years in Connerville. In 1910 he moved to Brookville and established himself in business there. He is a good business man and has the confidence of those with whom he is associated, in consequence of which his venture has proved quite successful.

Mr. Swift was married in 1905 to Mayme Chilton, of French Lick, Indiana, the daughter of Charles O. and Elizabeth Margarett (Sutton) Chilton, both natives of Henry county, Kentucky. Mr. Chilton followed the occupation of a farmer all his life in Orange county, Indiana. He and his wife were the parents of six children, Marcus, Katherine, Ellen, Oric, Mayme and Margarett, all of whom are living.

Mr. Swift is a Republican, but has never taken an active part in political affairs. However, he is a firm believer in good government and gives his hearty support to such measures as he believes will better local conditions. He and his wife are earnest and loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church, contributing liberally of their time and means to its support, and are very properly held in the highest esteem by all who know them.

JOHN E. SCHENKEL.

Among the prosperous and energetic young farmers of Franklin county, few are better known than is John E. Schenkel, who has spent his whole life within the limits of the county. For the past fifteen years he has been engaged in farming and stock raising in Brookville township and by industry and good management has accumulated a well-improved farm. He belongs to that class of enterprising citizens whose efforts are directed along well-defined channels and, consequently, his endeavors have been crowned with a very fair measure of success.

John E. Schenkel, the son of John E. and Mary (Schenkel) Schenkel, was born in Franklin county, Indiana, November 11, 1875. His father was born in Franklin county, his mother also being a native of Indiana, and they have reared a family of nine children, all of whom are still living, Carrie, Anna, Lizzie, Peter, John E., Jr., Edward, William, Otto and Mary.

The paternal grandfather of John E. Schenkel, Jr., came from Germany and located in Franklin county early in its history. He lived to be ninety-two years of age, dying about 1890. John E. Schenkel, Sr., has been a life-

long farmer and stock raiser and has accumulated a comfortable home for himself and family. He is an independent voter while the whole family are active members of the Lutheran church.

John E. Schenkel, Jr., was educated in the public schools of his home township and after his marriage in 1899 he settled down to the life of a farmer. His early training was received under his father's tutelage and, consequently, he was abundantly able to manage a farm of his own when he started farming for himself. He bought a farm of fifty-five acres in September, 1913, and is making some extensive improvements in order to bring it to a high state of cultivation and efficiency. He raises excellent crops and has good live stock on his farm, having found by experience that it pays to keep only the best grades of stock.

Mr. Schenkel was married December 6, 1899 to Lizzie Fritz, who was born January 28, 1877, in Highland township, the daughter of Jacob Fritz. To this union three children have been born, William John, born April 29, 1901; Ferdinand Jacob, born December 21, 1905; and Earl Edward, born December 12, 1914.

Mr. Schenkel always has given his support to the Republican party but has never felt any inclination to become a candidate for a public office. He is a member of the Lutheran church and his wife gives her support to the same denomination. Mr. Schenkel is a man of quiet and unassuming demeanor and is held in high esteem by those who know him, very deservedly being regarded as one of the substantial men of the neighborhood in which he resides.

FRANK W. BRUNS.

An enterprising farmer and stock raiser of Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, is Frank W. Bruns, whose whole life has been spent on the farm within the limits of this county, his boyhood days in learning those details which go to make up the life of the successful farmer, while his later years have been spent in their application. As a stock raiser he ranks among the best in the county and his herds of cattle, sheep and swine are among the best to be found within the county.

Frank W. Bruns, the son of Henry and Sophia (Bossert) Bruns, was born in Brookville township, December 27, 1870. He is the only son of his father's second marriage. His mother was the widow of Peter Bossert, whose history appears elsewhere in this volume in the sketch of Jacob Bossert.

The maiden name of Mr. Bruns' mother was Beckman, she being a daughter of Herman Beckman, a pioneer of Franklin county.

Frank W. Bruns was reared on his father's farm in Brookville township, and his early boyhood days were spent in attending school in the winter time and working on the home farm during the summer seasons. In this way he became thoroughly acquainted with all of the different phases of farm life by the time he married and was ready to begin farming for himself. He has been particularly interested in the breeding of Poland China hogs, Hampshire Downs sheep and Jersey cattle, and handles high class stock. He also is engaged extensively in the raising of tobacco, and has met with success in the tobacco raising industry. He keeps his farm well improved and by careful attention to details, always has it in a condition to present an attractive appearance.

Mr. Bruns was married October 11, 1893, to Mary Fritz, to which union have been born two children, May and Erna Rachel. May, who was born November 13, 1894, is the wife of Frank Keopple, a farmer of Blooming Grove township, this county. Erna Rachel, the younger daughter, was born December 4, 1897.

Mrs. Bruns was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, March 2, 1875, and is a daughter of Jacob Fritz, whose history is given elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Bruns always has identified himself with the Republican party, but has never had any political aspirations. The Lutheran church receives the hearty support of himself and family, and in its various activities they have always taken an interested part, always being counted on to take their share in any movement which has as its object the advancement of the interests of the community in which they live.

FRANK E. SCHUCK.

One of the sterling citizens of Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, who has attained to a prominent place in his county is Frank E. Schuck, whose whole life thus far has been spent within this county. For many years he was engaged in the mercantile business at Cedar Grove and now gives all of his time and attention to farming and stock raising. The ownership of a large farm is now strong evidence that a man has been successful in the line of activity to which he has devoted himself, and especially

the man who has accumulated this land through his own unaided efforts. Such a man is Mr. Schuck and he therefore is eminently entitled to representation in the biographical section of the history of his county.

Frank E. Schuck, the son of Jacob and Rebecca (Fread) Schuck, was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, January 24, 1867. His father was born in Germany, May 15, 1836, while his mother was born in Franklin county, Indiana, in December, 1839. His parents reared a family of six children, Frank E., Charles, William, Mollie, Annie and John. The father of these children died March 12, 1910, and their mother is still living. The mother of these children was previously married to Wallace Cotteral, to which first union was born one daughter, Nettie.

The paternal grandparents of Frank E. Schuck were Wendall and Henrietta Schuck, natives of Germany and early settlers in Highland township. The maternal grandparents of Frank E. Schuck were Samuel and Sarah Fread, early settlers of Franklin county.

Frank E. Schuck was educated in the district schools of Highland township and spent his boyhood days and early manhood on the old home farm, where he learned those habits of industry which have made him so successful in his later career. For several years he operated a general store at Cedar Grove, in this county, but since 1905, when he moved to Brookville township, he has given all of his time and attention to general farming and stock raising. He first purchased sixty acres and later added ninety-one acres at one time and thirty acres at another, so that he now has a tract of land comprising one hundred and eighty-one acres. In 1912 he built a large barn in order to take care of his live stock and provide suitable storage room for his crops.

Mr. Schuck was married in 1893 to Kate Folk, of Dearborn county, Indiana, to which union was born one daughter, Bertha. The first wife of Mr. Schuck died in 1903 and he married, secondly, November 6, 1904, Mary Rosenberger, who was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, May 5, 1879, a daughter of Alveus and Mary (Geis) Rosenberger, early pioneer settlers of Dearborn county. To this second union have been born three children, Helen Frances, born December 31, 1908; Alveus John, born November 14, 1912; and Clara Rosella, born September 6, 1914.

Mr. Schuck and his family are loyal members of the Catholic church. The Democratic party receives his support, although he has never taken a prominent part in its deliberations. Nevertheless, he believes in good government and always sanctions such measures as he thinks will bring it about. He is a man of kindly disposition and has a host of friends throughout the township and county, who hold him in the highest esteem.

JOSEPH A. DUDLEY.

From time immemorial the occupation of the farmer has been the most independent career a man could follow. The ownership of land gives a man a certain independence which he can find in no other line of activity, while there is no gainsaying the fact that the farmer is the backbone of the life of any nation. It is fair to presume that the farmers in any county in the state are largely responsible for whatever prosperity has come to it. Franklin county has many excellent farmers and among them Joseph A. Dudley, of Brookville township, occupies a prominent place.

Joseph A. Dudley was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, January 15, 1876. He is a son of John A. and Mary (Ripberger) Dudley, both of whom were born in the same township. His father was born in 1840 and his mother two years later. His parents have reared a family of nine children, of whom Joseph A. is the second in order of birth, and all of whom are still living, the others being, Lizzie, Andrew, John A., Jr., Charles, Leo, Otto, Ida and Cecelia.

John A. Dudley, the father of Joseph A., was reared on the old Dudley homestead in Highland township and became the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land which was acquired through his own efforts. He was a Democrat in politics while all the members of the family are staunch Catholics.

The paternal grandparents of Joseph A. Dudley were George Dudley and wife, natives of Germany. They were married in Germany and came to Franklin county, locating in Highland township early in its history. The maternal grandparents of Joseph A. Dudley were Peter and Barbara (Smith) Ripberger, both of whom were born in Germany. They came to Highland township early in its history and lived here the remainder of their lives.

Joseph A. Dudley was reared on the home farm and educated in the parochial schools at St. Peters. After his marriage he lived for nearly three years in Indianapolis, after which he rented the Waters farm of three hundred and fifteen acres in Brookville township, remaining on this farm for four years. He then rented the Charles Jones farm of two hundred and forty-seven acres and continued to reside on this farm until 1914. In that year he bought his present farm of one hundred and twenty acres and moved on to the same in February, 1915.

Mr. Dudley was married August 18, 1903, to Lena E. Kunkel, who was born in Brookville township January 12, 1877, the daughter of Adam Kunkel. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley have three children, Herbert George, born June 2, 1904;

Frieda Clara, born January 10, 1908; and Eugene Carl Anthony, born July 24, 1912.

Mr. Dúdley and his family are active members of the Catholic church at St. Peters. He always has been a staunch Republican but has never cared to participate in political matters. He is a man of domestic tastes and is never happier than when seated by his own fireside and surrounded by his immediate family.

PETER JOSEPH SPAETH.

The Spaeth family have been residents of Franklin county, Indiana, since 1835, in which year the father of Peter J. Spaeth first came into the county. The family are of German descent and, in common with all of the citizens of the county of German extraction, are thrifty people. Mr. Spaeth belongs to that class of enterprising farmers who have made a success of their chosen lifework. His fine farm of three hundred and fifty acres in Brookville township bears ample witness to the fact that his farming has been directed along well-planned channels.

Peter Joseph Spaeth, the son of Peter Joseph and Mary (Traggesen) Spaeth, was born in Franklin county, Indiana, November 9, 1853. His father was born in Germany, August 10, 1810, while his mother was born in the same country on December 16, of the same year. They were married in Franklin county and reared a family of five children, Josephine, Mary, Elizabeth, Lawrence and Peter Joseph, of whom all are living save Elizabeth and Lawrence. The father of these children died September 21, 1879, their mother surviving the death of her husband by several years, her death not occurring until May 3, 1885.

Peter Joseph Spaeth, Sr., came from Germany to America in 1833 and located in Maryland for the first two years of his residence on this side. In 1835 he came to Franklin county, Indiana, and shortly after his arrival here was married to Mary Traggesen, the daughter of George and Appilona Traggesen, natives of Germany. George Traggesen was born April 19, 1777, and his wife was born in the same year. They came to Maryland about 1828 and to Franklin county, Indiana, in 1833. George Traggesen died here in 1846, his wife having passed away three years previously. George Traggeser and wife were the parents of eight children, Anna Marie, Gertrude, Thomas, Elizabeth, Lawrence, Mary Ann, Jacob and Eva.

Peter Joseph Spaeth, Sr., was a tailor by trade, but after locating in

Franklin county devoted all of his time to farming and stock raising. He eventually accumulated a fine farm in Brookville township, comprising three hundred and seventy-one acres. He was a Democrat in politics, while he and all of his family were staunch adherents of the Catholic church.

Peter Joseph Spaeth, Jr., was reared on his father's farm in Brookville township and educated in the public and parochial schools of Brookville. Reared on the farm, his earliest training was along agricultural lines and it was but natural that he should follow in the footsteps of his father. That he has been successful is shown by his possession of a well improved farm of three hundred and fifty acres. Not only has he one of the most productive farms of the county but his improvements are such as to give his farm a very attractive appearance. By dividing his attention between grain and stock raising he has made a very comfortable living for himself and family, while at the same time he has taken an intelligent part in the life of the community around him and is very rightly regarded as one of the substantial men of his neighborhood.

Mr. Spaeth was married in 1876 to Barbara Mary Cook and to this union have been born twelve children, Joseph, born April 12, 1877; Elizabeth, born September 22, 1878; Josephine, born September 11, 1880; George, born April 10, 1882; Frances, born February 12, 1884; Catherine, born September 24, 1886, died September 27, 1886; Theodore, born November 9, 1887; William, born February 12, 1890; Rosa, born December 28, 1891; John, born July 7, 1894; Mary, born May 30, 1896, and Antoinette, born March 29, 1899.

Mrs. Spaeth was born in Brookville township, July 4, 1857, and is a daughter of Matthias and Catherine (Peters) Cook, both natives of Germany, the former of whom was born August 1, 1812 and the latter September 14, 1818. Mr. Cook died February 20, 1877, and his widow survived him until February 14, 1902. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Julia, John, William, George, Mary, Frances, Joseph, Philomena, Lawrence, Barbara, Joseph and Anna. Of these children only Julia, William, George, Barbara and Anna are now living. Mr. Cook came to the United States when he was eighteen years of age and located in Pennsylvania. He married Catherine Peters in that state and lived there some years in Bedford county. In 1843 Mr. Cook and his family came to Franklin county, Indiana, and lived here the remainder of their days.

Mr. Spaeth is an adherent of the Democratic party but has never had any aspirations along political lines. The Catholic church receives the hearty support of the Spaeth family and to its various activities they are generous

contributors. Mr. Spaeth is a fine example of the energetic and wide awake citizenry of his county and is well entitled to the high esteem in which he is universally held, his friends and neighbors regarding him as one of the influential men of the community.

CHRIST SOTTONG.

One of the largest farmers of Brookville township is Christ Sottong, who is now living on the same farm and in the same house where he was born. His father was a native of Germany and came to the United States and located in Franklin county, Indiana, in 1848. Mr. Sottong possesses those dominant characteristics which make the citizens of German ancestry such dependable men of affairs. In everything which goes to make up the successful farmer, Mr. Sottong stands high among the farmers of the county. He believes in keeping fully abreast of the latest advances in agriculture and his well-improved farm is sufficient evidence that he understands how to carry on the work of the modern agriculturist in the most approved manner.

Christ Sottong, the son of Frederick and Catherine (Baker) Sottong, was born where he is now living August 8, 1870. His father was born in Germany in 1823 and his mother was born in the same country January 13, 1838. His parents reared a family of six children, John, Christ, Joseph, Fred, Anna, deceased, and Margaret.

Frederick Sottong came to Franklin county from Germany in 1848 and shortly after locating in the county was married. To his first marriage were born three children, Henry, who died in Kansas at the age of about forty, and two others who died in infancy. After the death of his first wife, Frederick Sottong married Catherine Baker, the mother of the subject of this sketch. Frederick Sottong became an influential man in the community where he lived and at the time of his death in 1902 owned two hundred and thirty acres in Brookville township. He placed good improvements upon the farm and became one of the most extensive tillers of the soil in the township. He was a Democrat in politics and a Catholic in religious faith.

Christ Sottong was reared on the farm and educated in the parochial schools. After his marriage he purchased the old homestead of two hundred and thirty acres and is now engaged in general farming and stock raising.

Christ Sottong was married in 1908 to Frances Tajlheimer, who was born at St. Peters in this county, June 24, 1887, a daughter of Adam and

Mary (Dudley) Tajlheimer. To this union have been born two children, Harvey John, born June 9, 1910, and Hazel Mary, born March 12, 1914.

The father of Mrs. Sottong was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1837, while her mother, Mary Dudley, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1844. Adam Tajlheimer came to St. Peters, Franklin county, Indiana, about 1878. He died in 1899, his widow still living at the age of seventy. He was a carpenter by trade, a Democrat in politics and a loyal member of the Catholic church. Adam Tajlheimer and wife were the parents of twelve children, John, Henry, Leo, Maggie, Lizzie, Katie, Mary, Joseph, Anna, Theresa, Frances and Robert. All of these children are still living and all are married except Robert.

Mr. Sottong takes an intelligent interest in politics and is an earnest adherent of the Democratic party, to which he has given his support since reaching his majority. He and his family are loyal members of the Catholic church and give it their hearty support at all times.

THEODORE A. MOORE.

In any era of civilization the name which is spread most conspicuously upon the pages of the history of the nations is that of the farmer. Out in the open, his mind broad and healthy, surrounded on all sides by evidences of the Creator's handiwork, he thinks clearly and decisively, and his opinions are heeded alike by ruler and subject.

Theodore A. Moore is a farmer and proud to be so called. He was born on the family homestead in Fairfield township, Franklin county, Indiana, October 10, 1848, the son of Mathias M. and Jane (Sims) Moore. Mathias M. Moore was born in New Jersey on September 10, 1823, coming to Fairfield township with his parents when he was a child of four years. Here he grew to maturity and married, on January 6, 1847, Jane Sims, who was a daughter of Alexander Sims. She was born in Fayette county, Indiana, where her family had emigrated from South Carolina, being among the first settlers of Fayette county, Indiana. Her father was a native of Ireland, but came to this country when a small child with his parents, who settled in South Carolina, where he was reared to manhood and married. Mrs. Jane (Sims) Moore died July 22, 1849, leaving her husband with one son, Theodore A., the immediate subject of this review.

The paternal grandfather of Theodore A. Moore was William Moore, who was born September 21, 1795. William Moore was the son of Moses Moore, who was born in New Jersey March 4, 1773, his ancestors being

among the early colonists. His children were Lavina, born in 1794; William, born September 23, 1795; Dorcas, born in 1796; Rachel, born in 1801, and George, born in 1802. William, George and Dorcas became residents of Franklin county, Indiana, William being one of the first settlers in Fairfield township, where he located in 1827, bringing with him his wife and four children, Elizabeth, Moses, Eleanor and Mathias M. After the death of his first wife, William Moore married Eleanor Logan, who was born December 25, 1805, and to this union two daughters were born, Lavina, who died at the age of eight years and Mary, who became the wife of T. L. Dickerson, a resident of Fairfield, this county. William Moore's second wife died and he later married Sarah Hudson, who was born September 30, 1797. William Moore was a typical pioneer of the best class, a consistent Christian and patriot. During the War of 1812 he served as a musician, being detailed to play the fife, and the fife which he played is still in the possession of the family, and is proudly exhibited by his grandson, William D. Moore. William Moore, the soldier of 1812, died February 1, 1853.

After the death of his first wife, Mathias M. Moore married Hannah M. Irwin on June 17, 1851. She was born in Darke county, Ohio, December 5, 1824. To Mr. Moore's second union were born the following children: John Irwin, born May 20, 1852; William D. and Mary J., twins, born September 29, 1860. John Irwin died in Illinois from the effects of an accident on December 11, 1872. Mathias Moore was a man of sterling character, influential in political and fraternal circles. He was a Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, as well as being a stanch Democrat. He died May 27, 1896, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

Theodore A. Moore was left motherless when he was still an infant. He was brought up in the home of his maternal grandfather in Fayette county, Indiana, where he received that training which he applied so well in later life. He attended the schools of his home neighborhood, receiving most of his education in the school at Ireland, Jackson township, Fayette county, Indiana, and remained with his grandparents until he was twenty-one years old, when he entered circus life, traveling with Forepaugh's and Van Ambuch's circuses for five years. After leaving this business he located on his present farm, a beautiful place about one-half mile south of Blooming Grove, on the Blooming Grove pike. The farm, originally purchased in 1871, consisted of eighty acres, but Mr. Moore has increased his holdings from time to time until he is now the owner of one hundred and seventy-nine acres of excellent farming land, and on this farm Mr. Moore carried on a general

system of farming for many years, but for the past fifteen years has rented out the fields to responsible tenants, although he continues to live on the farm, which has a number of well kept buildings upon it, attesting to the industry and taste of the owner.

Mr. Moore was married December 6, 1877, to Wilhelmina Norris, who is a native of Maryland, and to this union four children have been born: Harry, who died at the age of twelve years, and Frank, Ethel and John, the latter in his seventh year in the navy, on the battleship Delaware. At present he is boatswain's mate, second class. All the other children are surviving.

It is with real pleasure that this brief biography is written, for Mr. Moore is a man of whom it can be truly said that he is a good citizen, which is more than kingly praise or costly monument.

THOMAS G. BUCKLER.

Franklin county is characterized by its full share of enterprising and progressive farmers. Among the number of men who have successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in this county may be mentioned Thomas G. Buckler, a native of the county, and now a successful farmer of Brookville township.

Thomas G. Buckler, the son of John W. and Evalin (Lee) Buckler, was born in Laurel township, Franklin county, Indiana, November 26, 1877. His father was born in the same township, while his mother was a native of New Jersey. John W. Buckler and wife were the parents of eight children, Richard, Anna, Ora, Joseph, Thomas G., Oliver, Ida and Alice.

The paternal grandparents of Thomas G. Buckler were Joseph Buckler and wife, early settlers of Laurel township, where both of them passed the remainder of their days. The maternal grandparents of Thomas G. Buckler were Wesley Lee and wife, natives of New Jersey, also early settlers of Laurel township, both of these families having been regarded as among the leading and most influential families of the community in whose early development they took such a prominent part.

Thomas G. Buckler was educated in the public schools of Laurel township. After his marriage in 1906 he bought a farm in Brookville township of one hundred and nine acres, and has since made his home on this farm. He has made many improvements on the place since acquiring it and by the proper attention to crop rotation he has kept his farm at a high state of fertility.

Mr. Buckler was married November 21, 1906, to Dorothy Ertel, to which union have been born four children, Martha, born October 26, 1907; Robert, born April 19, 1909; Francis, born November 15, 1911; Lawrence, born February 22, 1914.

Mrs. Buckler was born in Highland township, May 21, 1887, and is a daughter of August and Joséphine (Stengel) Ertel. Her father was born August 19, 1848, in Butler township, and her mother in Bavaria, Germany, in 1849. Mrs. Buckler's mother came to America before her marriage, and was later married in Cincinnati. Some years after their marriage they came to Franklin county, Indiana, and located in Butler township, where her father's death occurred in 1895 and her mother's in 1912. Eleven children were born to August Ertel and wife, Henry, George, Mary, Frank, August, Clara, John, Louisa, Quirrin, Anna and Charles.

Thomas G. Buckler and his family are loyal and devout members of the Catholic church of Brookville. He is a Democrat in politics, as was his father before him. He is one of the younger farmers of the township, and in every respect has lived so as to merit the high esteem in which he is held.

JOHN L. COWEN.

No other county in Indiana furnished braver men for the Civil War than did Franklin county. This state sent over two hundred thousand men to the front during that memorable conflict and Franklin county contributed its quota without any difficulty, meeting every call of Governor Morton with a promptness that spoke well for the patriotic spirit of her sons. These patriotic sons of Franklin county left their homes to save their country and many of them sacrificed their lives that the Stars and Stripes might continue to wave over a united nation. John L. Cowen was one of the many hundreds of brave Franklin county boys who went to the front, and he was a participant in a score of the most severe engagements of that terrible struggle. When he returned to peaceful pursuits in Franklin county he settled down to the life of a farmer and so continued until 1898 when he moved to Brookville to spend his declining years.

John L. Cowen, a son of John and Martha (Miles) Cowen, was born in Springfield township, Franklin county, Indiana, January 6, 1838. His father was born in western Pennsylvania, July 9, 1800, and died May 24,



JOHN L. COWEN AND FAMILY.

1859, while his mother was born in Franklin county, Indiana, October 11, 1809, and died March 28, 1849. His parents reared a family of fourteen children, of whom Permelia A., born November 25, 1826, died at the age of thirty; Elizabeth, born January 16, 1828, married Samuel Sharp, both now deceased; Squire Hazard, born June 8, 1829, died December 7, 1908, was a farmer of Lewisburg, Kansas; Joseph H., born August 13, 1831, went to California in 1848, lived there until 1906, then went to South America, and has never been heard of since; Mary J., born January 4, 1834, died August 28, 1894, the wife of Fenley Jones, of Franklin county; James, born October 31, 1835, died in January, 1878, a farmer of Kansas; John L., the seventh child and the immediate subject of this review; Martha E., born September 23, 1839, died when young; Sarah Margaret, born November 3, 1840, died in July, 1907, the wife of James Landen, a farmer of Kansas; Harrison E., born January 20, 1842, a soldier of the Civil War, who went west and was lost sight of; Harriet V., born August 14, 1843, died in infancy; Maranda M., born January 27, 1846, the wife of Henry C. Taley, of Pratt county, Illinois, and Mariah L., born February 4, 1848, died in infancy.

John Cowen, the father of John L., was an early settler in Franklin county, Indiana, and after his marriage to Martha Miles, February 12, 1826, he moved to Decatur county, Indiana, and leased a farm there for seven years. Later he bought a farm in Jennings county, Indiana, and lived on it until the time of his death. John Cowen was twice married, his first wife dying in 1850. His second wife was Mrs. Leah (Wamsley) Stout.

The paternal grandparents of John L. Cowen probably were born in Connecticut, although they lived most of their lives in Pennsylvania. The maternal grandparents were William and Elizabeth Miles, early settlers in Springfield township, Franklin county, Indiana, who located in this county about 1808.

John L. Cowen was reared on his father's farm and when eighteen years of age his father died. He then began to work as a farm hand on farms in his immediate vicinity. He enlisted for service in the Union army on September 23, 1861, at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, as a member of Company H, Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was mustered in as a private and was promoted in succession to the rank of a corporal and later orderly-sergeant. Among many other battles he fought at Stone River, Huntsville, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Chattanooga, Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Pumpkinvine, Cassville, Kenesaw Mountain, Big Shanty, Peachtree Creek, Jonesboro and Atlanta.

In the fall of 1863 he was sent out on a recruiting trip for three weeks, and during this time returned to Franklin county.

After the close of the Civil War Mr. Cowen returned to his home in Franklin county, and for five years "worked out" by the month in Bath township. He then went into partnership with another man in a saw-mill venture, but two years later traded his interests in the saw-mill for a farm in Bath township and still owns this same farm of one hundred and forty-three acres. On this farm he carried on general farming and stock raising until 1898, when he bought a home in Brookville, where he and his wife are now living.

Mr. Cowen was married September 23, 1869, to Marietta Hughes, who was born December 5, 1839, in Fairfield township, Franklin county, Indiana, a daughter of John and Mary (Whitaker) Hughes, both of whom have been deceased many years. Her father was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, and her mother in Fairfield county, New Jersey, and both came with their respective parents to Franklin county, Indiana, in their youth. Mr. and Mrs. Cowen are the parents of three children, Capitola, Adella Blanche and Russell, the latter dying at the age of five months. Capitola is the wife of Louis A. Clawson, a farmer of Springfield township, and has one son, Harry. Adella Blanche is the wife of William Baudendistel, and now lives on the old Cowen homestead in Bath township. Mr. and Mrs. Baudendistel are the parents of seven children, Grace, John, Harold, Esther, Rolla, Cecil, who is deceased, and Kenneth.

Mrs. Cowen's paternal grandparents were Thomas and Sarah (Ogden) Hughes, the former of whom was born January 10, 1752, and died July 18, 1822; the latter having been born in January, 1760, her death occurring December 5, 1845. They were born, reared and married in Virginia, and settled in Union county, Indiana, about 1820. Mrs. Cowen's maternal grandparents were Neri and Mary (Husted) Ogden. Grandfather Ogden died April 11, 1844, and his widow later married Samuel Elwell and lived for many years in Union county, Indiana, her death occurring December 13, 1872.

Mr. Cowen and his wife are active workers in the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Cowen has been a steward and a trustee and in which for many years he served as Sunday school superintendent. He is a member of Hackleman Post No. 64, Grand Army of the Republic, in Brookville, and always has been interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of his old comrades. Mr. Cowen is one of the fine old pioneers of the county and his whole life has been such as to win for him the affection of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

NATHAN PROCTER.

Although he was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Nathan Procter has been a resident of Franklin county since 1853, and consequently is one of the older citizens of the county. His whole life has been devoted to farming, with excellent results, as is testified by his well improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Brookville township.

Nathan Procter, the son of Newton and Elizabeth (King) Procter, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 12, 1852. His father was born in Kentucky, April 26, 1803, and his mother in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1812. Newton Procter and wife reared a family of ten children, John, George, Charles, Newton, Justin, Abram, Ann, Mary, Fannie and Nathan. Of these children Justin, Mary, Fannie and Nathan are the only ones now living.

Newton Procter, the father of Nathan, was a rope maker and followed this occupation for many years in Cincinnati. He came to Franklin county with his family in 1853 and spent the rest of his life here, his death occurring in 1862. His wife survived him many years and passed away February 7, 1891. The paternal grandparents of Nathan Procter were Abram and Mary Procter, natives of Kentucky and early settlers in Franklin county, Indiana. The maternal grandparents of Nathan Procter were Justin and Elizabeth King, who located in Cincinnati, Ohio, early in its history and died in that city.

Nathan Procter was only about one year of age when his parents located in Franklin county and, consequently, he received all of his education and early training in this county. Being reared on the farm from his earliest boyhood, it was natural that he should engage in farming upon reaching his majority. This has continued to be his life work and he has been very successful in his agricultural operations. He owns one hundred and sixty acres of land on which he has placed extensive improvements. He divides his attention between grain and stock raising with the result that he makes a comfortable living for himself and family.

Mr. Procter was married in 1894 to Mrs. Katie Fearey Smith, the widow of William E. Smith and the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Stephenson) Fearey, to which union have been born two children, Esther Elizabeth, born July 27, 1897, and Katie Fearey, born January 26, 1900.

The parents of Mrs. Procter were both born in England and her father came with his father, Enoch, and his stepmother, Sarah Jemimah (Holmes) Fearey, to Franklin county in 1858 and located in Whitewater township.

The following year the Fearey family settled in Brookville township and there spent the remainder of their days. Enoch Fearey died in 1872 and his widow passed away in 1895. The first wife of Enoch Fearey was Harriet Fitzhugh, who died in England in 1850. To the first marriage of Enoch Fearey were born seven children, John, Kate, Thomas, Rebecca, Charles, Henry and Fannie. Of these children, only three are living, Rebecca, Charles and Fannie. Henry died November 8, 1914.

Mr. Procter always has given his hearty support to the Republican party but has never been an aspirant for a public office. He and his family give their support to the Methodist Episcopal church and are interested in the activities of that denomination, being very properly regarded as one of the leading and most influential families in their neighborhood.

GEORGE B. ROBESON.

Among the names which have distinctly impressed themselves upon the annals of Franklin county, dating back even to the days of the earliest settlement of this county, few are better known than that of the Robesons or held in higher repute in the several communities of this county in which the members of that family have had their residence.

George B. Robeson, one of the best known members of this prominent family, was born in 1863 on the farm on which he still makes his home and on which he has resided all his life. He first saw the light of day in the old stone house on the paternal farm, which now is occupied by his son. George B. is the son of John and Catherine Ann (Whitehead) Robeson, the former of whom was born in Kentucky, June 18, 1810, and who came to Franklin county with his parents when he was but one year old, the family locating in the neighborhood in which they spent the remainder of their lives. Catherine Ann (Whitehead) Robeson was a member of one of the pioneer families of Dearborn county, Indiana.

George B. Robeson's paternal grandfather, James Robeson, for many years was one of the most prominent residents of Franklin county and it is still recalled by those whose memories go back to the traditions of pioneer days that no gathering of the neighborhood folk in those early days was complete without him. He was not only famous as a "fiddler," the strains of whose rollicking music were considered necessary to the success of all social meetings of the day, but he was also noted as a skillful Nimrod, whose

aim with a rifle when a squirrel or a coon was in sight, was regarded as unerring as that of another Davy Crockett. James Robeson was a native of Kentucky, in which state he married Elizabeth Stafford. Shortly after their marriage they came to Indiana and in 1811 entered a government tract comprising what is now known as the W. H. Prifogle farm. Here they put up a cabin in the woods and proceeded to reclaim the soil from the gigantic forest growth with which it was covered. Both continued to live there until a ripe old age, when they retired and moved to Ripley county, where they spent their last days.

Mr. Robeson's maternal grandfather, Michael Whitehead, was a native of Pennsylvania. Following his marriage in the Keystone state he and his bride determined to make a home for themselves farther westward and came to Indiana, locating in Dearborn county, where they soon became among the most influential farmers of that section. Upon the death of Mrs. Whitehead, her bereaved husband gave up his home in Dearborn county and his last days were passed pleasantly in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robeson, in Highland township.

John Robeson, father of the gentleman whose name appears as the caption of this sketch, received his education in the schools of his district and was a farmer in that same neighborhood all his life. He owned several farms at various times in his life and died in the old log and stone house on Blue creek where George B. was born. Here he had one hundred and twelve acres in an excellent state of cultivation. He and all the members of his family were members of the Christian church, faithful adherence to the tenets of which all those surviving have ever since maintained.

George B. Robeson was given such advantages of education as the district schools of his home township afforded in the days of his youth, and, following the example of his ancestors, stuck to the soil as a means of livelihood. The wisdom of this determination on his part has amply been demonstrated in ensuing years and Mr. Robeson is now known as one of the most progressive farmers in his neighborhood. He always has remained on the "home" place until 1905, continuing to occupy the old stone house in which he was born. He then remodeled the house in which, until then, his half brother had lived and this he now makes his home. He bought this part of his father's old place, one hundred twenty acres, which added to the farm he then owned, brought his farm holdings up to one hundred and ninety-two acres, all of which he has in a fine state of cultivation, giving particular attention to the culture of small fruit.

On October 21, 1886, George B. Robeson was united in marriage with

Miss Anna Belle Yost, who was born near Peppertown, on Walnut Fork, the daughter of Christopher and Lena (Wessing) Yost, both natives of Germany. Christopher Yost was first married in Germany, but his wife died on board ship while they were on their way to America, leaving one daughter. He first made his way to Cincinnati and after a sometime residence there moved to Peppertown, where he met Lena Wessing, a Civil War widow, and married her. Mrs. Yost's brother Jacob, who came to America in 1852, also gave up his life for the cause of his adopted country, he being among the countless hosts who were killed in the great struggle between the states in the sixties.

To George B. and Anna Belle (Yost) Robeson two children were born: Clifford Elmer, who married Maud, daughter of William West of Brookville, and to whom one child, Ruth Anna Belle, has been born, and Ida Margaret May, who makes her home with her parents. All are devoted members of the Christian church.

JOHN C. NIERSTHEIMER.

As a great proportion of the population of Franklin county, is made up of persons of German descent, it is but natural that a history of that county should emphasize the importance of this element in its affairs. The Germans have been a decisive force in shaping the affairs of this county for many years. While a great number of Germans came to this county, about the time of the completion of the Whitewater canal, there were many Germans or persons of German descent living in this county previously. That much of the material prosperity of this county is largely due to the conserving habits of the Germans is conceded by all. Among the prominent persons in this county who are of German descent, is John C. Nierstheimer, who is widely known in this section of the state.

John C. Nierstheimer, was born on a farm in Blooming Grove township, Franklin county, Indiana, September 19, 1863. His parents were John and Margaret Nierstheimer, both of whom were natives of Germany.

The paternal grandparents of John C. Nierstheimer, were Henry and Katherine (Stuft) Nierstheimer who also were natives of Germany. They left their native country and came to America in 1843, coming directly to Blooming Grove township, Franklin county, Indiana. They located just east of the farm, now occupied by Henry C. Nierstheimer and in 1852 bought the

farm Mr. Nierstheimer now resides on. This place consisted of one hundred and forty acres heavily timbered. Henry Nierstheimer was a man of energy and ambition and soon had the land cleared. He made many improvements on this place during his lifetime, developing it into a substantial farm. Henry Nierstheimer and wife lived at this place until their death, respected and revered by all who knew them.

The maternal grandparents of John C. Nierstheimer, were Daniel and Sophia (Winnerling) Zeitler, who were natives of Germany where Daniel Zeitler died. His widow remarried and came to this country and settled in Warren county, Ohio. She later came to Franklin county, Indiana, where she lived the remainder of her life. The Zeitler family, like the Nierstheimer family, were devout members of the German-Lutheran church.

John Nierstheimer, father of John C. Nierstheimer, came to this country with his parents, when but six years of age. He was educated in Blooming Grove township district schools, in Franklin county. He engaged in the common occupation of farming, living on the place on which John Nierstheimer was born until his death. He was married in this county to Margaret Zeitler, and to them were born the following children, Ella, John, Mary, Emma, George, Anna, Henry, Henrietta and Charles. Mr. Nierstheimer and his family, as were his ancestors, were strict members of the German-Lutheran church.

John Nierstheimer, Jr., received his early education in the schools of Blooming Grove township. He secured the average schooling of his time, devoting his spare moments to helping on his father's farm. He remained on the parental farm until early manhood and then purchased a farm of eighty acres which he bought from his father. John Nierstheimer immediately began to make extensive improvements and soon transformed the place into a splendid property.

In 1888 he was married to Ida May Klipple, a sister of George Klipple. She died June 7, 1901, survived by her husband and four children, Paul, Ruby, Edith and Pauline. Of these, Paul resides in Muncie, Indiana, and is employed in the Merchants National Bank at that place.

In April, 1902, Mr. Nierstheimer was married again, this time to Elizabeth Sherwood of Peppertown, Franklin county. Mr. Nierstheimer and family, as the Nierstheimers have been for many generations, belong to the German-Lutheran church. Mr. Nierstheimer has many splendid attainments and he and his family are of the highest social order in the county. He is intensely interested in all things that pertain to the advancement of this county and its inhabitants.

JOHN F. GLASER.

How many delightful recollections cluster around the village smithy, and how much of influential service there is in the life of the village blacksmith! The beloved American poet, Longfellow, has set this all out so delightfully in his poem to the village smithy, that the mind instantly reverts to that charming bit of poesy when the smith is mentioned.

The village smith at St. Peters, John F. Glaser, might well have posed for the poet's subject—"a mighty man was he." Born in the village in which he has lived all his life, Mr. Glaser is one of the most influential and useful members of that community. This fact has been twice attested by his neighbors who twice elected him to the important office of township trustee, in which position he has performed faithful service to his community.

John F. Glaser was born at St. Peters, July 10, 1859, the son of Frederick and Catherine (Scheirger) Glaser, the former of whom was a native of Rhinefelse, Germany, born about the year 1813; the latter a native of Wurzburg, Germany. Her father came to America following the death of his wife, bringing his children with him and located near Orleans, where he farmed for some years and later moved to Franklin county, locating in Highland township, where he bought and improved a farm of eighty acres. The latter years of his life he spent at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Roehn, at Lawrenceville, Indiana.

Mr. Glaser's father came to America at the age of eleven years, his brother previously having located in this country and had established plantations. In his earlier days in this country Mr. Glaser's father was a riverman, having made eleven round trips between Cincinnati and New Orleans. During this time he had many exciting experiences and was subjected to many hardships and trials. While boating he suffered an attack of cholera and an attack of smallpox, but happily survived both. His elder brother then apprenticed him to a stone mason at Cincinnati, but this form of service proving distasteful to him he ran away and learned the blacksmith trade. Completing his apprenticeship at this useful form of human service, he opened a shop of his own at St. Joseph, Dearborn county, Indiana, moving from there to St. Peters about 1840. So eagerly did the people of the then scattered farming community welcome the coming of the new blacksmith that they gathered in a body and erected for him the log shop which still stands as the village smithy and which is now operated by the subject of this biography, who assumed charge of the shop upon the retirement of his father, which occurred

about fourteen years before the latter's death. At the same time the pioneer neighbors of the community's first blacksmith were raising the log shop, they erected a log house for the family of the smith immediately adjoining the smithy. This was later replaced by a frame dwelling, which still stands and in which both the father and the mother of the subject of this sketch passed their last days.

John F. Glaser was educated at St. Peters' parochial school and learned the blacksmith trade in a most practical manner at his father's forge, supplementing the experience here gained with a course in the same trade at Cincinnati. From that city he returned to St. Peters and in 1879 took charge of the blacksmith shop which he since has operated alone. In addition to his duties in the shop, Mr. Glaser owns and conducts a small farm of thirty-six acres. He has erected, adjoining the old frame house above mentioned, a substantial brick house where he and his family reside.

Mr. Glaser was married in 1881 to Mary Schuck, daughter of John Schuck, a merchant of St. Peters, and six children have blessed this happy union, as follow: Edward, who is married; John, Mary (deceased), Bertha, Alice and Charles.

Mr. Glaser and his family are earnest and devoted members of St. Peters' Catholic church.

WILLIAM JOHN GEIS.

Happy is the man, who, surrounded by the comforts of a home made glad by the presence of joyous children, comes to the period of his middle age with all his normal wants amply provided and in the full enjoyment of the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. When this comfort is definitely assured by the possession of a farm, than which there are not many better in the state of Indiana, then indeed it may be said that such a man has been favored of fortune.

William John Geis, the son of John Adam and Margaret (Knecht) Geis, who were both natives of Germany, was born in the home which he now occupies, near St. Peters, February 24, 1867. His father came to America when a young man and by industry and thrift and high endeavor, constantly supplemented by the painstaking care of his competent helpmeet, built for himself a comfortable home in Highland township. It was in this home that the subject of this interesting biography was born and in which he has passed his life. Upon this farm of one hundred and fifty-two acres Mr. Geis has

recently added a new and substantial barn and has made commodious additions to the homestead. In the labors of the farm Mr. Geis has had the assistance of one of the happiest families of children it would be possible to imagine. In this happy "flock" there are no fewer than fifteen, and the harmony and peace of this devoted family insure the most efficient conduct of the excellent farming establishment so ably managed by Mr. Geis. To Mr. and Mrs. Geis there has come but one bereavement, in the death of their seventh child and third daughter, Mary. The children who live to give joy and comfort to the later days of their parents are: Harry, Robert, Bertha married William J. Metz, Illinois; Clara, Joseph, Carl, Albert, Mary, Katie, Rosa, Cecilia, Bernhart, William, Frances and Florentine.

Not only in his private life has Mr. Geis proved his substantial worth, but in public affairs he has shown an interest that has met with the proper recognition of his community. Though not of the office-seeking type, Mr. Geis has been called on to give to his civic community the benefit of his knowledge and observation of the needs of the public and as supervisor of roads of Highland township gave excellent service to his neighborhood.

Mr. Geis and his family are ardent adherents of the Roman Catholic church and find much comfort and pleasure in their devoted attendance upon the services of St. Peter's Catholic church, being recognized as among the most earnest and influential members of that parish. Mr. Geis's helpmeet, who in every way has furthered his efforts in all the ways of good citizenship, was Mary Wagner, to whom he was married in 1891, and who enjoys, with her husband, the most earnest respect of the entire community in which their influence is so markedly felt.

ALPHONSE ERHART.

When it is recalled that, as the grand, sweeping current of humanity moves on, it is but a comparatively few generations since the Red man was the only American, one must be impressed with the apparent inaccuracy so often underlying our references to the "foreign" population of this country. Taking the great dial of the ages as our marker for time, it has been such a petty while since the first white persons who landed on these promising shores were as much "foreigners" as are the latest immigrants to land at the great ports of this land, that it hardly seems becoming to speak of any as "foreigners." But the word has its accepted meaning, of course, and as such hardly

can be omitted from our current speech, though it must be admitted that this would not be much of a nation without its "foreign" population.

Of all that large class of so-called "foreigners" who make up so influential a section of the population of Franklin county, Indiana, few are better known and more respected than is the gentleman of Alsatian birth, whose name forms the caption for this brief and modest biographical sketch, and, in doing honor to the "foreigners" hereabout, mention of his name in a work of this character could not properly be omitted.

Alphonse Erhart was born in Alsace-Lorraine, September 11, 1863, the son of Stephen and Katherine (Uetveler) Erhart, both members of old families of that section of Europe. He received his youthful education according to the accepted standard of the thorough system which marks the education of the youth of Germanic extraction, and prepared himself for the occupation of stationary engineer, which calling he followed for some time in his native land before deciding to put in his lot with the considerable number of his neighbors who had sought new homes in America, and whose reports back to the Fatherland seemed promising to him of improvement in his own material condition, should he adopt a similar course himself. Therefore, shortly after his marriage to one of his fair Alsatian neighbors, Miss Wilhelmina Peters, daughter of John and Mary Anna (Yound) Peters, Mr. Erhart, accompanied by his bride, sailed for the broad land on the western shores of the Atlantic. Attracted by word from some of his neighbors who had preceded them to this country, the Erharts went direct to Cincinnati, arriving there July 17, 1890. There for four years Mr. Erhart worked in an iron foundry, and then, deciding that the finer freedom of rural life was better suited to their tastes, he and his family located in Franklin county, Indiana. They bought a farm of one hundred and three acres about a mile from where they now reside, north of St. Peters, where they lived until 1910, when they bought a desirable small farm of fifty-four acres near the village on which they since have made their home, though still retaining the ownership of the original farm of one hundred and three acres. On his home place Mr. Erhart has a fine brick house, a substantial barn and many other improvements to make living a comfort and a joy.

To Alphonse and Wilhelmina (Peters) Erhart, six children have been born, of whom Alphonse John, John and Mary are living. Three times they have been bereaved, and they ever mourn the death of their children, Lucenia, Augustine and Rosa. Mr. and Mrs. Erhart and their children are devoted members of St. Peters' Catholic church and very rightly enjoy the full confidence and esteem of the community in which they live.

WILLIAM H. PRIFOGLA.

"In Memoriam"—one of the tenderest combinations of words in the English language. How proper and fitting it is that a widow should perpetuate in such a work as this the memory of her departed husband; that, in the making up of the history of this favored section of Indiana, the future chronicler may be reminded of the life and of the works of one of the one-time prominent residents thereof, who, in his own day, remained modestly mute regarding the part he took in the community life. It is thus that the name of the gentleman occupying the headline of this biographical sketch is brought to the notice of those still living.

William H. Prifogle, who died at his home in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, April 10, 1911, was born in that same township February 7, 1846, the son of pioneer parents and lived all his life in the same township. He was among the most honored and useful members of that community and ever was found in the foremost ranks of those who held the public welfare most at heart. For five successive terms he served his township as supervisor of public roads and the value of his work in that connection still is manifest in the excellent condition of the highways of his home township.

Mr. Prifogle received such education as could be obtained in the local schools of his home neighborhood, and, as his fathers had done before him, determined to follow the life of a farmer. For a time, preliminary to the larger work of his later days, Mr. Prifogle rented a farm in Highland township and then, about 1878, assumed the active management of the farm on which his widow is still living, which her paternal grandfather had entered from the government in the early days of the settlement of Franklin county.

On January 17, 1864, William H. Prifogle was united in marriage with Miss Anna Robeson, of pioneer stock, who was born in Highland township in the immediate vicinity of the farm on which she now resides. She was the daughter of John and Sophronia (Herndon) Robeson, the former of whom was a native of Kentucky and the latter a native of Highland township, in which she lived all her life.

Mrs. Prifogle's paternal grandparents, James and Juda (Stafford) Robeson, moved from Kentucky into Indiana when their son John, father of Mrs. Prifogle, was a small boy, and located on the farm which Mrs. Prifogle now occupies. This tract of land was entered as a government grant and at that time, of course, was but an unbroken forest. James Robeson erected upon this tract a log cabin, which, from the fact that it was one of the most com-

modious which, up to that time, had been erected in that community, was used by his neighbors in that early day as a "meeting house," or place of religious worship. He and his sons cleared the farm and made it one of the most productive in the county. Later this pioneer and his wife moved to Ripley county, where they died and where their bodies are buried. James Robeson was a great "fiddler," popular in all the social gatherings of his neighbors in the early days and also was a man of renown throughout the whole county as a 'coon hunter. There are many distinct memories of this pioneer pair lingering in the community in which the impress of their early influence is still so manifest and they are entitled to a permanent place in whatever records of Franklin county may be made up by the future historian.

Mrs. Prifogle's maternal grandparents, Thomas and Nancy (Keene) Herndon, also were early settlers of Brookville township, and their memories are held in the highest respect by all who hold dear the recollections of pioneer days in Franklin county.

Seven children came to gladden the home of William H. and Anna (Robeson) Prifogle, all of whom are still living (excepting one), to comfort the latter days of their widowed mother, as follow: William Thomas, James Franklin (deceased), George Albert, Charles Frederick, John Liberty, Peter Irvin and Jennie Pearl. Their father was a German Protestant and their mother is a member of the Christian church, to which they also give their adherence, and to the interests of which they are all devoted.

CHARLES E. RONAN.

The passing of the log cabin in Indiana marks sharply the dividing line between epochs in the history of the great Hoosier commonwealth. That most common form of habitation in the early days of the state's settlement, the hand-hewed log cabin, has so generally disappeared that the present generation knows its appearance only through the medium of the pictured page or the poet's fervid lines. Though here and there throughout the confines of the state, a few log structures are preserved as priceless relics of a day gone by, yet, for the most part, these substantial old buildings which housed so many joyous hopes in pioneer times have been demolished to give way to modern buildings and the coming generation will know of the log cabin only as a thing of beautiful tradition.

Charles E. Ronan, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, was one of the present-day Hoosiers who can say that he first saw the light of

day in a log cabin. This was on the parental farm in Orange township, Fayette county, Indiana, the cabin being situated about one mile north of the farm which he now owns and on which he resides in Posey township, Franklin county. Mr. Ronan was born in this pioneer cabin on August 2, 1866, son of John W. and Mary E. (Matney) Ronan, both natives of Fayette county, the former of whom was born in Orange township and the latter in Columbia township.

Mr. Ronan's paternal grandfather, Charles Ronan, and his wife Elizabeth, both natives of the United States, came to Fayette county, Indiana, in an early day and cleared the land on which they made their home, erecting the old log cabin in which the subject of this sketch first saw the light of day. Grandfather Ronan was compelled to haul his wheat to Cincinnati, the nearest market in that early day, and often in later years he was wont to remark on the fact that after all his long haul all the wheat brought him was thirty-seven cents the bushel. Both he and his pioneer wife died on the farm which they had wrested from the forest wilderness and are buried near there, resting well after the stern labors which their hands found to do.

Elias Matney, the maternal grandfather of Charles E. Ronan, was a native of the commonwealth of Kentucky, from which state he moved when a young man, locating in Fayette county, Indiana, where he became a large land owner. It was here he wooed and won the heart and hand of Miss Elizabeth Ayres, one of the belles of the pioneer neighborhood, who had settled with her parents in Fayette county, coming there from South Carolina by way of Kentucky, having for a time made their home in the latter state en route to that favored section of Indiana in which they made their final settlement.

Elias and Elizabeth (Ayres) Matney reared a large family on the Fayette county farm, and were among the most prominent of the pioneers of that section. Their oldest son, William Matney, gave his life for the preservation of the union of federal states, and his name is imperishably enrolled among that great host who were killed while struggling for the Union cause during the great Civil War. Beside several who died young, the children of Elias and Elizabeth Matney were: Elias, Jr., Alexander, Elijah, Steven, Sarah, Amanda Jane, Mary E. and Jerard.

Charles E. Ronan's father bought the old home on the Matney farm and he and his wife lived there until they died. They had a place comprising one hundred thirteen acres and successfully carried on the business of general farming. John W. Ronan served three years in the Union army during the Civil War as a member of Company K of the Sixty-ninth Indiana regiment. Though present in many desperate engagements he escaped this whole period

of service with but one slight wound. His son, Charles E. Ronan, whose name heads this sketch, received his education in the common schools of Fayette county and was trained by his father to the life of a practical farmer. He made a specialty of threshing and for more than twenty years gave this important department of agriculture his particular attention. One year he spent in Iowa, but the remainder of his service in threshing was given in Rush, Fayette and Franklin counties, Indiana, his service comprising one period of eighteen years with one man in Rush county. In October, 1910, Mr. Ronan bought the farm of one hundred thirty acres on which he lives in Laurel township and has made the work of general farming highly profitable.

Charles E. Ronan was married in 1894 to Miss Lulu Stevens and to this union were born Roy E., Earl D. and Myrtle, who is deceased, and Ruby B. Upon the death of his wife, Mr. Ronan married, secondly, November 23, 1910, Miss Minnie L. Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. Ronan are charter members of the Sawes Creek Christian church, which was reorganized December 24, 1914, by the Rev. Guy Hoover, and Mr. Ronan is a member of the local organization of Red Men.

Mrs. Ronan's father, Wesley Lewis, was born near Andersonville, Indiana, February 23, 1826, the son of John and Susanna (Barber) Lewis, who came into Indiana from Pennsylvania at an early day in the settlement of the Indiana territory and located in what is now Salt Creek township, Franklin county. He was a noted "charm" doctor, of much renown in his day throughout that whole country, as well as one of the most progressive of the pioneer farmers of that section. Wesley Lewis upon reaching manhood's estate bought the farm in Posey township upon which his daughter, Mrs. Ronan, now resides, and remained there until his death, which occurred July 2, 1908. His wife survived him several years, her death occurring on the home farm January 29, 1913. The marriage of Wesley Lewis and Margaret Malone was solemnized June 20, 1851. She was a native of Butler county, Ohio, daughter of John and Johanna (Lindley) Malone, who settled near Andersonville when the daughter was four years of age. Mr. Malone bought, at various times, several farms in the Andersonville neighborhood, all of which he improved and sold to advantage. For a time he owned the farm where his granddaughter, Mrs. Ronan, now lives and erected the comfortable dwelling house in which Mr. and Mrs. Ronan make their home. Mr. Malone was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He gave two sons to the service of their country during the Civil War, David and Milton Malone, the latter of whom was killed in battle. The former is still living, at Kelso, Washington.

Nathan and Richard Lewis, brothers of Wesley Lewis, served their country at the front during the time of its trial in the Civil War, while Wesley Lewis, father of Mrs. Ronan, gave efficient and necessary service to his country during the same trying time as a member of the Home Guards.

WILLIAM M. BAKER.

The Baker family, worthily represented by William M. Baker, the present clerk of Franklin county, have been residents of Franklin county for one hundred and ten years. Joshua Baker, grandfather of the subject of this interesting biographical sketch, located in what is now Franklin county in 1805, six years before the county was formally organized by the Territorial Legislature of Indiana. Consequently, the Bakers are one of the oldest families of the county and during their long residence here of more than a century they have been prominent in every phase of the county's development.

William M. Baker, the son of Maxwell and Margaret (Minnemann) Baker, was born December 31, 1873, in Brookville, Indiana. He is one of seven children born to his parents, the others being Anna, Emmet, Bertha, Frank R., Earl E. and Nellie H. All of these children are still living with the exception of Anna.

Maxwell Baker was born February 13, 1847, in Brookville township in this county, a son of Oliver and Catherine (Brown) Baker, both of whom were born in Brookville township. Oliver Baker was a son of Joshua Baker, a native of Pennsylvania. Joshua Baker was a basket-maker by trade and after marrying in Pennsylvania came to Indiana and located on Blue creek in Franklin county, Indiana, about 1805, where he lived the remainder of his life.

Oliver Baker, the grandfather of William M., was a farmer, timber-cutter and large land owner in Brookville township where he lived to be eighty-four years of age. He was an active worker in the Christian church as was his wife, the latter living to be eighty-five years of age. Oliver Baker was noted as a timber hewer and in his younger years cut the timber for the old Speer mill in Brookville. He also hewed the heavy timber for many barns and houses in the county. Fourteen children were born to Oliver Baker and wife, four boys and ten girls. The maternal grandparents of William M. Baker were Henry and Sophia (Meyer) Minnemann, both of whom were natives of Germany. They were married in their native land and came to America in 1848 and located in Franklin county, Indiana. They



WILLIAM M. BAKER.

bought a farm in Brookville township and lived there until late in life when they moved to Brookville to spend their declining years. Mr. Baker's great-grandfather Brown died when his wife was young and she later married Jesse O'Niel, a Revolutionary soldier, and lived in Brookville township.

Maxwell Baker was reared on his father's farm in Brookville township. He enlisted in September, 1864, as a member of Company A, Thirty-fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He engaged in the battles of Franklin and Nashville and after the close of the war, returned to his home in this county. He was twice married, the first union being with Anna Minnemann, a sister of his second wife. She died leaving two children, who died in infancy. He then married Margaret Minnemann and to this second union seven children were born. Maxwell Baker bought a small farm after returning from the war, upon which he lived for four years. In 1873 he moved to Brookville and engaged in the mercantile business. At different times he owned a dry goods store, a grocery store and a clothing store, remaining in mercantile pursuits until 1908, when he retired from active work. In 1895 Maxwell Baker was elected trustee of Brookville township and held this position until 1900. He has also very acceptably served as assessor of his township. For four years he was in the United States revenue service, serving in this capacity under Cleveland's first administration. He is an active worker in the Christian church as is his wife and he is now a trustee of the denomination.

William M. Baker graduated from the Brookville high school in 1891 and then taught school with excellent success in Franklin county for the next thirteen years. In 1904 he became the deputy auditor of Franklin county and held this position for eight years. In 1910 he was elected clerk of the court of the county and took this office February 14, 1912. He was re-elected in November, 1914, for another term of four years.

Mr. Baker was married May 23, 1897 to Ada Dawson. She was born in Union county, Indiana, January 10, 1875 and is the daughter of Charles N. and Mary Ann Dawson, both of whom are deceased. To this union have been born two children: Charles Evan, born April 26, 1904, who was drowned July 6, 1914, and Mary Louise, born March 30, 1908.

Mr. Baker and his family are members of the Christian church and are interested in its various activities. In politics he has been a lifelong Democrat and has served as secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee since 1908. He is a director of the Business Men's Association of Brookville and takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his town and county.

CHARLES W. JOHNSON.

The influence of Kentucky and Tennessee upon many of the communities of central and southern Indiana is quite as marked as is the, perhaps, somewhat wider influence of Virginia exerted through the natives of those states who settled in these sections of the Hoosier commonwealth. Among the native Kentuckians who have made their homes in Franklin county perhaps none are better known than the gentleman whose name above confronts the reader of this valuable historical and biographical work.

Charles W. Johnson was born of old Virginia stock in Bracken county, Kentucky, May 19, 1864, the son of George L. and Judith (Wood) Johnson, both of whom were natives of the same county. Our subject's paternal grandfather, Lewis Johnson, removed from Virginia at an early day and located in Bracken county, Kentucky, where he was a farmer all his life. He there married Hannah Turner, a member of one of the old families of Kentucky, and the two lived to quite an old age, dying on the farm which their life's labors had brought to a high state of cultivation.

Lewis and Hannah (Turner) Johnson had four sons, Thomas, Noah, Jasper and George L., the latter of whom was the father of the subject of this sketch. Thomas, Noah and Jasper Johnson served during the Civil War as soldiers in the Union cause. Thomas died soon after the war from wounds sustained in that conflict between the states. The others survived many years and Noah is still living.

Charles W. Johnson's maternal grandfather Woods was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, and was one of Bracken county's best known and most progressive farmers. He married Miss Sallie Hamilton and to this union five sons were born, John W., King, George, Brook and August, all of whom served during the Civil War as soldiers in the cause of the Confederate states, and all survived that great struggle.

George L. Johnson, father of the gentleman whose name heads this biographical review, was a farmer and tobacco buyer, keeping in the best state of cultivation more than two hundred fifty acres of Bracken county's choice soil, and was very successful in the management of his estate. He was a lifelong member of the Baptist church, as were his parents before him. His son, Charles W., received his education in the schools of his native county and upon growing to manhood gave his father valuable assistance in the management of the home farm. Upon his father's death, Charles W. sold the home farm and bought another in Bracken county, later owning various places in the same county, where he continued to live until 1913, when he

came to Laurel township, Franklin county, Indiana, where he purchased the Feikert home, a well appointed farm of one hundred and fifty-two acres. Here he has been very successful as a general farmer.

On January 12, 1888, Charles W. Johnson was united in marriage with Miss Bessie Teel, a native of Campbell county, Kentucky, and raised in Bracken county, daughter of John P. and Ada (Barr) Teel, the former of whom was a native of Bracken county, Kentucky, the latter a native of Brown county, Kentucky. To this happy union four children were born, as follow: Vivian, who married J. K. L. Jarman, a Laurel township farmer, and who has one son, Charles Warner; George Warner (deceased), Audrey P. and Faber Gray, both of whom make their home with their parents, and all of whom are members of the Baptist church.

Mrs. Charles W. Johnson's paternal grandfather, Davil Teel, was a person who literally had been dragged from the jaws of death. He was found floating on a raft in the Ohio river, a helpless babe, apparently about four months old. The name of David Teel was found written on a box which contained the clothing of the parents of the child. Nothing on the deserted raft served to give any further identity to the little castaway, nor was the mystery of the raft ever cleared up. "Grandfather" Worthington, who found the infant, gave it the name of David Teel, following the hint conveyed by the box found with the child, and reared the foundling as carefully as though it had been a child of his own. David Teel thus grew up on the farm of the excellent "Grandfather" Worthington, near Augusta. There he married Elizabeth Black, a native of Bracken county, and continued the life of a practical and successful farmer. David Teel was an ardent Democrat and always took an active part in the political affairs of his home county. The regard in which he was held by the community in which he had grown upon from the condition of a nameless waif to honored manhood was attested by his election to the important office of sheriff of Bracken county.

Mrs. Johnson's maternal grandfather, Michael Barr, was born in Dublin, Ireland. As a young man he joined the great tide of immigration which had set in from the Emerald Isle about that time, and came to America, where he followed the trade of hatter, a vocation which he had learned in Dublin. In Marietta, Ohio, Michael Barr married Mrs. Elizabeth (Woodward) Wright, a widow who was born in the state of Maine. Their son, Andrew Jackson Barr, served through the Civil War as a soldier in the Union army. Michael Barr died in Feesburg, Ohio, and his wife died in Philista, Ohio.

John P. Teel, father of Mrs. Johnson, was educated in the common schools of his home county and all his life followed the vocation of farming. His death occurred at his home in Kentucky in 1913, his wife having preceded

him to the grave many years, her death having occurred in 1881. He and his family were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. Johnson's mother was a woman of high education and brilliant attainments. She was graduated at Cincinnati under A. Pittenger and equipped herself for the profession of teaching. As an example of the thoroughness of her preparation for her chosen calling, it is related that during her school work in Cincinnati, she was the only one in a class of five hundred who successfully accomplished the difficult test of "stringing" a human skeleton without making an error in the articulation. Her first school work was done in Brown county, Ohio, where she taught in the public schools for a time and then went to Bracken county. Supplemental to her public school work, she gave private lessons in French, Latin and German.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Johnson are among the most highly esteemed residents of Franklin county and though they have lived but a few years here have made themselves so thoroughly "at home" that they are received as among the oldest families of the county.

MRS. JACOB FRITZ.

In these days when there is so much of the spectacular side of the "woman's rights" question presenting itself to the gaze of an astonished world, it is cheering to note the many instances where women are going about quietly doing the work that their hands find to do, making no complaint of the stern part they are compelled to take in the onward struggle of life, facing from day to day the manifold duties that have been thrust upon them by untoward circumstances or compelled, by the loss of the natural protector who is no longer at their side to protect them from the storms and buffetings of life, to take what formerly was considered only a man's part in the world's activities and who are succeeding grandly in maintaining their independence in the face of adverse fortune.

Among this brave class of women none are more entitled to the respect and encouragement of their neighbors than is the large number of widows who, upon the death of husband, thus deprived of the natural prop upon which the comfort and the safety of their homes had been thought to depend, have taken up the work where death interrupted and who have made a success of farming. There is a notable example of this form of success in Franklin county and a historical and biographical work of this

character hardly would be complete without mention of the worthy endeavors of the courageous woman whose name heads this sketch.

Left a widow by the death of her husband, Jacob Fritz, one of the best-known farmers of Laurel township, Franklin county, in the year 1904, Mrs. Fritz has continued to manage the fine farm which her husband left and is making a pronounced success of the same. This farm, known throughout Franklin county as "Daisy Dairy," has made its dairy products widely familiar by reason of their recognized excellence and to the careful forethought of the widowed general manager of the dairy full credit is given among her neighbors for the success she has made. Her son, John Fritz, who is his mother's able assistant in the management of "Daisy Dairy," also is engaged in the sale of silos.

Jacob Fritz, deceased husband of Mrs. Fritz, was born on a farm south-east of South Gate, Dearborn county, Indiana, September 13, 1857, and was the son of John and Dorothy (Mettle) Fritz, both natives of Germany, who were married in the neighborhood of South Gate. Jacob Fritz died in November, 1904, leaving a widow and five children, Laura, who is the wife of Charles Reibold, of Laurel, Indiana; John, who makes his home with his mother on "Daisy Dairy"; Edna (deceased), Charles, who is in the bakery business at Lewisville, Indiana, and Clarence, who also remains with his mother on the farm. All are members of the German Lutheran church, in the strict tenets of which faith they were brought up to revere the teachings of their fathers before them. Politically, the Fritz family always has adhered to the historic principles of the Republican party.

John Fritz, father of the above, was born January 14, 1834, at Lilboch, Germany, where he received his early education, and came to this country when a youth of eighteen to try his fortunes on the promising shores of the new world. He landed at New Orleans, and making his way north decided to make his home at Lapland, near South Gate, Franklin county. Here he married Dorothy Mettle, also a native of the German Fatherland, who was born in Wethert, daughter of Jacob and Dorothy (Schlemmer) Mettle, who brought their family to this country, locating near South Gate. There was a bit of a romance connected with this marriage, for John and Dorothy had been engaged to marry before they left Germany, and the fact that the Mettle family had put in its lot with the people of the South Gate neighborhood had very much to do with the decision of the sturdy German lad to locate on the same spot upon his arrival in this country. Like the family of the Fritzes in the old country, the Mettles family also held to the Lutheran faith.

John Fritz was a farmer through life. He had a farm of eighty

acres in Highland township and on this farm his last days were spent. John and Dorothy (Mettle) Fritz had five children, as follows: John, Carolina, Dorothy, Jacob and Katherine, all of which were raised in the Lutheran faith.

Jacob Fritz, second son and third child of above, received his youthful education at South Gate and took up farming as his life's occupation. For two years after reaching manhood's estate he continued to farm his father's old place and then bought the farm in Laurel township, now known as "Daisy Dairy," upon which his widow still resides. The original extent of Jacob Fritz's purchase was sixty-four acres. To this he later added ninety-two acres, which he continued to improve to the time of his death, which occurred on November 4, 1904. At the time of his death there was not remaining on the farm a single one of the buildings which were there when he bought it, he having replaced all with structures of model design.

In the month of December, 1888, Jacob Fritz was united in marriage with Miss Mary Kolb, who was born at Logan, in Dearborn county, daughter of George and Christina (Widau) Kolb. George Kolb, father of Mrs. Fritz, was born in Cincinnati, son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Kolb, both of whom left their homes on the Rhine in their early youth, both landing at New Orleans, whence they made their way to Cincinnati. Here they were married and for a time worked in a baker's shop. Finding this form of occupation not to their liking, and desiring the broader freedom of the farm, John Kolb took employment as a farm hand and later bought a farm for himself near the town of Harrison, Indiana. His first purchase was of a tract of forty acres, which he presently increased to one hundred forty acres and became a very successful farmer. Upon their decision to retire from active life, Mr. Kolb and his wife moved into the town of Harrison, where they died.

George Kolb, father of Mrs. Fritz, was educated in the district schools about Harrison and was always a farmer. He first rented the old home place for a period of four years, and then bought, on Logan Creek, a tract of eighty acres, to which he later added twenty acres, erecting new buildings upon the same. Upon reaching the period in his life when he felt that he had earned a right to a relaxation from the more active duties of life, he sold his farm and is now making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Fritz, at "Daisy Dairy." Politically, Mr. Kolb always was a Democrat, and for five years had served his old home township as township trustee. He also had been elected to the office of supervisor of roads for two terms, and in all his public duties had so served the common welfare as to receive the highest commendation of his constituency.

Mrs. Fritz's maternal grandparents, Christopher and Wilhelmina (Wellman) Widau, were both natives of Hanover, Germany. They married in the Fatherland and then came to America, the land of promise to so many of the German people about that time. They landed in Baltimore in the year 1831, having been more than one hundred days making the passage across the sea, a journey which now is commonly made in less than a week. Deciding to push west, and attracted by the promise held out by the members of the large German colony in Cincinnati, the Widaus pushed on to the Queen City of the Ohio river. After a sometime residence in the city, they decided that the wide stretches of practically free farming land which lay all about them gave better promise of ultimate success in the new country and they moved onto a farm of sixty-eight acres on Logan creek in Dearborn county, Indiana, to which they added until they had a finely cultivated farm of one hundred twenty acres. On this farm they passed the rest of their lives and their bodies are resting in the cemetery near by.

JOHN D. VAN METER.

What soul-inspiring tales are interwoven in the histories of Franklin county's families. What romances that read like long forgotten tales of the days of chivalry. When one reads these tales of the grandfathers and grandmothers of Franklin county's noted families, it makes one pause in wonderment, so strange and romantic do they seem. Franklin county's history just teems with interest to the lover of history and to the lover of romance also. The antecedents of John Van Meter, of Blooming Grove, were pioneers of the venturesome type. The history of this family is very interesting.

John D. Van Meter was born in Fayette county, Indiana, December 2, 1843, a son of Joel and Sarah (Skinner) Van Meter, both of whom were natives of Virginia.

Joel Van Meter, father of John D. Van Meter, came from an old Virginia family, who left their native state and came to Indiana at a very early date. When the Van Meters came to this county, they stopped at the Old Lady Templeton's hotel, one of Indiana's early hostleries. Joel Van Meter was educated in the primitive schools of that early time. He moved to Blooming Grove township in 1844, locating two and one-half miles south of Blooming Grove. He bought a tract of land from a Mr. Rittenhouse, on which he lived until 1884. With his son, John, Mr. Van Meter cleared most of the land on his farm, which was a stupendous task in those days,

as the virgin forests still stood including mighty trees that had stood for ages. Joel Van Meter was an industrious man, full of the vigor of the pioneer and possessing the bodily strength that is derived from hard work in the open. Mr. Van Meter raised the first span of mules of Franklin county, and owned the first carriage built in Brookville, Indiana. This carriage was built by Charles Smith and Jack Lind, who were early craftsmen in that line. Joel Van Meter was brought up in the religious teachings of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he and his family devoutly followed the teachings of that church throughout their lives. During the latter years of Mr. Van Meter's life he lived with his son, John D. Van Meter. He died in this county, secure in the respect of his fellowmen.

The paternal grandfather of John D. Van Meter was Isaac Van Meter, who was of the very earliest families in Virginia. One of Isaac Van Meter's brothers was captured by the Indians and carried away. He remained with the Indians for eighteen years, and was later discovered living with them near Sandusky, Ohio. In the meantime he had married a squaw. He was persuaded to return to his father, but becoming dissatisfied with his new life, he returned to his tribe with whom he continued to live the rest of his life. At the time this boy was captured by the Indians, he was playing with his two brothers a slight distance from the cabin. When the Indians approached, the two larger boys escaped and the other was captured as he was climbing a fence. Prior to this event, a Mr. Werley, maternal grandfather of Joel Van Meter, was scalped by the Indians in the same neighborhood in Virginia, where the above event took place.

John D. Van Meter was educated in Franklin county and helped his father on the farm during his early youth. At the age of twenty-one he started to farm on his own responsibility, first leasing a part of the home farm, on which he stayed for five years, after which he combined his activities with his father on the home place, remaining there for some years. He then moved to Blooming Grove township and in 1912 moved to the village of Blooming Grove to live. The first show that Mr. Van Meter witnessed in his early manhood, and one he often refers to with pleasure, was the P. T. Barnum show, at that time exhibiting Tom Thumb, a diminutive person twenty-two inches high, aged twenty-one years. Mr. Van Meter still retains the ownership of his farm and is also interested in the tile factory at Blooming Grove.

On February 2, 1865. John D. Van Meter was married to Lue Clements, of Metamora, a daughter of Jessie and Elizabeth Clements. Her parents were both natives of Indiana.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. John D. Van Meter were John and Anna (Zewlie) Clements, both of whom were natives of Indiana, John Clements having been born on August 6, 1807. They lived in this state until they died.

The maternal grandparents of Mrs. John D. Van Meter were Emmanuel and Elizabeth (Jump) Swift, natives of Indiana, who came at a very early date to Franklin county, locating in Fairfield township.

Jesse Clements, father of Mrs. John D. Van Meter, came to Franklin county when he was about thirty years of age. At thirty-six years of age he was married, his wife at that time being twenty-five years of age. He had early learned the trade of carpenter, which he followed the greater part of his life. He acquired a farm which he rented, preferring to work at his trade of carpenter. When about seventy years of age he moved to Connersville, Indiana, where he died at the age of eighty years.

To Mr. and Mrs. John D. Van Meter have been born two children, Jennie V. and Robert J. Mr. Van Meter and family are devout members of the Methodist-Episcopal church. Mr. Van Meter is an active participant in all public affairs. He has served as supervisor and member of the advisory board of his township. His fraternal affiliations are with the Knights of Pythias, to which order he is devotedly attached. Mr. Van Meter loves to discuss the old times in this county and recalls the familiar names of those who were here when he was a boy. Among these were George Slaughter, James Slaughter, John J. Swift, Joseph Abbot, William Price, Sallie Blackledge, the Bainbridges and Yocums, James Evert, John Skinner, Joseph Redman, Enoch Bright, John Van Meter, Solomon Williams, Oliver Allen, William Newman and John Naylor.

PETER GEILING.

It is rather the rule than the exception, that most of the farmers of Franklin county are farmers by inheritance. In many instances, the fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers of farmers now living here, were their predecessors on the farms they now occupy. But there are a number of exceptions to this rule, particularly in the case of Peter Geiling, of Blooming Grove township, whose father was a shoemaker and whose grandfather was a blacksmith.

Peter Geiling was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, July 27, 1862.

His parents were John and Magdalena (Homan) Geiling, both of whom were natives of Germany.

The maternal grandparents of Peter Geiling came to this country and located in Cincinnati, Ohio. They then came to Dearborn county, Indiana, where Mr. Homan followed his trade of blacksmith. Mr. Homan died in Dearborn county and his wife died at her son's home in Oak Forest, Indiana.

John Geiling, father of Peter Geiling, was born in Germany, where he received his early education and learned the trade of shoemaking. He came to America before his marriage and lived for a short time in New York city. He then came to Indiana and located in St. Joe, and from this place he moved to Franklin county, settling on a place on Pipe creek. He followed his trade at different times during his residence here, going from house to house making shoes, which was the custom in those days with most tradesmen. He purchased several small tracts of land of forty acres. He later moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died, and his wife lived with the children, her death having occurred in Connersville, Indiana. John Geiling at one time served in the German army. To John Geiling and wife were born the following children, Peter, Henry, Rose, now Mrs. Zoller, and Gertrude, now Mrs. Kreidler, of Denver, Colorado.

Peter Geiling was educated at St. Mary's and Oak Forest schools. He engaged in farming in Fairfield township, working on various farms. He went to Union county, where, for three years, he was employed on the David Fry farm, after which, for two years, he was employed on various farms in Springfield township, in Franklin county. On March 5, 1902, he bought a farm which he still occupies in Blooming Grove township, located just east of the town of Blooming Grove. This farm consisted of one hundred and twenty-eight acres, six of which Mr. Geiling later disposed of. Mr. Geiling made many improvements since taking possession of this farm, having built the present residence in 1905 and remodeled the barns and erected several smaller buildings. He devoted his land to general lines with a limited amount of live stock raising.

On February 27, 1895, he was married to Missouri Klipple, a sister of George Klipple who is a prominent citizen of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Geiling have been born two children, Hazel, living at home, and Herbert Earl (deceased). Mr. Geiling and family are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are prominent in all the local ministrations of that denomination. Mr. Geiling is widely and favorably known throughout the county and enjoys the friendship of all who know him.

JOHN A. WAGGONER.

Although Mr. Waggoner has passed to fairer and brighter fields his memory is still fresh in the minds of his friends and neighbors who received his cheerful greetings from day to day, and to many of whom he was a preceptor and guide, often taking the helm in troubled hours and guiding them into peaceful waters. Straightforward and unassuming, he stamped his name upon the affairs of Franklin county with an imperishable die, as he played no small part in its affairs and was at all times a credit to himself and to the honorable name of the family which he bore. No account of the affairs of Franklin county, Indiana, would be complete without including the deeds and good qualities of this honorable gentleman.

John A. Waggoner was born in Blooming Grove township, in Franklin county, Indiana, on the farm adjoining that on which his widow now lives. His birth occurred February 16, 1855, and was a son of Abram and Emily (Miller) Waggoner. He was one of a family of five children, the others being: William D., Lot, Elizabeth and Simeon.

Abram Waggoner was the youngest son of John Waggoner, one of the earliest settlers of Franklin county. John Waggoner was born in Germany about 1770, and when still a child came to this country with his parents. His father served in the War of the Revolution. John Waggoner grew to manhood in Virginia and there married Elizabeth Greene, whose father was a cousin of General Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. John Waggoner and his wife emigrated from Virginia in the early days, crossing the mountains with pack horses to Franklin county, Indiana. They settled first at Yellow Bank, near Metamora. This was about the time of the War of 1812. Mr. Waggoner was a blacksmith, and was one of the first to follow the trade in Franklin county, where he worked at it for some time, after which he removed to Rush county, Indiana, where he again continued his vocation. In 1839 he sold out and removed to Columbus, Van Buren county, Iowa, where his death occurred soon afterward, and his wife passed away about the same time. While he followed blacksmithing as a life business, at the same time he purchased land in Rush county, this state, and his sons, of whom he had eight, assisted in clearing the farm while he worked at his trade.

John A. Waggoner's father, Abram, was born in Rush county, Indiana, June 26, 1830, and was the youngest of a family of eight sons mentioned above. Their names in order of birth were: James, John, Lot, Noah, Michael, Samuel, Thomas and Abram. Abram was about ten years of age when

the family removed to Iowa. His parents dying soon afterward, he was sent back to Indiana, and for two years made his home with an elder brother, Lot, later residing at the home of his maternal uncle, James Greene. For nine years immediately preceding his marriage, he worked on the farm of James McElwain in Blooming Grove township, which is now owned by his nephew, Lot Waggoner. On January 12, 1854, Abram Waggoner was married to Emily Miller, who was a daughter of Abraham Miller, one of the pioneers of Franklin county. The Miller and Waggoner families were neighbors, their homes being one-half mile apart. After his marriage, Mr. Waggoner removed to Wabash county, Indiana, where he purchased a tract of timber land. After clearing his land and developing a farm he sold out his holdings and returned to Franklin county, where he bought the farm on which he lived until death. This purchase was made from his father-in-law. After a married life of nearly forty years Mrs. Waggoner passed away in December, 1893. Abram Waggoner attended school only three months after he reached the age of twelve years. However, he taught himself at home to read and write and became a well-informed man. In his political sympathies he was a Republican.

John A. Waggoner, as did so many others of the successful and representative men of Franklin county, Indiana, received his early education in the township schools. Early in life he began the tillage of the soil on the place where his widow now lives and remained on this place until his death. It is a highly fertile holding of eighty-seven acres and the majority of the improvements were added by his father.

In 1876 Mr. Waggoner married Mary E., who was born in Fayette county, Indiana, and was a daughter of William and Mary (Hayward) Rose, the father a native of Union county, Indiana, and the mother of Fairfield township, Franklin county. Her paternal grandparents were William S. and Rebecca (Dubois) Rose, both of whom were among the pioneer settlers of Union county, Indiana. Her maternal grandparents were Jacob and Rebecca (Crandel) Hayward, who were also among the first white settlers in Fairfield township, this county. Mrs. Waggoner's father was a farmer throughout his entire life. She was one of a family of five children, the others being Dora, Herman, Rebecca and Jacob. To Mr. and Mrs. Waggoner were born three children, Bertha, who is now the wife of Corda Thompson; Mamie, deceased, and Ella.

We can contemplate nothing finer, nothing nobler than the life of that genuine aristocrat, John A. Waggoner. He was one of the true aristocrats, as he was the scion of a family which, realizing full well that opportunity

lies at home, continued in the same locality for generations, aiding largely to mold the thought and influence the actions of their fellow citizens in such a way that the results are inevitably moral and intellectual enlightenment, as well as peace and plenty for all.

JOHN SHERWOOD.

It is a noteworthy fact that the majority of the persons now actively engaged in the occupation of farming in this state are native born, which fact also is true of the farmers of Franklin county, Indiana. Franklin county has splendid farms and splendid farmers, too. One man alone or even a few men do not constitute the cornerstone on which rests the fame of a community, and the fame of an agricultural community must naturally lie in the superiority of her citizens as farmers. The farmers of this county have striven with and overcome great obstacles until they have made Franklin county radiant with fertile fields. One of the aggregate of splendid Franklin county farmers who has achieved distinction in the occupation of farming is John Sherwood, well known throughout the county.

John Sherwood was born in Sullivan county, Indiana, in 1864, a son of James and Margaret (Rodgers) Sherwood. James Sherwood was born in Ohio and his wife was a native of Franklin county, Indiana.

The paternal grandparents of John Sherwood were natives of Maryland, who came to Indiana and located on a farm just west of Blooming Grove. They were among the first settlers in this county and at the time of their arrival Franklin county was largely a dense wilderness. They cleared a section of land which probably embraced one hundred and sixty acres, on which they remained during the rest of their lives.

The maternal grandparents of John Sherwood were Isaac Rodgers and wife, who came from Ohio to Franklin county, Indiana, where they engaged in farming, and died in this county.

James Sherwood, father of John Sherwood, of this county, was educated in the district schools of Blooming Grove township, and after leaving school, followed the common occupation of farmer. He later moved to Rush county, Indiana, where he remained for some time, later moving to Sullivan county, Indiana, then returning to Franklin county, where he remained the balance of his life.

John Sherwood came to Franklin county with his father, when he was but six years of age. He secured the major portion of his schooling in this

county, attending the schools in Highland township. After attaining manhood he started to farming, which he has followed to this day. In 1906 he bought the place on which he now lives, consisting of eighty acres, which he devotes to general farming and stock raising. His farm is a model of modern convenience and while not the largest farm in the county, it is in proportion one of the best.

In 1899, Mr. Sherwood was married to Rosa Younts, and to this union there have been born two children, Herbert and Alden. Mr. Sherwood and family are active members of the Baptist church and are prominent in the social sphere of their neighborhood.

Mr. Sherwood is deeply interested in all public questions, his interest having always been an unobtrusive one. He has a broad conception of the public needs, especially those of his home county.

WILLIAM E. ASHLEY.

It is fortunate that the sons of our Civil War veterans came of such fundamentally sound fighting stock. An overwhelmingly large proportion of them today are prominent in civic and political life, men into whose willing hands was confided the task of reconstruction after the awful calamity of the sixties. They are found on every hand, competent and energetic and among the worthy sons of veterans in Franklin county William E. Ashley stands forth prominently.

William E. Ashley, the son of George and Mary (Dittman) Ashley, was born September 6, 1867, in Dearborn county, Indiana, and is one of a family of seven children born to his parents, the others being Elizabeth, Clara, Henry, Rachel, Sarah and Rebecca. Of these children Elizabeth died in 1895. She was the wife of William Ashby. Clara became the wife of Daniel Lake, who is now deceased, and she makes her home in Cincinnati, Ohio. Henry married Dora Goble and is living in Dearborn county, Indiana. Rachel was the wife of William Cleaver and died in 1883. Sarah married Samuel Kinnian, and lives in Franklin county. Rebecca was the wife of Everett Coner, and died in 1900.

The paternal grandfather of William Ashley, who bore the same name, was born in England, and came to America with his brother, Robert. They located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they engaged in the grist-mill business, their mill being propelled by wind power. Later in life William Ashley mar-

ried and moved to Dearborn county, Indiana, where he purchased one hundred acres of land, and there he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1878. He was also a wagon-maker by trade, and after moving to Dearborn county, he followed his vocation, while his children operated the farm. He had a family of eight children, Thomas, Joshua, Joseph, George, Charles, Elizabeth, Maria and Nancy, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of Maria, who is living in California, and Charles, who is a resident of Dearborn county, Indiana.

George Ashley, the father of William E. Ashley, received his education in the common schools of his home township, in Dearborn county, and made the tilling of the soil his life work, following that occupation all his active life with the exception of the time he was at the front in the service of his country during the Civil War. He served faithfully for three years as a soldier in an Indiana regiment. He married Mary Dittman, the daughter of Andrew and Dorothy Dittman, and his death occurred in 1869, he being accidentally killed while hunting, his gun exploding when he was climbing a fence.

William E. Ashley received a good common school education in the schools of his home neighborhood, and feeling himself well equipped for the life of a farmer he settled in Hamilton county, Ohio, for the first three years after his marriage, but left there and moved to Franklin county, Indiana, locating on the farm which he now occupies. For the first two years after coming to Franklin county he rented this land and afterwards bought it. A few years later, in 1903, he added eighty adjoining acres to the one hundred and seven of his original holdings, and here he carries on a general system of diversified farming and stock raising.

Mr. Ashley was married on February 14, 1894, to Louisa Gant, the daughter of George and Mary Ann (Ashton) Gant, and to this union three children were born: George, born September, 1903; Frank, born July 13, 1907, and Ruth, born November 28, 1908.

George Gant, the father of Mrs. Ashley, was a farmer in Springfield township, Franklin county, where he owned two hundred and forty acres of land. He was born in Whitewater township, and died April 10, 1900, his widow surviving him until May 10, 1905. George Gant and wife were the parents of three children, Ella, Claudia and Louisa. Ella became the wife of Robert Russell, and is living in Pulaski county, Indiana. Claudia is the wife of William Beesley, and lives in Hamilton, Ohio. The father of George Gant, Larkin Gant, was a native of South Carolina, but lived most of his life at Cincinnati, which at that period bore no resemblance to the city it is

today. It is a matter of note that he had a fine yoke of oxen, for which he was offered forty acres of land located in what is now the heart of the city of Cincinnati, but did not accept the offer.

Mr. Ashley is a member of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and politically adheres to the principles of the Democratic party. He is thoroughly up-to-date in his farming methods and regards his vocation not only as a means of livelihood, but as a business and worthy of business-like methods. That he takes the correct viewpoint is evident from the appearance of the sleek, well-fed stock, the bulging granaries and the carefully-built and admirably-kept buildings. He meets more than half way any proposition which is for the betterment of himself and his neighbors, and is sternly opposed to anything savoring of evil or deceit, his name properly standing foremost in the ranks of Franklin county's representative men, eminently entitled to a place here in the biographical section of the history of the county in which he seems quite content to spend the remainder of his life.

CHARLES F. GOODWIN.

A review of the life of the late Charles F. Goodwin reveals a busy, happy and healthful career, one which is truly inspirational. In business he was just, considerate and courteous; in short, he was here, as in all else, the full embodiment of all that is conveyed by the word "gentleman." On his scarf at all times glistened the jewel of his college fraternity, Beta Theta Pi, and, despite his forty-six years, that to so many means the loss of the associations of youth, he eagerly looked forward to its reunions. Whatever promised to advance the material, intellectual, aesthetic or moral interest of his surroundings, received the fullest support of his purse, his mind, his influence and his labor. As an evidence of his pride in his birthplace, may be mentioned the great pleasure which the construction of the Brookville Bank building afforded him as an ornament to the town. As a trustee of his church and of DePauw University, he gave the same careful attention to detail that characterized his private affairs.

The Goodwin family are descendants of one of the early families of Virginia. A certain Thomas Goodwin, born of Quaker parents, sometime between 1730 and 1740, owned a plantation in Maryland, which he cultivated by the aid of slaves. After his second marriage, he moved to Pennsylvania. He had a son, Thomas, who was born April 27, 1767, and in 1788 married

Catherine Rees, who was born October 7, 1768, and was a daughter of David and Lydia Rees, natives of Wales. After several years' residence in Pennsylvania, Thomas Goodwin, Jr., removed his family to Cincinnati, Ohio, and later to the vicinity of Dayton, Ohio. About 1830 they came to Brookville, Indiana.

Samuel Goodwin, the eldest son of Thomas Goodwin, Jr., and wife, was born at what is now Brownville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1789, and came to Franklin county, Indiana, in 1816. He was married in Lebanon, Ohio, to Eunice Pearson, who was born in 1796 and died at that place in 1814. On March 19, 1815, he married, for his second wife, Mrs. Eleanor (Wiles) Moon and in 1816 they came to Brookville, Indiana, residing in that town, but owning adjoining land, which they farmed. They were leading members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Brookville and their hospitality was always extended to traveling preachers. When the Methodists were working to establish Asbury College at Greencastle, Indiana (now known as DePauw University), Samuel Goodwin purchased the first perpetual scholarship and had the distinction of sending the first out-of-town student to that institution. All of his sons received college educations and two of them later became presidents of universities. Samuel Goodwin, after a life of marked distinction, died June 26, 1851, his wife dying May 18, 1873.

The second wife of Samuel Goodwin, Mrs. Eleanor (Wiles) Moon, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, October 24, 1789. Her parents were John and Eleanor (McKinley) Wiles. Her maternal grandparents were Rodger and Eleanor (Shaw) McKinley, who, with James McKinley, father of Rodger, removed to Ohio, locating near Lebanon. James McKinley was born in Ireland in 1708 and died in Ohio in 1812 at the remarkable age of one hundred and four years.

Samuel and Eleanor Goodwin were the parents of ten children, all of whom are deceased, namely: Eunice, Thomas Aiken, John Reeves, Mary, Eleanor, Martha W., Samuel Augustus, Samuel George, William R. and Robert J. Eunice was born July 20, 1817, and died September 6, of the same year. Thomas A. was born November 2, 1818, in Brookville, Indiana. He was the first out-of-town student in Asbury College and was graduated as valedictorian of the first class in 1840. He was teacher, editor and minister, being president of Brookville College (1862-63) and editor of the *Brookville American* (1853-56). He was a very popular minister in Brookville and the surrounding community and at one time had charge of a church in

Indianapolis. On September 13, 1842, he married Content L. Craft and to this union were born eight children. Dr. John R. was the father of Charles F., with whom this narrative deals. Mary was born August 7, 1822, and died July 31, 1839. Eleanor was born May 13, 1824, and died November 24, 1843. Martha was born March 4, 1826, and married Wilson Morrow, an Indianapolis attorney. Samuel Augustus was born July 11, 1828, and died March 17, 1829. Samuel George was born February 21, 1830, and resided in Indianapolis. William R. was born July 7, 1832, and was twice married. He first married Sue A. Keely and, later, Mrs. Mary (McAdams) Smith. He was also a Methodist minister and died in California. Robert J. was born January 29, 1834, and died July 2, 1884. He was an attorney of Indianapolis and was a brevet brigadier-general in the Civil War.

John Reeves Goodwin, the father of Charles F. Goodwin, was born in Brookville, Indiana, July 15, 1820, and spent his boyhood there, receiving his education at the Brookville schools, after which he attended Asbury University, graduating in 1845. About two years later he graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati. During this period, on July 3, 1846, he married Rachel Goudie, the ceremony being pronounced by Rev. Thomas A. Goodwin, brother of Dr. John R. He began the practice of medicine in Brookville. During the Civil War he was surgeon of the Thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but most of the time he was detailed to the care of the principal hospital in Nashville, during a great part of which time his wife was with him, assisting him in the care of the wounded soldiers. He was made prisoner and held at Huntsville, Alabama, for four months, returning after the war to Brookville, Indiana. Under Presidents Johnson and Grant he served eight years in the department of the interior at Washington, D. C. After his services at Washington, he returned to Brookville and engaged in the banking business until his death. In 1872 he purchased the Brookville National Bank, which was conducted by him and his son, Charles F., under the firm name of John R. Goodwin & Son until the partnership of Charles F. and John Shirk was formed. He was the owner of five hundred acres of land east of Brookville, a tract of land which was entered upon as government land by Doctor Goodwin's father-in-law.

Rachel Goudie was the daughter of Joseph and Pamela (Clarkson) Goudie and was born on December 28, 1826. To her union with John R. Goodwin were born three children, all of whom are now dead: Joseph G., who was born March 19, 1852, and died August 9, of the same year; Charles Francis, whose history is here given; and Edward R., who was born January 31, 1860, and died February 16, 1861.

Dr. John R. Goodwin was a very active Republican, often made cam-

paign speeches and in 1872 carried the electoral votes to Washington. He endowed a chair in DePauw University and served as a trustee of the university until his death. He and his family were always loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The maternal grandparents of Charles F. Goodwin were Joseph and Pamela (Clarkson) Goudie. Joseph Goudie was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1795, and died September 29, 1879. In the spring of 1814 he moved with his parents to Franklin county, Indiana, where he lived until his death. They entered the land known as the Goudie farm, now the Goodwin farm, located five miles east of Brookville. Joseph Goudie's parents both died here, the father dying in 1836 and the mother in 1852. The land on which they located was a dense forest and was cleared by much hard labor on his part. Joseph Goudie and his parents were among the first founders of the Mount Carmel Presbyterian church, which was founded in 1824, his membership being continued in that church until his removal to Brookville in 1849, where he was an elder until the time of his death, in 1879. On March 20, 1823, he was married to Pamela Clarkson, who was the daughter of Richard P. and Mary Clarkson. She was born August 21, 1803, at Exeter, New Hampshire.

Richard P. Clarkson came with his family to Franklin county, Indiana, in 1819. He became the first postmaster in Springfield township. His daughter, Pamela, married Joseph Goudie and she and her husband were both ardent Presbyterians, of which church Joseph Goudie was a ruling elder from 1840 to 1849. She died October 23, 1873.

Charles F. Goodwin was born in Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, November 6, 1849. He received his early education in the district schools of Brookville township and early decided to get the best education attainable. He, accordingly, attended Brookville College, graduating in 1866. He then attended what is now DePauw University, then known as Asbury University, graduating in the class of 1871 and acquiring early business training during summer vacation as clerk with his father in the interior department in Washington, D. C. The year after his graduation, he took up the banking business, as the one best fitted to his ability, entering the Brookville National Bank, of which his father was proprietor, and he was soon made assistant cashier. He eventually became a partner in 1879 when the bank, after a voluntary liquidation, was organized into the Brookville Bank, private. He and his father were partners until the latter's death. In 1885 John C. Shirk, who had been employed as clerk in the bank since 1881, was admitted as partner with Charles F. Goodwin, this partnership being con-

tinued until the death of Mr. Goodwin, January 12, 1896. After his death, Mr. Goodwin's widow kept his interest in the bank until 1905, when the bank was reorganized into the National Brookville Bank.

Charles F. Goodwin married Martha Shirk, November 17, 1874, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. L. Roop. She was born in Springfield township, Franklin county, Indiana, and was a daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Wright) Shirk, a complete sketch of whose family is given under the article devoted to J. C. Shirk. To this union have been born two children, Mary and John Pemberton. Mary married Allen Buchanan, April 15, 1903. He is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and was born in Evansville, Indiana. He is a lieutenant-commander in the United States navy. He was in the Spanish-American War as an ensign on the flagship "New York" and served throughout the war. They now reside in Washington, D. C., and have one son, Charles, born in 1904.

John Pemberton Goodwin, the second child of Charles F. Goodwin and wife, was born February 26, 1880, in Brookville, Indiana. He attended the Brookville public schools, graduating from the high school in 1897. He then entered DePauw University, where he graduated in 1901. While in college he was a member of Beta Theta Pi fraternity, representing the third generation of Goodwins in this college organization, in which his grandfather, John R. Goodwin, was a charter member. He then attended Columbia University for one year, after which he spent a year with the Outing Publishing Company, in New York city. The following two years he spent in Arizona.

In 1905, when the National Brookville Bank was organized, John P. Goodwin was made vice-president, a position which he still holds. He has been actively engaged with the business of the bank since that time. He is a director of the Dean Orchard Company of Clark county, Indiana. He is also a director of the Brookville Telephone Company and of the Franklin Furniture Company.

John Goodwin was married, February 26, 1913, to Margaret A. Rockwood, of Indianapolis, a daughter of William P. and Margaret (Anderson) Rockwood. Her father, who is now dead, was the president and founder of the Rockwood Manufacturing Company, which business is still conducted by his three sons. Mr. Goodwin is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, being a member of the blue lodge at Brookville, the Indianapolis Consistory and Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also holds his membership in the University Club and the Dramatic Club of Indianapolis.

MICHAEL KUHN.

Among the enterprising agriculturists of Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, may be mentioned Michael Kuhn, whose whole life thus far has been spent in this county. He belongs to that class of sterling citizens whose ancestors came from Germany and in his life has exemplified those traits of character which have made the Germans such valuable citizens of this country. Since reaching his majority he has been engaged in general farming and stock raising for himself and now owns a well-improved farm in Brookville township.

Michael Kuhn, the son of Michael and Minnie (Emerine) Kuhn, was born in Franklin county, October 18, 1858. His parents were both born in Germany in 1820 and 1828, respectively. They reared a family of six children, Michael, Adam, Kate, Margaret, Barbara and Rose, all of whom are still living.

Michael Kuhn, Sr., came to America with his parents, Adam and Mary Kuhn, in 1833, and settled in this township on the farm which is now owned by Michael Kuhn, Jr. Michael Kuhn, Sr., died in 1884, and his wife died in this county when she was about seventy-five years of age. Michael Kuhn, Sr., was twice married. His first wife was Mary Adams, and to this union three children were born, Henry, Mary, and Lizzie, the son being deceased.

The maternal grandparents of Michael Kuhn, Jr., were Michael Emerine and his wife, the latter of whom was a Getrout, both of whom were natives of Germany. The Emerine family came to Franklin county, Indiana, about 1843, and spent the remainder of their lives in this county. He died at the age of eighty and his wife was seventy-seven when she passed away.

Michael Kuhn, Jr., was reared on his father's farm in this county and received such education as was given by the schools in his home township. Early in his life he decided to follow the occupation of farming, and with this intention industriously applied himself to assisting his father with the various duties on the farm. In this way he was well qualified to manage a farm of his own after his marriage. He now owns one hundred and four acres of land in Brookville township, where he carries on general farming and stock raising in the latest and most approved style.

Mr. Kuhn was married in 1900 to Kate Gingley, who was born in Franklin county, the daughter of Peter and Getrout Gingley. Mrs. Kuhn's mother is deceased and her father is living in Brookville township. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn have three children, Raymond, Edward and Marie.

Politically, Mr. Kuhn gives his support to the Democratic party, but has never cared to be a candidate for any public office, preferring to devote all of his time and attention to his farming interests. He and his family are all loyal members of the Catholic church and render it their hearty support at all times, being among the active participants in the good works of their neighborhood.

CHARLES C. BOHLANDER.

The family name of Bohlander has long been identified with the history of the growth of Franklin county and Charles C. Bohlander is indeed a worthy descendant of his ancestors. He is one of the representative farmers of the county and younger and less experienced tillers of the soil frequently seek him out for advice and guidance in agricultural matters. A man of laudable views and ambition, Charles C. Bohlander is an inspiring subject for the historian.

Charles C. Bohlander was born October 1, 1869, on Dutch Wolf creek, near Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana. He was the son of William and Fredricka (Lohrey) Bohlander. His father was born in Germany and his mother within a half mile of Dutch Wolf creek.

The paternal grandparents of Charles C. Bohlander were Henry and Margaret (Bohlander) Bohlander, both of whom were natives of Germany. They came to America in 1850 and located on a tract of land between Wolf creek and Blue creek, which is now occupied by George Hertel. This farm comprised about seventy acres of good land, and it was here they lived until their death.

Charles C. Bohlander received all of his education in the school of district No. 17, in Brookville township. His education was not extensive, but backed up by natural intelligence and extraordinary good sense, it has played its part in placing Mr. Bohlander well up in the ranks of Blooming Grove township's leading men. He took up the occupation of an agriculturist, locating on a farm in Brookville township. One year after his marriage he came to the farm on which he is now located in Blooming Grove township. This is one of the garden spots of the township, containing one hundred and forty-five acres. He has lived on the same tract of land for twenty years and a visit will show that in its cultivation he has applied his best intelligence and the foremost agricultural methods of the present day. The barn which, at the time he first came, was forty by twenty-six feet, now measures forty

by seventy-four feet. All of the buildings have been remodeled and a tenant house has been erected. The land is devoted to general farming.

Charles C. Bohlander was married February 6, 1894, to Mary Irrgang. Although born in Germany she was reared on Yellow Bank creek, coming to America at the age of three years with her parents.

In contemplating the life of Mr. Bohlander, the fact which stands out most prominently is that he recognized the farm as a proper sphere for intelligent endeavor and close application. His broad acres are well fertilized and their produce increases from year to year. Mr. Bohlander is one of those solid, dependable citizens, whose influence is felt throughout the community.

WILLIAM H. WENDEL.

Those of us who courageously accept life as we find it, who follow out our destinies with a cheery faith in the ultimate realization of our hopes, have no place for worry or pessimism, and are very likely to find life simply a wonderful adventure after all. Therefore we can be reasonably certain that William H. Wendel is enjoying life to the utmost.

William H. Wendel was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, April 21, 1877, and was a son of William and Louisa Jane (Mabis) Wendel. William Wendel, Sr., also was a native of Highland township, this county, his birth having occurred near Southgate, Indiana. His wife was a daughter of William Mabis, and to their union seven children were born, of whom William H. was the eldest. The others were: Charles, a farmer of Bath township, this county, who married Christina Gesell; Anna, who became the wife of Lewis Smith and lives in New Trenton, Indiana; Minnie became the wife of Christian Gesell and lives on a farm in this county; Alice is living with her mother on the farm in Highland township; George is also living with his mother; Frederick married Matilda Beckman, and lives in this county.

Mr. Wendel's paternal grandfather, Lewis Wendel, was born in Germany. He came to America about 1845 with some of his older brothers and sisters, and here he married and was the father of four children: William, John, Elizabeth and Henry. Of these children, Elizabeth, who lives in Shelby county, Indiana, is the only survivor. Lewis Wendel was the owner of one hundred and sixty fertile acres of land located near Southgate, in this county, on which he lived the greater part of his life, dying there in 1859.

In the schools of Highland township, Franklin county, William Wendel, Sr., received a common school education, and upon leaving school commenced to farm on his own account eighty acres of land in Highland township, and here he lived and worked the remainder of his life, his death occurring June 10, 1892.

Receiving a common-school education, William H. Wendel early began the cultivation of the soil. After marrying Margaret Gesell, a daughter of Philip Gesell, of Highland township, on December 31, 1902, Mr. Wendel rented land for eleven years. He was on the Samuel Davis farm ten of the eleven years, and in 1912, after accumulating sufficient capital by steady application, he bought one hundred and fifty-four acres in Whitewater township, where he is living today. To Mr. and Mrs. Wendel one child was born, a son, who bears the same name as his father, William. The wife and mother died August 28, 1913.

There is no secret to the present-day success to which Mr. Wendel has attained. It is the result of infinite effort and untiring energy, and each upward step has been attained only by patient application. Mr. Wendel is a progressive farmer and a man whom it is a pleasure to meet, his neighbors and friends all holding him in the highest regard.

HENRY STROHMIER.

A face familiar to the residents of Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, is that of Henry Strohmier and his approach is always welcomed because of the certainty of the words of optimistic cheer which he will utter, this optimistic spirit being based upon his realization of the fact that a life properly lived is always generously rewarded.

Henry Strohmier was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, March 4, 1868. He is a son of Frederick and Ernestina (Licke) Strohmier, and is one of a family of six children, of whom he was the fifth in order of birth, the others being Frederick, Charles, Minnie, Mary and Emma. Frederick married Mary Butler and makes his home in Brookville. Charles married Mary Marlan and lives at Scipio, Indiana. Minnie became the wife of George Fath, a farmer of Brookville township. Mary is the wife of Frank Keen and lives in Brookville. Emma is the wife of George McKee and lives at Connersville, Indiana.

Frederick Strohmier, the father of Henry, was born in Germany and came to America in 1849, first settling in Ohio, near Cincinnati, later moving

to Venice, Indiana. In his native land he was a harness maker and followed his trade after coming to the United States. He owned twenty acres of land near Youngs, Indiana. His marriage to Ernestina Licke occurred soon after his arrival in America. He was a consistent follower of the teachings of the German Lutheran church. He died in March, 1901, while his widow survived him until in December, 1907.

Henry Strohmier was educated in the common schools of his home township, assisting his father at farm work until his marriage, after which he rented land and engaged in farming for himself in Ohio. In 1909 he bought his present farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres, and has since added eighty acres to his holdings. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising and has made a very creditable success of his life work.

On February 12, 1894, Mr. Strohmier was married to Mary Miller, a native of Whitewater township, a daughter of William Miller, and to this union have been born Elmer, Clarence, Mabel, Lona, Magdalena, Leonard and Harry. All of these children are still single and living at home.

Mr. Strohmier is a valued member of the Lutheran church and his political sympathies incline toward the Republican party, in the local councils of which his voice always carries weight, his sound business judgment and fine executive ability giving him influence. He has been trustee of Whitewater township for six years. Mr. Strohmier's first capital was pluck and energy, and the wise expenditure of these valuable assets has produced his present well-tilled and beautiful country place. A happy fireside is Mr. Strohmier's and a contented life, well worthy of emulation.

AUGUST H. WIGGERS.

Men occasionally lead such lives as prove to others what may be accomplished under adverse circumstances, in the surmounting of these circumstances creating an example which safely may be emulated by those who follow. To the credit of August H. Wiggers it can truthfully be said that his is just such a life as the biographer here has touched on, his life and the example he has set before men having created for him a place in the community in which he now resides second to that of none in his neighborhood, all holding him in the highest regard.

August H. Wiggers was born September 13, 1862, in Cincinnati, Ohio, the son of Herman Henry and Emily (Darnemeyer) Wiggers, and was one

of a family of six children, the others being Richard S., Frank L., H. H., E. S. and Robert G. Of these children Richard, Frank L. and Robert G. are deceased. H. H. and E. S. are living in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Wiggers was H. L. Wiggers, a native of Germany, who came to America at the age of seventy-two years to spend his declining years and located in Cincinnati. By trade he was a wood carver, and during the latter days of his life was afflicted with blindness.

Herman Henry Wiggers, the father of August H. Wiggers, came to the United States as a young man and received most of his education in this country. He engaged in the furniture business in Cincinnati for a time, and during his residence in that city attained a very prominent place in civic and political affairs. He was president of the City Hall Bank for some years and also was very active in church work, being a member of the German Lutheran church, having been president and treasurer of his local church at one time. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted for service in the Union army, and served for three months at the front, when the ammunition wagon which he was driving ran over him, disabling him for service. His wife was Emily Darnemeyer, the daughter of August H. Darnemeyer. Mr. Wiggers was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in the affairs of which fraternal order he was actively interested.

The excellent public schools of Cincinnati were the source of the early education of August H. Wiggers. He engaged in the furniture business in Cincinnati, as did his father, but on account of ill health, was compelled to close out his business and move to his farm in 1911 in the hope of regaining his health, and is now living on his fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Whitewater township.

Mr. Wiggers was married on April 7, 1886, to Augusta Frese, the daughter of Rudolph and Christena (Besta) Frese, to which union have been born four children, Jennie, Emily, Ruth and Frank. Jennie is the wife of Edward Lewis and has one child, Dorothy, and makes her home in Cincinnati. Emily became the wife of Paul Furstenau, and has three children, Elroy, Virginia and John, and also lives in Cincinnati. The other two children, Ruth and Frank, are still unmarried and living at home.

The father of Mrs. Wiggers, Rudolph Frese, married Christina Besta, and to this union were born five children, Frederick, William, Minnie, Louisa and Augusta. Of these children Frederick married Anna Priest and is living in Cincinnati. William married Jennie Casavant, and also makes her home in Cincinnati. Minnie became the wife of John Lohmann and lives in Cincinnati. Louisa, who is the wife of Frederick Hieman, also makes her home

in Cincinnati. Rudolph Frese was a Union soldier in the Civil War and for three years after his return from the army he was a police officer in the city of Cincinnati. He now lives at the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio.

THOMAS HYNES.

America furnishes a refuge for the oppressed people of every clime, and to these shores have flocked millions from the various countries of Europe. The Emerald Isle has contributed thousands of excellent citizens for Indiana, and their descendants may be found in every county of the good old Hoosier state. In the person of Thomas Hynes, a prosperous farmer of Whitewater township, Franklin county, Indiana, may be seen a worthy son of Irish parents. He has been living on his present farm since childhood, or 1854, and has won an enviable reputation as a farmer and stock raiser.

Thomas Hynes, a son of Michael and Mary (Kerns) Hynes, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, May 24, 1864. His parents were both born in Ireland, but came to America before their marriage. Michael Hynes was about twenty years old when he located in Cincinnati, Ohio, and after his marriage he continued to reside in that city until 1864, when he located in Franklin county, Indiana. He became a successful farmer and at the time of his death owned two hundred and forty-five acres of land in the county. The family always have been loyal adherents of the Catholic church. Michael Hynes and his wife were the parents of six children: John, of Dayton, Ohio, who married Rose Stenger; Mary, Anna and Catherine, single; Thomas, with whom this narrative deals; James, a farmer of Butler county, Ohio, who married Mary Bertenshow. The father of these children died January 22, 1902, the mother having passed away July 7, 1893.

Thomas Hynes was educated in the common schools of Franklin county. He has lived on his present farm since he was four years of age. He passed his boyhood days in a manner similar to that of all other boys reared on the farm, going to school in the winter seasons and assisting his father with the work on the farm during the summers, in this way gaining such a knowledge of agriculture as to be able to manage a farm of his own when he started for himself. He is now farming one hundred and forty acres of the old home farm, where he raises all of the crops adapted to the soil of this section of the state, and gives particular attention to the breeding of Durham cattle, having found this to be a very profitable adjunct to his regular farming.

Mr. Hynes was married April 29, 1903, to Catherine Hynes, a daughter of Michael and Mary (Powers) Hynes, of Butler county, Ohio, and to this union have been born three children, Mary Alice, born January 1, 1906; Catherine, born January 23, 1907; Thomas J., born May 29, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. Hynes are not related, despite the similarity of their family names.

The parents of Mrs. Hynes reared a family of eight children, James, Michael, John, Thomas, Anna, Ellen, Johanna and Catherine. Her parents were members of the Catholic church, and highly respected people of the community in which they resided.

Mr. Hynes is independent in politics, but has never aspired to political preferment. He and his family are devout members of the Catholic church, and generous contributors to its support. They are held in the highest regard in the community in which they reside and are accounted among the foremost residents of that part of the county, ever being found at the forefront among those who are seeking to secure the advancement of the best interests of the neighborhood.

EDWARD C. RUDICIL.

For more than half a century Edward C. Rudicil has been a resident of Franklin county, Indiana. Farming has occupied his attention since he started in to make his own way after his marriage. From his ancestors he inherited a sound constitution, an active mind, and an intelligent comprehension of the way in which to put these qualities to the best use. As new inventions have been brought in the market, Mr. Rudicil has added them to his equipment, and has surrounded himself with all of the latest improvements which will facilitate his work on the farm. It has been demonstrated over and over again that energy and industry are essential to success and that when embodied in enterprise will eventually lead in that direction.

Edward C. Rudicil, the son of Christopher and Jane (Garner) Rudicil, was born in Whitewater township February 4, 1865. His father was born April 7, 1838, at Longnecker Station, while his mother was born February 26, 1845. His parents had two children, Edward C., a review of whose life is here presented, and Samuel B., who married Anna De La Croix, and has two children, Leroy and Elsie.

Christopher Rudicil, the father of Edward C., received a meager education in the subscription schools of his boyhood days and after reaching his majority devoted himself to agriculture, continuing in this occupation down

to the present time. He was twice married, his first wife being Jane Garner, who died December 11, 1893. His second wife was Emma Carter, to whom he was married November 25, 1895.

The paternal grandfather of Edward C. Rudicil was John Rudicil, who was born January 16, 1812, in Whitewater township. John Rudicil was married November 9, 1837, to Mary A. Byrum, who was born March 25, 1817, in Dearborn county, Indiana, and died October 16, 1908. Grandfather Rudicil became one of the most substantial men of Whitewater township, and at his death was the owner of four hundred and eighty-seven acres of land. Two sons were born to John Rudicil and wife, Christopher, the father of Edward C., and Luther, who married Rebecca Harney, the daughter of Harvey Harney.

The paternal great-grandfather of Edward C. Rudicil was George Rudicil, a native of Pennsylvania, and after his marriage, in his native state, he came to Indiana and entered government land in Whitewater township, and this same land is still in possession of the family. George Rudicil was a major-general in the War of 1812.

Edward C. Rudicil attended the district schools of his native township, and passed his boyhood days in a manner similar to that of all lads reared in the country. His winters were spent in the school room, while his father made use of his services in the summer time on the farm. After his marriage Mr. Rudicil began to farm part of the old Rudicil homestead, and is still living on the paternal estate. At the death of his father he will receive a half of the two hundred and twelve acres which his father still owns in this township.

Mr. Rudicil was married December 29, 1887, to Florence Chappelow, and to this union have been born nine children: Byron, born January 8, 1889; Ethel, born April 25, 1890; Arthur, born May 27, 1892; Edith, born August 3, 1894; Everett, born April 12, 1896; Alpha, born March 9, 1898; Clayton, born May 3, 1901; Clara, born August 2, 1903, died May 23, 1908; Merritt, born November 21, 1906.

Mrs. Rudicil is a daughter of James and Mary (Cook) Chappelow. Her father was born February 4, 1835, and her mother February 9, 1839. James Chappelow is a farmer of Dearborn county, Indiana, and he and his wife have reared a family of eight children, all of whom are still living: Charles, born December 11, 1859; Florence, born November 15, 1864; Minnie, born February 12, 1866; Walter, born March 22, 1868; Edwin, born December 23, 1870; Effie, born in 1872; Frank, born October 30, 1874; Pearl, born in September, 1876. James Chappelow, the father of Mrs. Rudicil, and all of his family are members of the Latter-day Saints. His father, John Chappel-

low, was born in Yorkshire, England, and came to the United States with his family many years ago and located in Dearborn county, Indiana.

Mr. Rudicil is a Prohibitionist in politics, but his extensive farming interests have been such that he has never been inclined to take an active part in political affairs. He and his family are members of the Latter-day Saints church, and are interested in the work of that denomination. Personally, Mr. Rudicil is a man of pleasing manner and genial personality, and has a host of friends throughout the community where he has spent his whole career of half a century.

LOUIS SCHIESZ.

When one reads the life of a man who has led a very active career, it is sometimes hard to comprehend how he has crowded so many experiences in so many different avenues in the narrow span of one lifetime. This feeling might well be experienced in reading the life history of Louis Schiesz, who needs no introduction to the inhabitants of Franklin county.

Louis Schiesz was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 17, 1840. His parents were Charles and Salome (Ludewig) Schiesz. His father was a native of Strassburg, Germany, born in 1806, and dying February 26, 1873. His mother was born in the province of Alsace, now a province of Germany, on February 22, 1818, dying October 13, 1882.

The maternal grandparents of Louis Schiesz were Carl and Magdalena (Hoscksmith) Ludewig. Mr. Ludewig was born in Austria and his wife was a native of Alsace-Lorraine. He was a soldier in the Austrian army and a veteran of the war against France. He later served in the French army against Austria. He came to America, with his family, in 1814 and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. Early in life he had learned the carpenter trade, which he followed in this country with the exception of a short time devoted to farming. He and his wife lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, for the remainder of their lives.

Charles Schiesz, father of Louis Schiesz, received his education in Germany, and after leaving school served as apprentice to a cabinet-maker. As the opportunities in his native land did not admit of much personal progress, he came to America when a young man, eventually locating at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He remained in Philadelphia for some time and received his primary lessons in American life in that city. After leaving Philadelphia, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged as a carpenter, at which he

worked during the balance of his active life. He was married to Miss Ludewig in Cincinnati in 1837 and to their union were born five children, as follow: Louis, Charles Frederick and Katherine Magdalena, two other children dying in infancy.

Louis Schiesz spent his early life in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was educated in that city, attending the common schools, after which he attended the Woodward high school. On graduating from high school he embarked in the grocery business, after which he became a clerk in the Cincinnati, Ohio, postoffice. He remained in the service of the government for eight years. When the call for volunteers was issued by President Lincoln, he enlisted, in May, 1864, in the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Ohio, Company B, and served until the close of the war. He then came to Blooming Grove, Franklin county, Indiana, to visit an uncle, where he remained.

On December 24, 1866, he was married to Abigail Glenn, who was born on the farm which is now in the possession of Louis Schiesz. She was the daughter of Thomas and Jane (Smith) Glenn, both of whom were natives of South Carolina.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Louis Schiesz were Joseph and Hannah (Garvin) Glenn, who also were natives of South Carolina. Her paternal great-grandparents, who were natives of South Carolina, moved from that state to Indiana, where they located at some point on the Wabash river, where they lived the rest of their lives. Her paternal grandparents located in Fayette county, Indiana, in 1814, where they lived for a brief time. They then came to Franklin county and located on the farm which is now occupied by Louis Schiesz. At the time of their settlement this tract of land consisted of one-quarter section heavily timbered. They soon cleared the land and constructed a home, in which they lived until their death.

The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Louis Schiesz were Ebenezer and Margaret (Chambers) Smith, who were natives of South Carolina. They left that state and settled in Jackson township, in Fayette county, where they engaged in farming and lived at this place to the end of their lives.

Thomas Glenn, father of Mrs. Louis Schiesz, was born in 1800, came to Franklin county with his parents in 1814. He received part of his schooling in Franklin county and on reaching manhood he engaged in farming. He lived practically his entire life on the farm which is now in the possession of Mr. Schiesz. Mr. Glenn died March 23, 1883, having survived his wife, who died September 7, 1865. Their children were Joseph, Ebenezer and Abigail, now Mrs. Louis Schiesz.

After his marriage, Louis Schiesz engaged in farming, his efforts in this

line having been almost wholly confined to the farm he now occupies. He was appointed United States rural delivery carrier in August, 1904, and was assigned to the district known as the Star route and was later assigned to rural route number 1, out of Brookville, which he has continued for nine years. During his activities as rural delivery carrier, he continued to direct the work on his farm, which is a tribute to his industry. He has developed a very modern farm and has added to and rebuilt many of the buildings which had been on his place for a number of years.

A family of four children was born to Mr. and Mrs. Schiesz, Salome, Catherine, Mary and Charles. Salome married George Levertz, and has one child, Roy; Catherine married David Templeton; Mary is deceased, and Charles is still at home. Mary married J. S. Hogland, and had four children, Earl, Charles, Beatrice and Bernice.

Louis Schiesz has served as township supervisor and is held in the highest regard by all the citizens of this community, whom he has known intimately for many years. He is now commander of the Hackelman Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Brookville, and rarely misses a reunion of the war veterans. Mr. Schiesz has indeed spent a useful life, one of great service, to his country, to his fellow men and to himself. He occupies a position in the hearts of his fellow men that has been earned by his upright and conscientious life.

FRANK A. WRIGHT.

For more than eighty years the Wright family have been connected with the history of Franklin county, Indiana. Frank A. Wright has spent his whole life in this county and since 1903 has been engaged in the flour, feed and elevator business in the county seat. He has suffered at least two disasters that would have disheartened most people, but he has not allowed either water or fire to discourage his ambition or to check his enthusiasm. He has taken an active part in the civic life of his community and is now serving on the council of his county.

Frank A. Wright, the son of John and Cecelia (Glidewell) Wright, was born in Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, November 30, 1870. His father was born in Ashton, Lancashire, England, in 1817, and died in Franklin county, in January, 1873. His mother was born in Fairfield township, in this county, in 1833 and died in 1912. His parents reared a family of four children, Elizabeth, who died at the age of one year; Rachel,



FRANK A. WRIGHT.

who was first married to a Mr. Lewis and later to a Mr. Smith; William, who lives on a farm in Grant county, which he inherited from his father; and Frank A., of Brookville.

John Wright, the father of Frank A., received his education in England and was about fourteen years when his parents came to America and located in Ohio. A few years later the family came to Franklin county and settled in Brookville township. John Wright inherited a good farm from his father and being a man of frugal habits and good management, added considerably to his holdings, at the time of his death owning several farms in Franklin county and also some excellent land in Grant county, Indiana. He was slightly crippled in one foot and this deformity hindered his walking.

The paternal grandparents of Frank A. Wright were William Wright and wife, both of whom were born in England. They came to America in 1830 and settled in Ohio, later coming to Franklin county, where they died. The maternal grandparents of Frank A. Wright were Hans Glidewell and wife, natives of Virginia and early settlers in Fairfield township, Franklin county.

Frank A. Wright attended the public schools of Brookville for eleven years, and then worked on his father's farm for several years. His father had died when he was three years of age and his mother never remarried but remained on the farm in active charge of it. Frank A. did the farming for his mother until he was thirty-two years of age. In 1903 Mr. Wright bought the Daisy Roller Mill in Brookville and has been in the mill, grain and elevator business in the county seat since that time. He improved the mill and put in modern machinery in order to do high-class milling. The flood of 1913 raised the water in the mill six feet in the second story and not only damaged the building but destroyed four hundred barrels of flour and a large amount of grain which he had stored in the mill. However, he was not discouraged and soon had the mill in operation again. In June, 1914, the mill was completely destroyed by fire, but this second disaster in nowise daunted him. He immediately rebuilt and by August 5, of the same year, he was ready for business the third time. He has built a new elevator on the site of the old mill and now confines all of his grinding to coarse feed, not turning out any flour. He also buys and sells grains of all kinds. In 1911 he established a mill at Laurel, Indiana, which he still owns and operates, as well as owning a flour mill at Metamora, which he operates night and day.

Mr. Wright was married in 1901 to Frances Dayton. She was born in New York state and died in Brookville. April 10, 1914.

Mr. Wright is a staunch Democrat and has been one of the local leaders of his party for many years. In 1914 he was nominated by his party and subsequently elected as a member of the Franklin county council and is now filling the duties of this office. He is a director in the Brookville Building and Loan Association. Fraternally, he gives his hearty support to the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Wright is a man of persistence and determination as is shown by his conduct after the two disasters which completely swept him out of business. These qualities naturally have made him one of the aggressive forces in the industrial and commercial life of Brookville and his influence ever has been exerted in behalf of all movements having to do with the uplift of the community and the extension of her interests in every good way.

JOHN R. GURR.

One of the sterling old citizens of Whitewater township, Franklin county, Indiana, is John R. Gurr, who has been one of the most successful farmers and stock raisers of his township. While he has given close attention to his private affairs, he has not neglected his duties as a good citizen, and has taken an active part in the civic life of the locality in which he has resided. In his record there is much that is commendable and his career is that of a sturdy pioneer who lays his plans wisely and then carries them forward to a successful completion.

John R. Gurr, the son of John and Harriet (Samson) Gurr, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, October 18, 1843. His parents were born in County Kent, England, and did not come to America until several years after their marriage. Upon coming to this country they first settled in Hamilton county, Ohio, where they bought ninety acres of land and where they passed the remainder of their days. John Gurr, Sr., had been a shoemaker in his native country, but after settling in Ohio he gave most of his attention to farming. John Gurr, Sr., and wife were the parents of seven children: Harriet, the wife of James Craig, of Mt. Carmel, Indiana; Susan, deceased; John R., with whom this narrative deals; William, who has been married three times, his last wife being Jeannette Updike; Mary, the wife of Samuel Harrison, a farmer of Brookville township; Emily, deceased, who was the wife of Oran Stansberry, and George, a farmer of Butler county, Ohio, who married Magdalena Morris.

John R. Gurr received only a limited education in the common schools of his time, due to the poor facilities for education in his boyhood days. He was reared in Hamilton county, Ohio, and after his marriage, at the age of twenty-two, began farming in Franklin county. He rented land for the first two years and then bought one hundred and fifty acres in Franklin county, which he sold in 1910. He still retains about two hundred and twenty-five acres in Whitewater township, Franklin county. The ownership of such a considerable tract of land indicates that Mr. Gurr has been successful in his chosen life work, his success having been due to his ceaseless industry, thrifty habits and good management.

Mr. Gurr was married fifty years ago to Ellen Kirk, the daughter of Thomas Kirk, and to this union were born seven children: Leslie, the wife of Abner Whipple, of Connersville, Indiana; Clara, who is still at home; Allie, the wife of Edward Hancock, of Indianapolis; Thomas, who married Pearl Hutcheson and now lives at Oxford, Ohio; Frank, a farmer of Whitewater township, who married Alta Sater, and has four children, Marjorie, Glen, Carl and Sherman; Eva, who is living at home, and Calvin, a farmer of Whitewater township, who married Ethel Stokes, and has three children, Wayne, Willard J. and Naomi. The wife of Mr. Gurr and the mother of these seven children died December 3, 1903.

Mr. Gurr always has been an active worker in the Republican party and has been a leader of his party in local affairs. He has served as road supervisor in his township and in many other ways took a part in promoting the general welfare of the community in which he resided. The family are all members of the Presbyterian church and are interested in everything which concerns its welfare, their name being counted among those of the most substantial and influential citizens of the county.

ALBERT C. LUDWIG.

Of all the people of foreign nationalities that have come to America, none have been more welcome nor made better citizens than those who came from Germany. One of the finest types of German families is the Ludwig family, who have been identified with the progress of this country since 1828. A worthy representative of this family is Albert Cameron Ludwig, who, although born in this country, possesses all of the true German characteristics.

Albert Cameron Ludwig was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 26,

1858, the son of Charles Frederick and Katherine Margaret (Klipple) Ludwig. His father was born in Alsace, Germany, and his mother in Baden, Germany. Albert C. is one of a family of twelve children: Charles P., born July 23, 1840, and died in December, 1913; William F., born May 21, 1842, and died September 14, 1914; Caroline M., born June 25, 1844, and died December 12, 1869; George H., born June 26, 1846, and still living; Henrietta, born August 23, 1848, and died August 25, 1887; Emilie M., born November 17, 1850, and died July 29, 1858; Marie W., born February 3, 1853, and died November 17, of the same year; Mary J., born September 10, 1854, and is still living; Benjamin, born October 2, 1856, and is still living; Albert C., whose history is here presented; Edwin E., born September 3, 1860, and is still living, and Ida E., born December 14, 1862, and died February 24, 1886.

The names and history of the paternal grandparents of Albert C. Ludwig will be found in the article devoted to Lewis G. Schiesz, as they were also his paternal grandparents. The maternal grandparents of Albert C. Ludwig were George and Katherine (Metzer) Klipple, both of whom were born in Germany and came to America in the early days, the date of their arrival being March, 1829. Their voyage was a long, hard one, consuming twenty-two weeks. They landed at Baltimore, Maryland, and soon after located in Cincinnati, Ohio, from where they moved to Fairfield township, Franklin county, Indiana.

Charles Frederick Ludwig, father of Albert C., came to America with his parents, landing at New York, May 12, 1828, on which day he was twelve years old. His future wife, Katherine M. Klipple, also came to this country with her parents when she was seven years of age. Charles F. Ludwig began to learn the cooper's trade in Cincinnati, but quit and took up an apprenticeship in cabinet making, later becoming a carpenter. He lived in Cincinnati for twelve years, where he followed his trade and built a fine home on Elm street, also building a house on Hopkins street. In August, 1863, he moved to the farm on which his son now lives. This place, which he purchased in February, 1863, contained one hundred two and one-half acres, forty acres being later added to the original tract. Until the year 1866 he lived in a log house, at which time he built a frame house. At one time there were three houses standing on the place, two log houses and one frame. He lived on this farm until his death, which occurred May 10, 1893. If he had lived two more days he would have been exactly seventy-seven years of age. He and his family were loyal members of the German Lutheran church.

Albert C. Ludwig was educated in Jackson township, Fayette county, Indiana, although he resided in Franklin county. He taught school for one term and for the next four years engaged with his brother in the wholesale millinery business in Cleveland, Ohio. He then returned to the home farm and, with the exception of six years spent in Tipton county, has been on this farm ever since. General farming and stock raising are the mainstays of Mr. Ludwig's prosperity. There are a large number of fine maple trees on his place, from which he makes about seventy-five gallons of maple syrup each year.

He was married February 25, 1884, to Emma J. Bonnell, who was born in southern Indiana, the daughter of Robert Burns and Sarah B. (Wall) Bonnell. Mr. and Mrs. Bonnell were the parents of six children: Mary A., born November 12, 1856; Naomi, born February 2, 1859; Jacob W., born April 1, 1862; Emma J., born February 25, 1864; Robert, born March 13, 1867, and George Marcus, born February 10, 1869.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Ludwig was Clark Bonnell, who was born November 18, 1790, and died in 1868. Clark Bonnell was a shoemaker and followed his trade in various places in southern Indiana. He married Elsie Wycoff, who died in 1835. He was a son of Aaron and Rachel (Clark) Bonnell. Aaron Bonnell was born March 4, 1759, very likely in Essex county, New Jersey. He was a brother-in-law of Judge Othniel Looker, a distinguished pioneer, who settled near Harrison, Ohio, in 1801. Aaron Bonnell entered the northwest quarter of section eighteen, due north of the present site of Harrison. He improved this quarter section and lived there until his death. He came to Miami county in 1805 with his brothers, Paul and Benjamin, and his married sisters, Rhoda and Abigail. They were all the children of Benjamin and Rachel Bonnell, who came from England and settled in New Jersey, where they reared their family. Benjamin Bonnell was drowned in East river, crossing from New York to Brooklyn, November 10, 1798, ten others also being drowned at the same time. The accident was caused by a number of casks of rum rolling to one side of the boat and overturning it. His wife died in 1812.

Sarah B. Wall, the mother of Mrs. Ludwig, was the daughter of John and Mary (Biddinger) Wall. Her father was born in 1796 and her mother in 1801. They were married August 26, 1819. In their later years they lived between Harrison, Indiana, and Mt. Carmel. John Wall was a soldier in the War of 1812.

To Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Ludwig have been born seven children, Rolf R., who was born December 8, 1884, and died February 24, 1885;

Clinton A., born October 20, 1886; Carl F., born November 3, 1888; Ida H., born April 3, 1891; M. Alice, born December 17, 1892; Helen M., born January 4, 1905, and Ruth E., born January 30, 1908.

Albert Ludwig and his family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which they give their hearty support. Mr. Ludwig is a conscientious, upright man of excellent morals and is well liked and highly respected by all who know him.

SAMUEL H. ASHTON.

That stanch strain of English blood which still predominates in our veins is undoubtedly the explanation of the solid character of our government. Now a great cosmopolitan people, it is well to bear in mind that the men who framed the constitution, who won our political freedom, and who laid, brick upon brick, the firm foundation for that marvelous structure, the United States of America, were men of English ancestry. It is the thought of these strong, broad minded men which steadies us when the skies look black and disaster threatens our institutions. We know that they are still to be relied on, that they have built wisely, and that their structure will hold firm against any wind that blows.

Such a man is the subject of this little appreciative article. Samuel H. Ashton was born in Whitewater township, Franklin county, Indiana, December 12, 1839. He was a son of Dr. William A. and Sarah (Heap) Ashton. Doctor Ashton was educated in England, receiving a thorough training in the medical science of his day. At the age of twenty he married Mary Wood, and many years afterward moved to America. Settling in Cincinnati, Ohio, he practiced his profession and continued his studies, as the physician must who would keep abreast of his science, and was graduated from the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati. Doctor Ashton also was engaged in the manufacture of window shades and oilcloth, discontinuing this business in 1856. In 1862 he moved to the farm now owned by his son, where he spent the rest of his life. Doctor Ashton was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was the father of Margaret, John, William A., Jane, Mary, Eliza, James, Mary Ann, Lida and Samuel H., the latter of whom is the only child still living. Doctor Ashton's father was John Ashton, also a native of Manchester, England, who, after the death of his wife, emigrated to America, where he lived a retired life in the home of John Whitley Ashton in Rhode Island, his death occurring at the age of eighty-four years. He was the father of four sons and three daughters.

Samuel Ashton received a common school education in the schools of Cincinnati, District No. 11. He was an exemplary pupil, and the training received was solid and practical. However, the higher education was then an exception, some of our nation's greatest men receiving only common school educations in those days.

At the age of twenty-one, on December 12, 1860, Mr. Ashton married Jane Whitehead, who was born August 20, 1842, the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Heap) Whitehead. One child was born to this union, Ida May, who died in infancy, leaving behind her a pleasant memory to hallow the lives of her parents. James Whitehead's father, Thomas Whitehead, was born near Olden, England. Mrs. Ashton's mother was the daughter of Thomas Heap, a sturdy pioneer who settled in Whitewater township in 1824, and who was counted among those who were most directly instrumental in bringing prosperity to the township. Thomas Whitehead was the father of Mary, Sarah Ann, Elizabeth, Jane, Thomas and James.

So we see that Mr. Ashton comes of a stock which stands him in good stead. He resided in Cincinnati, Ohio, until 1862. During his residence in that city he followed the occupation of bricklaying and worked three years in his father's factory. His work was always performed conscientiously and he was held in high respect by all who knew him. In 1862 Mr. Ashton moved to his farm near Mt. Carmel, Ohio. This farm consists of one hundred and eleven acres of productive land, and the numerous fine buildings on it testify to the industry and progressive spirit of its owner.

Mr. Ashton is a man who stands for the best in our civilization and carries the sincere respect of his community. He is a Republican and takes a good citizen's interest in the political affairs of his state and nation.

TYLER McWHORTER.

There are so many of the descendants of those who first came to this part of the country still living in this county that it is no exception to find persons who trace their lineage unbroken for many generations, from the time their forefathers left the old country to the time their fathers settled in this community. One of those who has a very interesting family history is Tyler McWhorter, whose grandfather settled in this county about 1790. The farm on which his grandfather settled is still in possession of the family.

Tyler McWhorter was born in this county September 25, 1850, the son of Samuel and Phoebe (Moss) McWhorter. Samuel McWhorter was born

in Franklin county, his wife being born in Union county. Tyler McWhorter was one of six children by Samuel McWhorter's first wife. These children were as follow: William, Francis, Henry, Mary, John and Tyler.

Samuel McWhorter, who was the father of Tyler McWhorter, was the son of Tyler and Anna McWhorter, who came to this county from Pennsylvania about the year 1790. The elder McWhorter entered one hundred and sixty acres, which Samuel McWhorter helped later to clear, also assisting in building the log house which still stands on the farm, and which is used as a wash house. Tyler moved to the banks of Yellow river, where he lived until his death. Samuel McWhorter was twice married, his first wife being the daughter of John and Elizabeth Moss, of Ohio, and who later moved to Franklin county, where they lived until their deaths. His second wife was Elizabeth Landis, the widow of Thomas Ellis. Elizabeth was born June 9, 1814, and lived to be ninety-two years of age. By this marriage there was one child, a son, whom they called Perry. At his death, Samuel McWhorter owned one hundred and seventy acres.

Tyler McWhorter was educated in the common schools of this county and after leaving school assisted his father in the farming of the home place, which consisted at that time of one hundred and sixty acres. He helped to improve the place and most of the improvements of today are the result of his efforts. On April 23, 1874, he was married to Josephine Hays, who was born in this county June 17, 1852, the daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Shaddinger) Hays. Her mother came from South Carolina and was born May 27, 1830. Her father was born at Fairfield, Indiana, May 27, 1830.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Tyler McWhorter were William and Keziah Hays, of New Jersey, who came to this state and located on one hundred and sixty acres which they entered as settlers. They later retired to Fairfield, where they lived until death.

The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Tyler McWhorter were Joseph and Sarah (Burk) Shaddinger, who were born in Pennsylvania, later moving to South Carolina, thence to Franklin county, Indiana, where they settled on a farm, still in the possession of their grandson, L. H. Hays. They lived at this place until the death of Mr. Shaddinger, when Mrs. Shaddinger moved to Clarksburg, Indiana, where she lived until death.

The father of Mrs. Tyler McWhorter was a farmer in this community for a number of years on the same farm now occupied by his son, Leonidas H. He had five children, whose names were as follow: Josephine, Leonidas H., Charles F., Laura and Sarah.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tyler McWhorter were born five children, as follow:

Charles, Samuel, Nettie, Loren and Elizabeth. Mr. McWhorter attends the German Baptist church, to which his parents belonged, while his wife is attached to the Methodist Episcopal church. The McWhorter family from the very earliest have exerted a splendid influence in this community and Tyler McWhorter has always been held in the highest esteem by those who know him.

JOHN G. METZLER.

Although he was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, John G. Metzler has been a resident of Franklin county for the past score of years. His father was a farmer and he has followed in the footsteps of his worthy ancestor, now owning one hundred acres of land, on which he carries on general farming and stock raising. Mr. Metzler deserves much credit for his success, since he started in with practically nothing, and by his own industry and perseverance has succeeded in acquiring his present well-improved farm.

John G. Metzler, the son of Valentine and Elizabeth (Weigley) Metzler, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, March 5, 1860. His father was born in Germany in the month of September, 1834, and died in Franklin county at the age of sixty-five. Valentine Metzler and his wife were the parents of ten children: Mary A., John, Elizabeth, Balser, Peter, Catherine, Mary, Caroline, Emma and Margaret. Of these children Mary A. and Elizabeth are deceased, and Peter and Catherine are twins. The father of these children came to America when he was about seventeen years of age and farmed for many years in Hamilton county, Ohio. Later he settled in Franklin county, where he bought eighty acres of land, on which he lived until his death. His wife died in 1894. All the members of the family are Catholics.

John G. Metzler received his elementary education in the schools of Hamilton county, Ohio. After his parents moved to Franklin county he assisted his father with the work on the farm until he was married. He then started farming for himself in Whitewater township and soon was able to purchase his present farm of one hundred acres. By dividing his attention between grain and stock raising, he has been enabled to make a comfortable living for himself and family.

Mr. Metzler was married February 17, 1894, to Sophronia Wilhelm, and to this union have been born seven children, all of whom are still single and living at home, with the exception of Peter, who is deceased. The living children are Joseph, John, Elizabeth, Regina, Frank and Tressa.

The father of Mrs. Metzler was born in France and came to America

when he was twenty years of age, settling at St. Leon, Dearborn county, Indiana. He married Regina Andres, and to this union were born thirteen children: Sophronia, Caroline, Peter, Ferdinand, Anna Barbara, John, Elizabeth, Joseph, Mary, Edward, Philip, Frank and Regina Anna. All of these children are still living with the exception of Mary, Caroline, Philip and Anna Barbara. John Wilhelm, the father of Mrs. Metzler, was a substantial farmer of this county and owned two hundred and seventy-nine acres in Whitewater township. He and all of his family were loyal members of the Catholic church.

Mr. Metzler gives his support to the Democratic party, but confines his political activities to the casting of his ballot for the candidates of his party, his close application to the duties of the farm giving him little time for partisan activities. The family are all devout members of the Catholic church at Cedar Grove, and are zealous in their support of their church.

REV. CHARLES A. CLEVER.

From the earliest history of the Christian church the pulpit has been one of the most potent factors in civilization. A minister of the Gospel is found in every enlightened community throughout the civilized world, and it cannot be gainsaid that the influence of the church has done more for progress for the past twenty centuries than has any other single agency. There are churches scattered all over this fair land of ours and there are few people who do not have access to a church, although, unfortunately, all do not avail themselves of the opportunity thus presented. One of the ministers who has been identified with the history of Franklin county, Indiana, for nearly twenty years is the Rev. Charles A. Clever, who has had charge of the Catholic church at Cedar Grove for the past score of years.

Rev. Charles A. Clever, the son of John and Cecelia (Traub) Clever, was born in Baden, Germany, June 8, 1861. His father, who was of French descent, was a soldier in the German uprising of 1848 and for meritorious service in that war was awarded a medal by the government. John Clever and his wife never came to America. They were the parents of three sons, Job, John and Charles A., of this county.

Rev. Charles A. Clever received part of his education in the schools of his native land, and after coming to America completed his schooling at St. Meinrad College, Spencer county, Indiana. Early in his life he decided to

prepare himself for the priesthood, and in the excellent Catholic school at St. Meinrad he completed his theological studies and was ordained by his bishop.

Father Clever read his first mass at Evansville, Indiana, and was stationed in that city for eight months. He was next transferred to Bardford, Indiana, where he remained for nine years. He was assigned to his present parish at Cedar Grove, Franklin county, Indiana, in 1896, and took charge of the work at that place on August 2, of that year. He has worked faithfully and hard in the interests of his parish during the many years which he has labored with his people, and his beneficent influence always has been a most potent factor for good. Father Clever is an active member of and worker in the order of the Knights of Columbus, the national organization which includes Catholics in every state in the Union.

MRS. CATHERINE HIRSCH.

One of the well beloved women of Franklin county, Indiana, is Mrs. Catherine Hirsch, who came to Franklin county, Indiana, in 1886, and has since made her home in Whitewater township. Her worthy husband has been deceased for more than twenty-five years, and during this time she has not only actively managed the farm which her husband left, but has been able to add to her land holdings. She is a woman of lovable character and is highly esteemed by everyone who comes in touch with her. Mrs. Catherine Hirsch, the daughter of Martin and Catherine (Berger) Lacher, was born April 21, 1848, in Lorraine, at that time a province of France. Her parents were both natives of that country, her father being a son of Christopher and Catherine (Miller) Lacher. Christopher Lacher and his wife had two sons, John and Martin, the latter of whom was the father of Mrs. Hirsch.

Martin Lacher, the father of Mrs. Hirsch, was reared in Germany and came to America in 1847, shortly after his marriage to Catherine Berger, a daughter of Peter Berger. They landed at New Orleans and soon came up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and settled in Cincinnati, where they lived two years. Then Martin Lacher moved with his family to Hamilton county, Ohio, where he lived eight years. He returned to Cincinnati in 1864, and remained there until his death, May 16, 1867. His widow survived him until May 23, 1893.

To Martin and Catherine (Berger) Lacher were born six children: Margaret, who lives in Cedar Grove, Indiana; Mrs. Hirsch, the immediate

subject of this interesting genealogical sketch; Peter L., who is successfully engaged in the grocery business at Carthage, Ohio; John, who resides at Cheviot, Ohio; Joseph S., deceased, and John H. A., who is a retired traveling salesman living at Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Mrs. Hirsch was reared in Cincinnati and on a farm in Hamilton county, Ohio. She received a school education of but one year's term, being forced to then assist his father at home on the farm, and after her marriage to Anthony Hirsch, July 4, 1870, settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. Anthony Hirsch was born July 28, 1846, in Germany, a son of Balsler and Elizabeth (Bartholomew) Hirsch, natives of Germany and loyal members of the Catholic church. Balsler Hirsch and his wife reared five children, Lewis, Peter, Catherine, Theresa and John Anthony, the husband of Mrs. Hirsch.

John Anthony Hirsch was educated in Germany and came to America when he was twenty-two years of age, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was a stone mason by trade and followed this occupation for six years after he came to America. He then opened a grocery, saloon and meat market in Cincinnati and conducted it for twelve years. On May 6, 1886, he bought seventy-four acres of land in Whitewater township, Franklin county, Indiana, and shortly afterwards moved on the farm and lived there until his death, December 5, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch reared a family of six children: Margaret E., who is still single and living with her mother; Peter L., of Cedar Grove, Indiana, who married Catherine Wuesterfield and has one daughter, Celesta; August J., who is still at home; William F., who married Josephine Wipple; George E., of St. Louis, Missouri, who married Millie Ruehl and has one son, George, Jr.; Theresa, who married Winfred Scott Harrison and has one child, Adele. They reside in Muncie, Indiana.

John Anthony Hirsch was a loyal member of the Catholic church, as are all members of the family. He was a charter member of St. Anthony's Benevolent Society in Cincinnati, Ohio, and took an active interest in the work of that organization as long as he lived in the city. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Hirsch has bought fifty-five acres of land joining the farm left her by her husband. She has given personal supervision to the management of the farm and has proved herself to be a woman of exceptional business ability. She has reared her children to lives of usefulness and honor and has the satisfaction of seeing them taking their places as valuable members of society. No greater good than this can any woman do and thus Mrs. Hirsch is eminently entitled to the high esteem and respect with which she is regarded by all who know her.

HERMAN ROBERT MULLER.

It is probable that Herman Robert Muller, a farmer of Whitewater township, Franklin county, Indiana, is the only person in the county who was born in Budapest. He came to America with his parents when he was six years old, lived in Cincinnati for several years and later located in Franklin county. He came from a distinguished family in his native land, his father and grandfather having been men of unusual education and ability. Since locating in this county, Mr. Muller has engaged in general farming and stock raising and is regarded as a valuable citizen of the community in which he resides.

Herman Robert Muller, the only son of Robert Muller and wife, was born in Budapest, Austro-Hungary, July 9, 1872. His parents came to America in 1879 and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where his mother, Augusta Kuhler Muller, died in less than a year after arrival on American soil, leaving the husband, son and two daughters, Caroline and Helen, to cherish her memory.

After a few years the father married Sophia Fena, and with his family went to Arkansas, where he engaged very extensively in bee culture. Coming back to Cincinnati he took a position as bookkeeper for the Cincinnati *Freie Presse*, a German daily newspaper, and in 1890 became liquidating clerk in the customs department of the United States revenue service at Cincinnati. While engaged in this position, he bought a small farm near New Trenton, in this county, where he engaged in the poultry business, which, however, proved too great a strain on his fast failing health, and he again returned to Cincinnati, where he died February 27, 1902. He was a very diligent student of many topics, notably political economy, finance, history and languages, being a linguist of unusual ability, speaking fluently seven languages.

Herman Robert Muller was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, and took up the study of architecture in a private art school which he attended Saturdays and evenings. He then took a course in the Nelson Business College, and after graduating became bookkeeper for the John Auel Carriage Company. After a short time his health became so poor that he was forced to leave indoor work, and hired to a farmer in Clermont County, Ohio, where he got his first lessons in agriculture, which proved to be his choice of occupation later in life. He came to Franklin county after his father had been here for some time, and remained here until after his marriage to Kathryn Widan, second daughter of Frederick and Caroline Widan, on February 20, 1895, after which he moved upon a farm in Dear-

born county, where the son, Florin William, was born in 1897. In 1900 he moved to the farm which he now occupies in Whitewater township, and which he rented for three years, at the end of which time he purchased it outright. Here the daughter, Caroline, was born in 1904.

The knowledge gained at the art school as well as in the business college served him well in the management of his farm, enabling him more rapidly to build up the worn-out soil, improve buildings and fences, as well as to improve his herd of dairy stock, in which he takes much pride, this fine herd consisting of business Jerseys.

Mr. Muller's success, while not especially brilliant in a financial way, is entirely due to his own labors, and those of his wife, as they had only ambition and strength to begin with and nothing more was given them later. Mrs. Muller is a member of the Lutheran church, in the local beneficences of which she takes much interest. Mr. Muller belongs to no church, but is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and takes an active interest in the affairs of that popular fraternal organization. Both Mr. and Mrs. Muller take a proper concern in local movements looking to the advancement of the general welfare of the community and are rightly regarded as among the leading and most influential social factors of the prosperous neighborhood in which they reside.

JAMES HAINING.

There are a few citizens of Franklin county, Indiana, who were born in England and among this number James Haining, a prosperous farmer of Whitewater township, occupies a prominent place. He came to this country at the opening of the Civil War and for the first few years worked in Pennsylvania. He came to Indiana about 1866 and after his marriage in 1871 located in Franklin county, where he has since continued to reside. He has made a success of farming and stock raising and now owns one hundred and sixty-four acres of excellent land in Whitewater township.

James Haining, the son of James and Mary (Dixon) Haining, was born in Yorkshire, England, July 24, 1841. His father was a son of William Haining and one of seven children, the others being Isabel, Ann, Mary, William, Joseph and Thomas.

James Haining, the father of James, Jr., with whom this narrative deals, was a lifelong farmer in England. Four children were born to James Haining, Sr., and wife, James, Jr., of Franklin county, Indiana; William, who served his adopted country in the Civil War in a Pennsylvania regiment and

never returned from the war; Dixon, deceased; and Mary Jane, who lives in Ohio. The Haining family were members of the Church of England.

James Haining, Jr., was reared to manhood and educated in England. When he was twenty years of age he left his native land and landed in New York city in July, 1861, but went to Freemansburg, Pennsylvania, where he worked in a foundry for a time. In 1865 he went to work for the Allegheny River railroad and in the year following came to Indiana and worked on the New York Central railroad which was then building a line from Connorsville, Indiana, to Cincinnati, Ohio. A few years later he settled in Franklin county and after his marriage, rented a farm until about 1900. In that year he bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty-four acres on which he has placed many improvements. He raises excellent crops of grain and gives particular attention to the raising of Ohio Improved Chester White hogs.

Mr. Haining was married August 22, 1871, to Mrs. Jane Robison, nee Hiatt, the daughter of Elmer Hiatt, who used to operate the old mill at Metamora, in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Haining had one son, Ira, who married Sophia Miller, the daughter of Paul Miller, of New Trenton, Indiana. Ira has two children, Edna and William. Mrs. Haining died October 3, 1907.

Fraternally, Mr. Haining is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. In politics, he gives his support to the Democratic party, but belongs to that large class of men who do not care to mingle actively in political affairs. Since coming to this county, Mr. Haining has so conducted his affairs as to win the esteem of all with whom he has been associated.

FRANK E. WILHELM.

Among the farmers of Franklin county, who do much to uphold the fair record of the county as one of Indiana's foremost center of agriculture, is Frank E. Wilhelm, who by maintaining his own farm in the best manner of which he is capable, contributes materially to the maintenance of the prosperity and agricultural reputation of the community in which he lives and of whose citizenry he is a splendid representative.

Frank Wilhelm was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, on February 22, 1884, the son of John and Regina (Andress) Wilhelm, who were the parents of nine other children, as follow: Sophronia married John Metzler and lives in Franklin county; Peter, who lives in Brookville township, married Johannah Stinger; Ferdinand, who married Frances Lang, lives in Springfield township; John is single and lives in Illinois; Elizabeth married Joseph Stinger and

resides in Franklin county; Joseph, who lives in Hamilton county, Ohio, married Maggie Metzler; Edward is still single; Mary, who married Peter Metzler, died in 1907; Anna married Joseph Wilhelm and lives in Shandon, Ohio. The mother of these children was born August 14, 1843, and died June 26, 1898.

John Wilhelm was born in Germany in 1834, and died August 29, 1902. John and his brother Jacob came to America about 1848 and landed at New York. They came directly to St. Leon county and secured property at St. Leon. John sold out and went to Harrison, Ohio, and from there he came to Franklin county in 1884, where he bought the one hundred and forty-two acres on which Frank Wilhelm now lives. John spent the remainder of his life on this farm and was a faithful member of the Catholic church, actively concerned in the good works of the neighborhood.

Educated in the common schools, Mr. Wilhelm early began the tillage of the soil, working on the farm on which he now lives, and on which he has lived since he was six months old. In 1907 he bought this place, which comprises one hundred and forty-two acres, the greater part of which is in an excellent state of cultivation, Mr. Wilhelm being accounted one of the most energetic and progressive farmers in his neighborhood.

On June 12, 1912, Mr. Wilhelm married Anna Hiltz, who was born April 14, 1882, the daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Kuntz) Hiltz, to which union were born two children, Leo Edward, born April 3, 1913, and Robert John, born May 3, 1914. Joseph Hiltz, the father of Mrs. Wilhelm, was a farmer of Dover, Dearborn county, Indiana, who gave his patriotic services to the nation in the Civil War, serving in the Eighty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Hiltz was a member of the Catholic church.

Mr. Wilhelm is an active member of the Catholic church at Cedar Grove, and lives according to the best dictates of his conscience and the teachings of his religious faith, he and Mrs. Wilhelm giving unselfishly of their time and means to the promotion of all the good works of the parish.

JACOB HARRIS MASTERS.

One of the oldest pioneers of Franklin county, Indiana, is Jacob Harris Masters, who has been a resident of this county for the past eighty years. Mr. Masters has been one of the most valuable citizens in the community where he has lived so many years. He is a man of unusual intelligence and whatever he has undertaken he has always carried forward to successful

completion. He has taught school, preached the Gospel, farmed, operated a blacksmith shop and carriage factory and engaged in the buying and shipping of grain and live stock.

Jacob H. Masters, the son of John and Susan (Harris) Masters, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, near Williamstown, March 31, 1830. His father was born in the same county July 9, 1805 and died January 21, 1891. His mother also was a native of the same county and was born February 27, 1807 and died April 1, 1887. The family name was formerly spelled "Meister" which is German for Master and when the family came from Germany to this country the spelling of the name was changed to Masters.

John Masters, the father of Jacob H., was reared at Williamstown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and as a boy learned the blacksmith's trade in his father's shop. He became an expert edged-tool maker and in 1835 came to Franklin county, Indiana, and settled in Fairfield, where his father had located two years previously. He bought a farm two miles from Fairfield of one hundred and sixty acres and later added to it until he had one of the best farms in the county. He also conducted a blacksmith shop on his farm and since he was the only man in the community who could make edged tools he had all of the work he could do. Mr. Masters was a Whig, but later, when the Republican party was formed, he joined the latter and remained a staunch Republican the remainder of his life. He was an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church and a trustee of that denomination. He was a man of great physical strength, tall and erect and weighed over two hundred pounds. John Masters and wife were the parents of eight children: Mary, deceased, who was the wife of Roderick R. Spencer; Jacob H., of Brookville; John, deceased, who was a farmer near Rossville, Indiana; Jane, deceased, who was the wife of John Cheney, a farmer of Clinton county, Indiana; Thomas Watson, a farmer, now living in Rossville, Indiana; William, a farmer living near Everton, Fayette county, Indiana; Samuel B., a retired blacksmith living in Brookville; and Levi K., who is living on the old homestead in Franklin county.

The paternal grandparents of Jacob H. Masters were Christopher and Mary Masters, Christopher being born on the ocean while his parents were coming from Germany to this country. Christopher's father was the first member of the family to come to America and he located in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, about 1760. Christopher Masters was a blacksmith and made gun barrels for the Revolutionary soldiers. In 1833 he moved to Fairfield, Franklin county, Indiana. He bought a flour mill and continued to reside in

Fairfield until his death. During the War of 1812 he took a government contract for making gun barrels and made considerable money while in the employ of the government. When he was sixty years of age he married a second time. Christopher and Mary Masters were the parents of a large family of children: Jacob, John, Aaron, William, Samuel, Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah and three who died in infancy. Of these children, John, the second born, was the father of Jacob Harris Masters, with whom this narrative deals.

Jacob H. Masters was only five years of age when his parents came to Franklin county. He received only a limited education, due to the fact that the schools were very poor during his boyhood days. He early learned the blacksmith's trade and from the time he was able to wield the hammer he worked with his father at the forge. He became an expert in making edged tools and followed the blacksmithing for several years. After his marriage he located on a farm in Fayette county, north of Connersville, but lived there only two years. He then returned to Franklin county and taught school during the winter season and farmed for his father during the summer time. Later he went to Waterloo, Indiana, and operated a blacksmith shop in that town for two years. In 1862 he returned to Franklin county, opening a blacksmith shop in Brookville, where he soon built up a large trade. In 1870 he built a store building at the corner of Eighth and Main streets and began the manufacture of carriages. About 1888 he engaged in the grain business and has bought and sold grain since that time. He also has bought and sold live stock and since June 1, 1904, when he formed a partnership with his son, Charles L., he has added a general feed and grain business to his other lines of activity. He also sells cement, lime and other building materials. For the first few years Mr. Masters was in the grain business he was in partnership with J. W. Hutchinson and handled lumber as well as grain.

Mr. Masters was married March 19, 1856, to Maria Louisa Smith, who was born in Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, December 11, 1830, and who died December 15, 1909. She was a daughter of David and Margaret (Crooks) Smith, natives of Ohio and early settlers in Franklin county, Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Masters were born five children: Mary J., the wife of George Cain, a farmer, living in Connersville, Indiana; Dr. John L., an eye, ear and nose specialist of Indianapolis, Indiana; Charles L., who is in partnership with his father in Brookville; Rose, the wife of A. N. Logan, the present assessor of Franklin county; and Frank S., a hardware merchant in Brookville.

Mr. Masters has been a lifelong Republican and always has taken an

intelligent interest in civic affairs. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has been an active worker in the church for many years. He formerly was a trustee of the church and performed acceptable service as a local preacher during his younger years. Mr. Masters is one of the sterling old pioneers of the county and it is very fitting that these chief events in his career be reviewed in the history of his county.

BEN A. DIRKHISING.

In all that considerable settlement of prosperous and progressive German farmers gathered about St. Peters, in Highland township, Franklin county, there are few names of Teutonic origin better known than that of Dirkhising. In the Fatherland this name was spelled Dierkhuessing, and the first generations of that name in America continued the Germanic form of orthography. The later generations, however, decided to Anglicise the name in conformity to the usage of their neighbors not of the German descent and the subject of this sketch and his children uniformly adopt the form of the name noted in the caption of this interesting biographical review of the development of the family of Dierkhuessing in this part of America, a family whose impress has been placed upon the St. Peters neighborhood in a very definite and beneficent fashion, the influence of the Dierkhuessings in this community ever having been exerted in behalf of all good works.

Bernard Dirkhising (Dierkhuessing) was born on the farm in Highland township on which he still resides and on which he has lived all his life, October 29, 1845, the son of Joseph and Katherine (Sonnenberg) Dierkhuessing, both natives of Germany, the father having been born in Damne and the mother in Chibbenburg. Both came to America in their youth and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where they were married. After a two years' residence in the Queen City of the Ohio river, they decided to take up farming and in seeking a location were attracted to Franklin county. They bought a farm of fifty-two acres in Highland township and set about the difficult task of clearing the same for cultivation. They built a little log cabin on the site of the present commodious Dirkhising residence, the stone part of which latter covers the exact spot on which the cabin of the pioneers stood. To this small farm the pioneer couple added until they had eighty acres, which tract has been enlarged by their son Bernard until there is now a highly cultivated farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres. Joseph Dierkhuessing and his

wife, Katherine, spent their final days on the farm which the labor of their hands had wrested from the forest wilderness and their bodies lie in St. Peters cemetery.

Bernard Dirkhising, their son, was educated in St. Peters parochial school and was trained by his father in the ways of prudent farming. Upon the death of his parents he inherited the farm upon which he has always lived and has made it profitable. In 1871 Bernard was married to Agnes Ronnebaum, who was born in Butler township, Franklin county, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Bargerding) Ronnebaum, both natives of Damne, Germany, who came to this country in their youth and were united in marriage in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mrs. Dirkhising's paternal grandfather, Herman Ronnebaum, came to America in 1833 and located first in Cincinnati. After a few years' residence there he moved to Franklin county, Indiana, with his wife Mary and bought a farm in Butler township, where they spent the remainder of their lives. This farm was within a mile of St. Marys and at the time of their settlement the country was wholly new thereabout, it being necessary to clear the tract of its forest growth in order to secure a tillable area. Their son, Henry, the father of Mrs. Dirkhising, was eighteen years of age at the time his parents emigrated to America and he grew to manhood's estate on the Butler township farm, where he lived the rest of his life, being one of the best known farmers of that prosperous community.

Mr. and Mrs. Dirkhising are earnest parishioners of St. Peters Catholic church, in the parish school of which their children received their education and to which all are strongly attached. Following are the names of the children: Joseph, Marie Katherine, Rosa Maria, Frank Bennett, Marie Helena, Bernard Andres, John Wilhelm and Andres (deceased).

Bernard Andres Dirkhising, more familiarly known in the neighborhood in which he was born and in which he has grown to useful and influential manhood as Ben A. Dirkhising, was born August 26, 1884, son of Bernard and Agnes (Ronnebaum) Dirkhising. He was educated at St. Peters parochial school and remained on the home farm until he went to Butler township in 1912, where he rented a farm and is prospering.

On August 22, 1911, Ben A. Dirkhising was united in marriage with Miss Ida Steinhauser, who was born in Ripley county, December 7, 1883, the daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Brose) Steinhauser, and to this union two children have been born, Raymond and Rosenna, who are the delight of the lives of their devoted parents. Mrs. Dirkhising's father, Andrew Steinhauser, was a native of Germany who came to this country years ago and be-

came a prosperous farmer in Ripley county, where he spent the rest of his life. His widow, who was born in Franklin county, is still living in Ripley county.

Mr. and Mrs. Dirkhising are devoted members of St. Mary's Catholic church and are active in promoting the interests of that prosperous parish, being accounted among the most useful and influential members of the younger set of their neighborhood.

WILLIAM W. HOFFMAN.

Mingled with the regret that ever must mark the destruction of the great hard-wood forests that once were the pride and glory of Indiana's fertile domain, there ever must be particularly poignant regret anent the passing of the old-time "sugar camp." To those whose youth was made glad in spring-time days by the coming of the maple sap, which soon was to be turned into such a delectable delicacy for the table, mention of an Indiana "sugar camp" ever must bring up a host of delightful recollections. To these it will come as a cheering note that not all the sugar camps in Indiana have been abandoned, their sweet-veined trees devoted to baser ends than those which our pioneer ancestors regarded as the only proper end of a sugar maple. One of the largest of these remaining sugar groves is on the well-appointed farm of the gentleman whose name heads this biographical sketch and it is no uncommon thing for Mr. Hoffman to "boil down" as much as three hundred gallons of the delicious syrup in the proper season.

The boiling of maple "lasses," however, is but an incident in the busy life of William W. Hoffman, who is engaged profitably in general farming on his well-appointed farm in Posey township, Franklin county, a place known familiarly throughout the county as the old Daley Adams farm, and this particular branch of the labor of Mr. Hoffman is mentioned in a work of this character simply in order that the sugar camps for which Indiana formerly was so noted properly may be held up to remembrance for the benefit of the coming generations of Hoosiers.

William W. Hoffman was born in 1868 on a farm in Salt Creek township, Franklin county, the son of Uriah and Mary A. (Ricketts) Hoffman, both of whom were natives of Franklin county. Mr. Hoffman's paternal grandfather, Daniel Hoffman, was a native of Pennsylvania. He went to near Camden, Ohio, and there he married Sarah George and about the year

1838 they came to Indiana, locating in Franklin county. He entered a tract of land under government grant in Salt Creek township, to which he later added until at the time of his death he had a farm of two hundred and forty acres. At the time of Daniel Hoffman's coming to Franklin county the section he entered was a virgin forest and the task of clearing the same was a herculean one, though one familiar to the pioneers of that period. Daniel Hoffman was a tailor by trade and his neighbors gladly welcomed his coming to that section, his skillful work with the needle being much in demand. In fact most of his time was occupied in making clothes for his neighbors, the work of the farm being turned over to his sons.

Mr. Hoffman's maternal grandfather, Jacob Ricketts, was born near Maysville, Kentucky, a son of John Ricketts, who had entered land in Salt Creek township in the early thirties. Jacob Ricketts remained in Kentucky until after he had learned the shoe-maker's trade, after which he came to Franklin county, Indiana, and was united in marriage with Miss Anna Abbott, a native of this county, who was born in 1816, near Ebenezer, the daughter of Joseph Jackson and Mary (Osborn) Abbott, the former of whom was a soldier in the War of 1812, who came to this county at the conclusion of that war and was married here. Jacob Ricketts located first on Salt Creek and later in Metamora, where he died when Mr. Hoffman's mother was about two years of age. His wife survived him many years, her death occurring at the Hoffman home in Salt Creek township.

Uriah Hoffman, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Salt Creek township in the year 1840 and received such education as the schools of that place and period afforded. He was trained to practical farming by his father and remained a farmer all his life. Upon the division of the home place he retained for himself and wife a tract of seventy-five acres and it was here that in the fall of 1894 he died. Mr. Hoffman and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and occupied a prominent position in the social and religious life of their community. Mr. Hoffman's practical ways recommended themselves to his neighbors and he had done good service to his township as supervisor of public roads. In 1902 his widow married James C. Ailes and lived on his farm till his death in 1908. She then lived on her own farm till 1913, since when she has lived in Laurel.

William W. Hoffman was educated in the district schools of Salt Creek township and began farming "on his own hook" as a renter on a farm in Laurel township. In 1901 he bought the old Daley Adams farm of one hundred eighty-seven and one-half acres in Posey township, where he still lives and in the management of which he has made a distinct success. He has put

up silos and otherwise greatly improved the farm and makes a specialty of the breeding of Polled Angus cattle. In 1908 he increased his activities by the purchase of a ninety-acre farm in Fayette county, Indiana.

On March 22, 1891, Mr. Hoffman was united in marriage with Miss Harriet Emsweller, who was born near Buena Vista, Posey township, Franklin county, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Ailes) Emsweller, both natives of Posey township. Mrs. Hoffman's paternal grandfather, Joseph Emsweller was a carpenter. He was born in Pennsylvania where he married Harriet Stutwell, whom he brought as a bride to Indiana, locating in Posey township. There she died after rearing her family and he then returned to his former home near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he died.

On "the distaff side" Mrs. Hoffman's ancestors also came from Pennsylvania, her maternal grandfather, Amos Ailes having married, in the Keystone state, Miss Olive Weston, whom he brought as a bride to Indiana, where they entered a farm in Posey township, Franklin county, on which they continued to live all their lives. Mrs. Hoffman's father, William Emsweller, is still living and maintains active management of his farm near Everton, Fayette county. He is a practical farmer and has served his township in the capacity of supervisor of public roads.

Five children have been born to grace the happy and contented home of Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman, as follows, George D., Edith L., Curtis Raymond, William Clifford and Clarence Arnold, all of whom are living and all of whom, together with their parents, are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the various activities of which they are ever ready to take an active part, doing all unselfishly everything that is necessary to aid in the general community interest.

CLINTON E. RUSSELL.

That our forefathers were not laboring for themselves alone, but that they wrought for posterity as well, is very evident to later generations as the difficulties and dangers which our pioneer ancestors endured that future generations might live in prosperity and peace are reviewed. Clinton E. Russell, one of the best known farmers of Whitewater township, Franklin county, fully realizes the trials that were undergone and endeavors in his own life and works to be worthy of his inheritance.

Born in Whitewater township, on March 19, 1873, Mr. Russell is the son of William F. and Cornelia Ann (Liming) Russell, the former of whom was

born in Springfield township, Franklin county, March 10, 1837, and died June 28, 1909, while the latter was the daughter of Enoch and Catharine Liming. Clinton E. Russell is one of a family of seven children, the others being Edward, born September 11, 1871, died November 10, 1872; Eva Isabell, born August 12, 1874; Albert, born July 30, 1876, died April 22, 1878; Cora J., born April 8, 1878, died May 14, 1878; Pearl May, born August 28, 1879, and Dora Anna, born August 17, 1881. Of these children Eva Isabell, who is single, and Dora, who married John B. McCracken, are living with Clinton E. Russell, who is unmarried.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Russell was John Russell, who was born in Brookville township, February 1, 1805. John Russell's father, who lived in Tennessee, died in 1804, and his wife, with her son David, came to Brookville township, where John was born. John Russell was a farmer and operated a small distillery. When gold was discovered in California, John Russell started for the new Eldorado and never returned, it being rumored that he died on the way in Kansas. His wife, who remained at home, died in 1885.

John Russell married Martha Seal, who was born February 24, 1813, to which union the following children were born: Mary Ann, born January 19, 1830; James Harrison, born October 29, 1832; David, born November 9, 1835; William, born March 10, 1837; Ruth Elizabeth, born September 4, 1839; John Seal, born February 11, 1842; Anna Jane, born April 12, 1844; George W., born September 18, 1846; Martha Isabelle, born March 8, 1849; Joseph, born May 15, 1851.

With his schooling obtained in the local schools, William Russell, in 1859, went to California, where he resided for seven years, after which he lived in Bozeman, Montana, for a year, and then came back to Franklin county, where he farmed seventy-seven acres of land in Whitewater township. In 1871 William Russell married Cornelia Ann Liming and to this union the children enumerated in the second paragraph of this article were born.

Born in 1808, Enoch Liming, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Russell, married Catharine Dunn, the daughter of Samuel and Catharine (Bickle) Dunn. Samuel Dunn was born in Ireland, on July 15, 1777, and died January 14, 1849, and his wife was born September 11, 1789, and died July 14, 1849. Samuel Dunn, who was a stone mason, was married twice. His first wife, Mary Miller, was born in June, 1787, and died November 25, 1810. Two children were born to this first union, Elizabeth, born December 9, 1808,

and Mary, born November 11, 1810. Mr. Dunn's second wife was Catharine Bickle, and the children of this union were: Sarah, born November 30, 1812; Susan, born May 19, 1815; Catharine, born October 25, 1811; Samuel, born March 29, 1819, died August 16, 1903; William, born July 10, 1822; Martha, born December 3, 1827, died April 6, 1909, and Julian, born June 4, 1830, died October 9, 1874.

Mr. Russell is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in all circles he is welcomed for his recognized intelligence and broad mindedness, while he is considered one of the county's foremost agriculturists, specializing in the breeding of fine Jersey cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs. In his neighborhood Mr. Russell is properly regarded as one of the men to be depended on in any crisis that may arise and is counted on to take his part in all the good works of the community. With a remarkable memory, Mr. Russell never forgets a face, and strangers often are pleasantly surprised by his cordial greeting, only to discover that he is a friend who remembered while they forgot.

HENRY L. GESELL.

We hear constantly, and very properly, of the manifold virtues of the mother, and of the world-wide influences of "the hand that rocks the cradle." While it is fully admitted that this is a subject which cannot be overdone, in all truth it is but fair to admit that the father is in proportion neglected, the limitless influence of the counsels of a wise father perhaps being accepted so much a matter of course as to become a negligible quantity in footing up the sum of the human virtues. All hail to that father, who, rearing a large and healthy family, instills in these children the elements of those fundamental virtues which make for wealth and happiness in later life. Henry L. Gesell, a well known farmer of Highland township, is not only a wise father, but one in whom the utmost confidence may be placed in his observance of all the relations of life.

Henry L. Gesell was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, on the farm where he is now living, on August 9, 1858, the son of John, Sr., and Caroline (Bossert) Gesell. His parents were both natives of Germany, his father's birth occurring there on April 25, 1815, and his mother's on November 9, 1818, and to their union ten children were born, of whom Henry L. was the ninth in order of birth. The others were Jacob, born July 28, 1842; Catherine, born October 9, 1843, who died at the age of two months;

Philip, born February 9, 1845; John, born January 11, 1847; Peter, born January 23, 1849; Christena, born September 30, 1851; Angeline, born September 7, 1853; Abraham, born July 30, 1856, and Anna, born March 23, 1862. Of these children, Jacob, Catherine, Peter, Angeline and Anna are now deceased. Jacob lived in this township, having married Sophia Dornmier, and his widow is still living on her farm. Philip married Christena Brossy, these two also being residents of Highland township. John married Mary Franzman, now deceased, and is a farmer in the same township. Peter lived in Highland township until six years before his death. His wife was Carrie Lange. Christina is the wife of William Beckman, a farmer of Highland township. Angeline became the wife of Henry Klemme, both of whom are now deceased. Abraham married Ravena Minneman and lives in Sidney, Ohio. Anna died at the age of twenty-one.

Philip Leonard Gesell, the grandfather of Henry L. Gesell, was a native of Germany, who married Abbie Ritter, the daughter of John Ritter, and came to America in 1836. He and his family landed at New York harbor in that year and proceeded thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, shortly afterward locating permanently in Franklin county, Indiana. His children were John, Jacob, Philip, Maggie, Catherine, Angeline, all of whom were born in Germany. While living in his native land Philip L. Gesell was a skilled weaver of linen. He never worked at his vocation after coming to the United States, but engaged in farming instead, entering one hundred acres of land from the government in Highland township, Franklin county, on August 6, 1836. This land is now owned by John Kunkel. Philip L. Gesell and his family were devoted members of the German Lutheran church, in whose affairs they took an active part in the early days.

Henry L. Gesell received his education in the common schools of Highland township. Before his marriage he bought the farm he now occupies, consisting of one hundred and ninety-seven acres, and afterwards moved to this place. He devotes his time and attention to a general system of diversified farming, but specializes in the raising of Jersey cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs.

On April 15, 1891, Mr. Gesell was married to Anna Engelking, a daughter of Henry and Sophia (Wulber) Engelking, and to this union have been born nine children, all of whom are still living at home. These children in the order of birth, are Herman, Clemm, Ira, Beatta, Leroy, Emma, Alvin, Matilda and Harold.

Henry Engelking, the father of Mrs. Gesell, was a native of Germany, coming to America before his marriage. He was a practical farmer and

settled near Manchester, in Dearborn county, Indiana, where he owned two hundred acres of land. He was a member of the Lutheran church, in the various beneficences of which he was very active. In his political sympathies he was a Republican and was well posted in all the current affairs of the day. He was twice married, his first wife being Sophia Wulber, and to this union were born six children, Mary, Louisa, Carrie, Anna, Catherine and John, of whom all survive save Carrie. Mr. Engelking's second wife was Mrs. Hannah (Busse) Lang, and to this second marriage were born Frederick, Henry and Clara, the latter of whom is deceased.

Mr. Gesell and his family are devoted members of the German Lutheran church, and their lives are lived in accordance with the teachings of that faith. Mr. Gesell has never participated actively in politics, but his political affiliations are with the Republican party, in the local campaigns of which he takes an intelligent interest, and is likewise interested in all movements having as their object the public good.

WILLIAM E. LIMING.

Mankind in general like all animate life is migratory to a certain degree. The opening up of any new settlement, such as government reservations, attracts thousands of newcomers. A great many men change localities for the pure love of changing, others are bent on seeking newer and larger opportunities to be found in opening settlements. In the earlier days of this nation there was one steady stream of humanity pouring over the Allegheny mountains into the promising land beyond. The favorite means of travel in those days was in the now obsolete "prairie schooner," a monster wagon, all covered over with a canvas top. The emigrants usually went in sufficient numbers to safeguard the expeditions from the dangers that then were so abundant. They were brave and hardy because only the brave and the hardy are of the pioneer breed. When we hear of three young men starting in that early day to walk the entire distance from New Jersey to Indiana, it must excite our admiration. William Liming and his two brothers, Thomas and Enoch Liming, were the three brave men who undertook and accomplished this perilous trip. William Liming, one of these, was the paternal grandfather of William E. Liming, one of the best known and most progressive farmers of Whitewater township, Franklin county.

William E. Liming, the descendant of this hardy pioneer, was born in Whitewater township, August 27, 1873, son of John A. Liming, also a native of this county, who was born February 23, 1845, the son of William and

Charlotte (Huff) Liming, pioneers of this section of the state, who were parents also of Jacob, John A. Jr., Ann, Lucy, Mary, Jane and a daughter who died in infancy. John A. Liming has lived in this county his entire life and is one of the most honored and respected residents of the community in whose behalf he ever has taken such deep concern and in whose development he has taken such an active part. Enlisting in the service of the Union the day before he had reached the twentieth anniversary of his birth, he performed faithful service in behalf of his country in the dark hour of its trial in the sixties, incurring in that service disabilities from which he suffered all the rest of his life. Mr. Liming had learned the trade of blacksmith and was thus engaged when the Civil War broke out. On February 22, 1865, he enlisted in the service of the Union at Greensburg, Indiana, and was enrolled with Company H, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was hastily sent to the front. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad train on which he and many others were being dispatched to join the army in the east was wrecked some miles west of the Cumberland, in Maryland, many of the soldiers being killed and wounded. Mr. Liming was so seriously injured that he lay unconscious for twenty-four hours and in that condition was taken to Martinsburg, West Virginia, where for six weeks he lay in the hospital. From the injuries incurred in this wreck he never has fully recovered. The injured soldier finally rejoined his regiment at Stephens Station, West Virginia, and for some time was one of the provost guards formed for duty during the election excitement of that year in that state, and later participated in the battle of Harpers Ferry.

At the close of the war Mr. Liming returned to Franklin county, resuming the peaceful pursuits of a quiet neighborhood, and on September 27, 1866, was united in marriage with Miss Anna Kirk, who was born in Franklin county August 12, 1843, the daughter of Thomas and Mary (Schofield) Kirk, and to this union were born two children, William E., the immediate subject of this sketch, and Eva Bell, who married Charles Fulton, of Glenwood, Indiana. In 1877 Mr. Liming bought one hundred acres of farm land in White-water township and is still making his home there. His wife died February 13, 1905, her death being the occasion of much mourning in the neighborhood in which she had spent her whole life and where she was the object of the universal regard of all who knew her.

Thomas Kirk, maternal grandfather of William E. Liming was a native of Yorkshire, England. He was married before he came to this country and was one of the first settlers in this part of the country. William Liming, paternal grandfather of William E. Liming was a native of New Jersey and

with his brothers Enoch and Thomas walked the entire distance from New Jersey to Sharpstown, Indiana. They there entered a section of government land on which they remained two years and then returned to New Jersey, walking the entire way again. After remaining in New Jersey about one year, William returned to Franklin county, where he spent the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1850. He was a member of the Methodist church, of which he and his family were very strict attendants.

William E. Liming was educated in the common schools of this county, and with the exception of eight years has lived on the farm now owned by his father. He married Lillian Hopping, a daughter of George and Rebecca (Ireland) Hopping, who was born November 12, 1872, and who is one of six children, the others being William (deceased), Frank, Charles, Laura and Hattie. Her father, George Hopping, was born September 3, 1827, and died December 27, 1908, survived by his wife who is still living in Harrisburg, Ohio. George Hopping was a prominent farmer of Whitewater township, Hamilton county, Ohio, and an active member of the Presbyterian church to which church his family is attached.

William E. Liming is a man of substantial means, owning, besides his farm interests, stock in the First National Bank of Okeana, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Liming are strict members of the Presbyterian church of Harrison, Ohio, and Mr. Liming is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. While no children have come to bless their union, Mr. and Mrs. Liming have adopted a little boy named Wilber Hopping, on whom they bestow the best of parental care. Mr. Liming and wife are very popular in the circle in which they move, and are concerned in all local movements looking to the improvement of conditions generally.

HENDERSON HOLLOWELL.

Among the front ranks of those men in Franklin county who carry on the battle for progress and enlightenment with very gratifying results, is found Henderson Hollowell, who was a child at the time of the Civil War and has played his full part in the wonderful reconstruction that followed.

Mr. Hollowell first saw the light of day on December 10, 1856, on the farm in Whitewater township which he now cultivates. Mr. Hollowell is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Colman) Hollowell, the former of whom was born in Franklin county April 17, 1821, and the latter in Crawfordsville, Indiana, on March 5, 1825, the daughter of John Colman.

New York was the native state of Mr. Hollowell's grandfather, Thomas Hollowell, and it was the state in which he received his education. Thomas married Martha Gold, the daughter of James Gold, who was native to New York state and later an Indiana pioneer. Soon after his marriage (about 1820) Thomas came to Indiana and entered one hundred and sixty acres in Whitewater township, Franklin county, where he spent the remainder of his life, farming and doing carpenter work. Mr. and Mrs. Hollowell were very active in church work, often holding services in their own home. They belonged originally to the Baptist church, but later joined the United Brethren. The children of Thomas and Martha (Gold) Hollowell were John, William, Hezekiah, Peter, Thomas, Mary Ann, Abigail, Edith, Joseph, Benjamin and Francis, of whom the latter is the only one now living.

Having received a very good common-school education, Joseph Hollowell taught school for some time. He was a leading member of the United Brethren church, as was his father, and in his political beliefs was a Republican. His death occurred in 1885.

On July 4, 1853, Joseph Hollowell married Elizabeth Colman and the two became the parents of five children: Mary, Henderson, Julia, Jane, and Ellen, of whom Henderson is the only one who survives.

Equipped with a good common-school education, Henderson Hollowell early decided to spend his life in the cultivation of the soil, and the attractive power of strange places and farther boundaries has never lured him far afield, as, with the exception of one year when he and his wife lived at Mt. Carmel, he has lived his entire life on the place which he now occupies, cultivating one hundred and fifty-eight fertile acres which are planted to diversified crops with excellent results.

On January 26, 1888, Mr. Hollowell married Cora B. McDonald, the daughter of Peter and Josephine (Clement) McDonald, of Cincinnati, the former of whom served through the period of the Civil War as a Union soldier. Mrs. Hollowell has a brother, Harry, who married Eva Waltz and lives in Whitewater township, and a sister, Blanch, who married George Ingalls and resides in Middletown, Ohio.

Mr. Hollowell is fraternally affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his neighbors place a high estimate on his abilities and recognize his firm adherence to principle. A citizen of genuine worth, Mr. Hollowell is recognized as a high-grade agriculturist and an American gentleman, who is highly regarded in the community in which he resides and where he and his good wife ever are active in all good works, being earnestly concerned in such movements of a local character as have for their object the advancement of the common welfare.

WESLEY SANDERS.

The Sanders family is one of the oldest families in Franklin county, having cleared one of the first tracts of land in Springfield township. Coming to this county at the age of eight years, Wesley Sanders lived his whole career here. He was a farmer all of his life and by hard work and good management accumulated an excellent farm of four hundred and sixty acres.

Wesley Sanders, the son of John and Jane Sanders, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky on November 15, 1819. His parents moved from Kentucky to Indiana, settling on a farm near Mount Carmel, Franklin county, where they lived to the end of their lives. They were the parents of five children, James, William, Wesley, John and Sally Ann. His paternal grandfather was Moses Sanders.

Wesley Sanders was only eight years of age when he came with his parents from Kentucky to Indiana. He and his brothers assisted their father in clearing the farm, which was one of the first tracts of land cleared in Springfield township. When he was still quite young he entered upon an independent career, helping farmers in the vicinity to clear their land and receiving only three dollars per month. He aided in clearing much of the land around Mt. Carmel and thus promoted the material welfare of the community and aided in its progress and improvement. When he had saved enough money to make an investment for himself, he bought forty acres, which was the nucleus of the farm which he later acquired in 1839. From time to time he added to his holdings until he was the owner of four hundred and sixty acres of fine farm land. He had erected several fine buildings on his farm and kept it in an excellent state of cultivation.

Mr. Sanders had been three times married. He was first married to Hannah N. Whittaker, who died ten years later. To this union were born four children, Reta, Charlotte, Wallace and Hannah, all of whom are now deceased except Hannah, who is the wife of James Jarvis, of Connersville, Indiana. Mr. Sanders was married the second time to Lydia Apsley, who lived only three years and died leaving one son, Henry A., of Laurel, Indiana. The third wife of Mr. Sanders was Sarah E. Wilson, who was a daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Downes) Wilson, both of whom were natives of England. To this third union were born two daughters, Ollie May and Arbertie, both of whom now reside on part of the old home place. Mr. Sanders died July 10, 1900, and his wife died February, 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanders were always loyal members of the Methodist

Episcopal church. Coming to this county in its pioneer days, he had but little opportunity to secure an education, but by the use of natural good sense and judgment he became one of the most successful farmers in the county. He had a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the county and was well liked and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

EDWARD M. GLASER, M. D.

The education of the modern physician demands several years of rigorous training, and there is no question that the physicians being graduated from our best colleges today are far superior in every way to those of the past generations. The state of Indiana boasts of one of the best medical schools in the country and the man who is graduated from Indiana University School of Medicine has received as good a medical training as the country affords. A graduate of this excellent institution is Dr. Edward M. Glaser, who has been practicing in Brookville since the fall of 1908.

Dr. Edward M. Glaser, the son of John F. and Mary (Schuck) Glaser, was born in St. Peters, Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, July 1, 1882. His parents, both of whom are still living, were born in the same township July 10, 1860, and January 13, 1862, respectively.

John F. Glaser, the father of Doctor Glaser, was reared in Highland township and began to learn the trade of a blacksmith while still a boy. Before reaching his majority he was operating a shop of his own and so continued until after the death of his father. He then gave part of his attention to farming and still maintains a close supervision over his farm. However, he has continued to operate his blacksmith shop in St. Peters in addition to looking after his farm.

The paternal grandparents of Doctor Glaser were Frederick and Catherine (Scherger) Glaser, both of whom were born in Bavaria, Germany, on the river Rhine. They came to the United States when young with their parents. The great-grandfather of Doctor Glaser came to this country with his father and landed at New Orleans and lived in that city for a short time. In fact, some of his children made that city their permanent home. However, the great-grandfather of Doctor Glaser shortly afterward came up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and finally settled in Franklin county, Indiana, in Highland township, where he became a substantial farmer. The Scherger family stopped for a time in New York upon coming to America and later settled in Franklin county, Indiana. At the time of the cholera plague in



EDWARD M. GLASER, M. D.

this state in 1848 Grandfather Glaser was engaged in shipping on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

The maternal grandparents of Doctor Glaser were John and Johanna Schuck. The former died at the age of thirty-five and his widow later married Stephen Metz. Grandmother Schuck was born in Canton Zurich, Switzerland, and came to the United States with her parents and located with them at Newport, Kentucky, when about six years of age. Grandfather Schuck was born in Indiana, his parents being early settlers of the Hoosier state. After their marriage John Schuck and wife located in Highland township and for many years he had a general store at St. Peters.

Dr. Edward M. Glaser attended the St. Peters school and later the Brookville high school. He then attended the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, for one year and followed this with four years of teaching in his home township. He next entered the State Normal School at Terre Haute, and after spending one year there started to make medicine his life work. In the fall of 1903 he entered the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis and spent the following two years in that institution. The next year he spent in the Ohio Medical College and then returned to Indianapolis and was graduated the following year from the medical department of Indiana University, receiving his degree in the spring of 1907. While he was in college he was a member of the medical fraternity Omega Epsilon Phi.

Immediately after graduating from the university he accepted an internship in St. Anthony's hospital at Terre Haute, Indiana, and remained there for thirteen months. He was then appointed assistant surgeon on the Senora railroad in Mexico, but decided not to accept the appointment. In August, 1908, Doctor Glaser returned to his home county and settled in Brookville, where he has since been practicing. He is a member of the American Medical Association, as well as the Franklin County and Indiana State Medical Associations.

Doctor Glaser was married November 10, 1909, to Lydia Hoff, who was born October 17, 1884, at Lawrenceville, Indiana, the daughter of Charles and Henrietta (Bolsey) Hoff, the former of whom is still living, but the latter of whom died in January, 1915. Mrs. Glaser's father was born July 24, 1838, in the United States, while her mother was a native of Germany. Mr. Hoff is a retired farmer and now makes his home in Lawrenceville, Indiana. Doctor and Mrs. Glaser have two children: Robert Edward, born October 6, 1910, and Marjorie Alice, born December 3, 1914.

Doctor Glaser and wife are members of the Catholic church in Brook-

ville. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and St. Peter's Benevolent Society. In politics, he is a Democrat, taking an intelligent interest in political affairs, and has served the public very acceptably as county health commissioner. His father has been influential in local Democratic circles for many years and is now serving as trustee of Highland township. Doctor Glaser is still a young man and has made a fine beginning in his chosen life work. He has those requisite qualities that are demanded of the modern physician, and it is safe to say that his career will be such as to reflect honor upon himself and give satisfaction to those among whom he lives.

GUSTAVE A. ROSER.

The recent great advancement in the arts and sciences in this country has been influenced in no small measure by that intellectual German element which is today so evident in the higher circles of education in America. To Germany we owe much and to the Germans, perhaps more than to the people of any other nation, do we owe our splendid material and intellectual progress of the last half-century. The German is thorough and painstaking in his undertakings, whether in the arts and sciences, in mercantile pursuits or in the tilling of the soil. He demonstrates a deep understanding of his task and willingly does the work that his hand finds to do. He contributes much to our national life and has contributed a great deal to the present social, moral and industrial status of Franklin county, where the Germans form a good percentage of the population. Among those of German descent living in this county few are better known than Gustave A. Roser of Whitewater township.

Gustave A. Roser was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 2, 1867, the son of John and Elizabeth (Frick) Roser, and was one of six children in the family, the others being Elizabeth, who married George Myers and lives near Trenton, Indiana; Fredericka, who married J. D. Gold; Minnie, who married Lewis Cann and lives at Wellington, Kansas and John and Hermann, who are dead.

John Roser, father of Gustave Roser, was born in Germany, a son of Adam Roser, a famous civil engineer of that country. John Roser was the first born of five children of Adam Roser, the others being Adam, Carl, Fredericka R. and Philopena, all of whom are now dead. John and Fredericka were the only children of Adam who came to America. John Roser, when

only fifteen years of age, set sail for the new world and was fifty-six days making the passage, sailing vessels being the only means of travel in those days. He had but fifty cents in his pocket when he landed in this country, a very meager sum indeed with which to begin life in a new country. To add to his misfortune he was forced to sacrifice his trunk, as he did not have enough money to pay the freight charges on it. However, he was a bright youth, full of ambition, and he took courage and faced the future. Before long he had secured work and soon became accustomed to his new surroundings. Coming west, John Roser soon arrived at Cincinnati, where so many Germans had located. From there he went to Oxford, Ohio, where he remained for four years. Just before the beginning of the Civil War he married Elizabeth Frick. He volunteered his services to the government when the war broke out and was assigned to the commissary department. This enlistment was for only six months, at the end of which time he returned to Cincinnati, where he remained for eighteen years, following the occupation of cabinetmaker. When Gustave Roser was but two years old, his father left Cincinnati and moved to Harrison, Ohio, and later purchased a farm of sixty-seven acres in Dearborn county. He spent the remainder of his life on this farm, dying in 1903 at the age of sixty-six years. He had lived a useful and honored life and had well served the community in which he resided in the position of township trustee. He was an active member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he and his wife were devout members of the German Lutheran church.

Gustave Roser of Whitewater township inherited many of the fine traits of his father. Though his start in life was perhaps a little more promising than that of his father, Gustave Roser might also be called a self-made man. He received his early education in the public schools, after which he taught school for ten years, one of which was spent in the school in Bath township, Franklin county, the rest of the time in Harrison township, Dearborn county. He married Emeline Roudebush, a daughter of Henry Roudebush, of Dearborn county, Indiana, and moved to this county. In 1895 he purchased the farm on which he lives, subsequently buying the adjoining small farm, his entire farm at this time comprising two hundred and one acres, which he devotes to general farming, to which he applies his training in a very intelligent manner, conducting the farm in the most business-like manner and by the most modern methods. He is an extensive raiser of Duroc-Jersey hogs and has an extensive chicken yard, making a specialty of Plymouth Rock chickens. To Mr. and Mrs. Roser three children have been born, Viola, Mary and Helen.

Mr. Roser is an enthusiastic member of the order of Modern Woodmen. His wife is a member of the Christian church. They are noted for their many estimable qualities and admired for their many accomplishments, very properly being regarded as among the leaders in the neighborhood circle in which they move and in all the good works of which they take so active an interest.

JOHN F. SWIFT.

Franklin county being essentially an agricultural county, the history of its inhabitants is one of thrifty farmers, whose forefathers coming into this state at a very early date, saw the agricultural possibilities of this county and settled here. Here for generations, families have tilled the soil that was first turned by their forefathers. Among the descendants of those who were early farmers of this county is John F. Swift of Blooming Grove, Indiana.

John F. Swift was born in Metamora township, Franklin county, Indiana, September 21, 1856, a son of William P. and Mary A. (Roop) Swift. His father was a native of Maryland and his mother a native of Franklin county, Indiana.

William P. Swift, father of John F. Swift, was born in Maryland, October 30, 1819, and came to this county with his parents, traveling in a two-wheeled cart. They located at the place where C. C. Bolander now lives, arriving about 1825. William P. Swift followed farming throughout his life, his holding consisting of one hundred and twenty acres in Metamora township. John F. Swift had five brothers and four sisters. Harry and Richard served in the Civil War. Richard enlisted in the Sixty-eighth Indiana Volunteers. He died while returning to his home from the front. Harry, the other brother, served in the Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers. He was captured by the Confederates and taken prisoner. While being removed to prison, he jumped off the train and was shot, but succeeded in escaping. He helped to hew the logs and build the old McKendrie church, of which he was Sunday school superintendent for over forty years.

The paternal grandparents of John F. Swift, were Richard and Emeline (Plumber) Swift, natives of Maryland, who came to this state in 1824. They located at Blooming Grove. They for many years occupied the house that in after years was known as the oldest house in Blooming Grove. They later used this as a stable, in the meantime having built a frame house which still stands. Richard Swift followed farming for many years, having owned

the farm that is now the property of C. C. Bolander. Richard Swift and wife lived here until their death, and were a very highly respected couple during their residence in this county.

The maternal grandparents of John F. Swift were Morgan and Nancy Roop, who came from the east and at a very early date located in Franklin county, Indiana. They settled on a farm near Mt. Carmel. Mr. Roop was one of the first notaries and squires of this county. Mr. Roop later moved to Blooming Grove township, Indiana, where he purchased a farm and later moved to Hope, Indiana, where he was killed by a train in the discharge of his duties as a constable.

John F. Swift was educated in the common schools of Franklin county, attending the Lonsberry school. Mr. Swift has followed farming the greater part of his life. He first worked for William Moore in Fayette county, Indiana, remaining there for seventeen years. He then moved to Posey township in Fayette county, where he remained for four years. He then purchased one hundred and sixty acres in Blooming Grove township where he now lives, having owned this place since March, 27, 1907. He has added many improvements to this farm, such as the erection of a new silo, barns, etc. He devotes this farm to general lines, specializing somewhat in potatoes, corn, wheat and clover.

On December 25, 1884, Mr. Swift was married to Elizabeth M. Riker of Brookville township. To this union were born four children, Goldie Fern, Wilbur Glenn, Earnest Ray and Myrtle May. The mother died March 23, 1897.

Mr. Swift married again on December 1, 1900. His second wife was Cora E. Fields, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Crawley) Fields, who were of Franklin and Fayette counties respectively.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Swift's second wife were Joseph and Mary (Kingery) Fields. Joseph Fields was a native of Kentucky and his wife a native of Indiana. Joseph Fields came to Franklin county and engaged in farming, at a very early day.

William Fields, father of Cora E. Fields who is the second wife of John F. Swift, was a blacksmith by trade at which he worked for many years in Blooming Grove and Metamora. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in Company E, Seventy-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded in the left shoulder at the battle of Dalton, Georgia.

The present wife of John F. Swift was first married to William Ellis, by whom she had one child, Dessie B. To Mr. Swift and his present wife have been born one child whom they named Ruth E.

Mr. Swift and wife are members of the Methodist-Episcopal church, in which they are active members. Mr. Swift is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been affiliated with the Knights of Pythias for more than twenty-six years. Mr. Swift stands high in the estimation of all in this community. He is a man of responsibility and personal achievement. In addition to his own material attainments, Mr. Swift assumed his father's obligations at his death, and has acquitted himself of these with honor and credit.

ALONZO STEWARD.

In these modern days of luxury and convenience we are all too apt to forget those who have made our present day civilization possible. It is well for us to pause at times and give thanks that those who were instrumental in shaping our destinies were, men and women of such excellent characters and untiring industry. One of the families to whom we owe so much is the Steward family of Franklin county, who has been identified with the county's history for over a century. A representative of this family who well deserves a place in this volume is Alonzo Steward.

Alonzo Steward was born in Franklin county on Yellow Bank creek, June 15, 1864. He was the son of Stephen and Margaret (Lyons) Steward, both of whom were born in Franklin county. Stephen Steward received his education in Franklin county and followed the occupation of farming, in his later years living at his home on four acres, in Blooming Grove township.

Alonzo Steward was educated in Franklin county in the public schools. For his life's work he chose agriculture and the result has more than justified his decision. At the present time he owns a farm of one hundred and fifty-seven acres which is devoted to general farming. In 1888 he married Violet Swift and to them have been born six children: Grace, living in Blooming Grove township; Charles, a member of the Knights of Pythias, lives at home; Perry, also living at home; Edna, who lives in Connerville, Indiana; Susie and Edgar, both living at home.

Mr. Steward's maternal grandmother was Sarah (Higgs) Lyons, of North Carolina, who came to Franklin county at the age of three years with her parents, locating on a farm. Her future husband, Mr. Lyons, located nearby and their marriage grew out of a mutual acquaintance.

Mr. Steward's wife, Violet Swift, was born in Franklin county, in

Blooming Grove township, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Pippin) Swift. Her parents were both born in Maryland. Her paternal grandparents came west and settled in Franklin county, Indiana, locating at the old homestead where Trustrum Swift now lives in Blooming Grove township. Mrs. Steward's maternal grandparents were early identified with the history of Franklin county and the history of her grandfather, William Pippin, will be found elsewhere in this volume. Her father received his education in the schools of his day, the school he attended being located on what is now C. C. Bolander's farm and after reaching manhood he assumed the trade of a potter which he learned at Connorsville. He later took possession of the fifty-acre farm in Franklin county where his son, Trustrum, now lives. This farm was cleared and improved by his own hand.

Mr. Steward is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is foremost in all of its activities. He conducts his farm with an intelligent application of all that is best in agriculture. Mr. Steward is a very conscientious man and well deserves the position of high esteem in which he is held in his community.

ISAAC HOPPER.

History is full of romance to those who read with understanding, and the story of the Hopper family abounds in interesting anecdotes. Three brothers, all bearing the name Hopper, were members of the Friends Society in England, and to avoid the severe persecution which was inflicted on their society, came to America about the year 1675, leaving their home in County Durham, England, with regret. They settled in Flushing, Long Island, and about 1700 moved to near Woodbury, New Jersey. The three brothers were John, Robert, and Christopher, and their valiant nature is inherited by those of whom we speak in this sketch.

Isaac Hopper came to Indiana from Pennsylvania, about 1820, bringing with him his son Samuel. Here Isaac remained until his death; he was buried in Bentonville, Indiana. Samuel, who was born in Pennsylvania, received a good education and learned the craft of the shoemaker, which trade he followed for many years. He became postmaster at Lewisville, Indiana, and during his service was afflicted with a stroke of paralysis, after which he lived but three years.

Samuel Hopper married Malinda C. Thistlewaite, also a native of Penn-

sylvania, and to the union were born the following children: Inda, Ida, Alfred H., Anzy, Mary, Albert L.

Albert Lincoln Hopper was born in Lewisville, Henry county, Indiana, on November 12, 1860, and obtained his education in the same place. After leaving school he worked for eleven years in constructing telephone and telegraph lines, assisting to build some of the first telephone lines in Indiana. For fourteen years Mr. Hopper was superintendent of the gas plant at Elwood, and he worked every available day of this time. After resigning from the position with the gas company, Mr. Hopper purchased the fifty acres in Madison county known as the John Noble farm, which land he cultivated until 1911, in which year Mr. Hopper and two brothers purchased the one hundred and fifty acres in Blooming Grove township, Franklin county, where Mr. Hopper still lives. The land is devoted to general farming.

On March 31, 1909, Mr. Hopper married Laura (Noble) Bair, of Summitville, Madison county, Indiana, who was born and reared on the farm of her parents, John and Catharine (Wiles) Noble. One child, Anna Catharine, has been born to Mr. Hopper and wife.

Mrs. Hopper's paternal grandparents, Peter and Lydia Noble, of Ohio, located on the farm where Mrs. Hopper was born, and which they bought of Wright Smith, who entered the land. Peter Noble lived and died on this farm, as did his son, John Noble.

John Noble and wife were the parents of the following children: Andrew, Peter, James, Emma, Elmer, Laura, and two others who died in infancy. Laura, the wife of Mr. Hopper, was first married to Jesse Bair, and by him was the mother of one child, Leonard.

Mrs. Hopper's maternal grandfather, Peter Wiles, was a native of Ohio, but located in Fayette county, Indiana, where he cultivated a farm at the place where Bentonville, Indiana, is now located. Peter Wiles was a minister of the Gospel.

Mr. Hopper's twin brother, A. H. Hopper, who is his partner in his present farming enterprise, is a blacksmith by trade and followed that profession many years. He learned his trade in Lewisville, Indiana, and worked at it there for twenty years, and was then a blacksmith at Indianapolis for a couple of years and then went to Elwood, where he followed his trade for eighteen years. He was married and has one son, George. A. H. Hopper makes his home with Isaac A. L. Hopper.

Mr. Hopper is influential in fraternal circles, belonging to the Free and Accepted Masons, and the Royal Arch, to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and to the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Hopper is affiliated to the Daugh-

ters of the Eastern Star, to the Order of Rebekah, and to the Pythian Sisters. The Hopper family offer a happy example of the results of good blood, correct environs, and high ideals. The present representative, Albert Hopper, is universally respected, and is the type of man who makes necessary the compilation of volumes such as this in order that the story of a valuable life may be preserved to future generations.

HARRY C. STEINARD.

Patient, consistent and upright in all of his dealings, the full measure of praise is due to that man who starts from the bottom and works his way up step by step to his full share of success. Abraham Lincoln was such a man and the history of America is filled with the accounts of the lives of these men. We cannot think too highly of Harry C. Steinard, who was born in Blooming Grove township, Franklin county, Indiana, May 7, 1886. He is the son of Jacob and Susie (Rodgers) Steinard, and was one of a family of four children, the others being May, Willard and Ray. Jacob Steinard was born in Warren county, Ohio, and his wife was sent from her native state, New York, to Franklin county as an orphan and was adopted and reared by a family in this county. She died March 19, 1898.

Jacob Steinard, the father of Harry C. Steinard, came to Franklin county as a young man and farmed here all of his life. He bought the farm, before his marriage in 1880, where Harry C. Steinard now lives. The farm comprises one hundred and five acres and Jacob Steinard erected all of the buildings which are on it at the present time.

Harry C. Steinard was educated in the public schools of Blooming Grove township and after leaving school he worked for the neighboring farmers for some time. He finally saved enough money to buy his father's farm where he has lived ever since.

Mr. Steinard was married October 4, 1906, to Maude Swift, who was the daughter of John T. Swift, of Blooming Grove township. To this union has been born one son, Cecil Cleotis.

Mr. Steinard is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. He is an up-to-date farmer and a typical example of the patriotic American citizen, applying himself earnestly and conscientiously at all times, he has established for himself not only a reputation but a character which is enviable to a large degree.

JAMES THEODORE TAYLOR.

The Taylor family have been residents of Franklin county, Indiana, since 1811, and the grandfather of James T. Taylor helped to select the delegates who made the constitutional convention of 1816 for the state of Indiana. It is probable that James Taylor and his father have come in touch with more young people in Franklin county than any other two men. His father taught school for thirty years in this county, while Mr. Taylor himself taught for more than ten years in the county. His father left the school room to engage in farming and the son, like the father, also left the school room in order to devote all of his time to general farming and stock raising.

James Theodore Taylor, the son of John Templeton and Phoebe (Jinks) Taylor, was born at Warren, Huntington county, Indiana, in 1869. His father was born in Blooming Grove township, Franklin county, Indiana, and his mother in Laurel township this county. His parents reared a family of six children, Richard Samuel, of Brookville; Edmond Elsworth, of Union county, Indiana; Flora May, who is still at home; William M., of Skidmore, Missouri; James Theodore, with whom this narrative deals, and Mrs. Maude Muller Gratebatch of Indianapolis.

John T. Taylor, the father of James T. received his elementary education in the schools of Franklin county, and later attended a business college in Indianapolis. He began teaching when he was about twenty-one years of age, and continued in the school room as an instructor until he was about fifty years old. During his long career as a teacher thousands of children have benefited by his instructions and influence, and have cause to revere his name. When he was about fifty years of age he retired from school work and purchased the farm of forty acres on which his son, James T., is now living, and continued to farm until his death.

The paternal grandparents of James T. Taylor were Richard and Jane (McKinney) Taylor. Grandfather Taylor was born in North Carolina, and came to Blooming Grove township, Franklin county, Indiana, about 1810, three years before the county was formerly organized, and six years before Indiana was admitted to the Union. The maternal grandparents of James T. Taylor were Samuel and Lura (Marsh) Jinks, natives of New York and Ohio, respectively. Samuel Jinks was a son of Stephen and Anna (Sales) Jinks, both of whom were born in the east. Lura Marsh, the maternal grandmother of Mr. Taylor, was a daughter of Samuel Marsh. Samuel Jinks and his family located first on the Ohio river, and later came up White

river and settled in Laurel township, Franklin county. The sons of Samuel Jinks, Richard and Samuel, were soldiers in the Civil War, Richard dying while in the service.

James T. Taylor was educated in the public schools and started teaching when he was nineteen years of age. He remained in the school room continuously with the exception of three years until 1901, teaching all the time in Franklin county. During this time he farmed some in the summer seasons, and since 1901, has devoted all of his time and attention to farming and stock raising. He not only owns the forty acres of the old home place, but has purchased the one hundred and sixty acres adjoining, which gives him a total of two hundred acres. He has placed many improvements upon the farm, and is well known as a progressive farmer in every respect.

Mr. Taylor is a member of the Democratic party, and has always taken an intelligent and active part in the affairs of his party. He has served as assessor of his township, and in the administration of the duties connected with this office, gave conscientious service to his fellow citizens. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

MATTHEW PHELAN.

No sturdier or better citizens have ever come to our shores than have those sons of Ireland who have made their homes in this country. Fortunate is the community which receives these people and incorporates them in her body politic, for wherever they are found they are always industrious, upright and willing to do their share toward the advancement of the welfare of the community in which they reside. In the old country they learned those habits of industry which insure success, and upon locating in this country they never fail to develop those same habits which made them independent in their old homes.

Matthew Phelan, a prosperous farmer and stock feeder of Franklin county, is a son of Irish parents and in him are found those sturdy qualities which characterize the people of that race. He is a son of Patrick and Margaret (Maloney) Phelan, and was born in Liberty, Union county, Indiana, November 25, 1870. His parents, who were both born in Ireland, came to this country before their marriage and were married in Cincinnati in 1865. They came to Union county, Indiana, after the war and located at Liberty, where Patrick Phelan was engaged on public work for a time. Later he en-

gaged in the buying and shipping of live stock, which occupation he had followed in his native land. He bought stock in the eastern part of Indiana and drove it to Cincinnati.

Patrick Phelan and his wife have now been married nearly half a century and are still enjoying good health. He has always been famous as a horseback rider, and, although he is now an old man, can ride a horse as well as a man of younger years. He has a well improved farm of fifty acres adjoining his son, Matthew, but has now retired from active work. Patrick Phelan and wife are the parents of six children, all of whom are still living, Matthew, Patrick, William, Richard, Mrs. Mary Welch and Margaret, now Mrs. Joseph Loher.

Matthew Phelan was educated in the public schools of Liberty, Indiana. While still a youth he began to assist his father in buying stock and driving it to Cincinnati. He remained with his father until he was twenty-seven years of age, and then started in the same business at Oxford, Ohio. He bought and shipped stock there until 1897, when he came to Franklin county, and bought one hundred and sixty acres, where he is now residing. He later added fifty acres to his original purchase, so that he is now the owner of two hundred and ten acres. His farm is well improved and has excellent buildings of all kinds. In addition to his general grain raising and stock raising, Mr. Phelan buys and ships stock to Cincinnati.

Mr. Phelan has never married. He is a member of the Catholic church, as are all the members of the family. Fraternally, he holds his membership in the Knights of Columbus. He is a Democrat in politics, and an ardent supporter of that party.

WILLIAM STEINARD.

As laborers, farmers, merchants, princes or statesmen, we must all fight the battles of life and credit is given to us in proportion to the success achieved in our individual efforts. To the American farmer belongs a full measure of praise because he is truly a king of the earth. One of these American kings is William Steinard, of Blooming Grove township.

William Steinard was born in Blooming Grove township, Franklin county, Indiana, April 8, 1865, the son of Jacob and Mary Steinard. Jacob and Mary Steinard are representatives of that great sturdy army of German immigrants who have done so much to develop our nation. Born and reared in Germany, they came to this country and were married at Cincinnati and

almost immediately gave evidence of those sterling qualities which they bequeathed to their children. They lived seven years in Warren county, Ohio, and then locating on an eighty acre farm in Blooming Grove township, they fought a good fight, the father eventually dying at the home of their son, William Steinard. The mother still lives with her son. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Mary, Jacob, Martha, John, Minnie, William and George. The grandparents of William Steinard on both sides spent all of their days in Germany.

William Steinard was educated in the public schools of Blooming Grove township, receiving a practical education which has always supplemented that stock of good common sense and straightforward intelligence which characterize him. He engaged in the pursuit of agriculture as a young man and has followed this occupation throughout his life with marked success. As a result of his life's work he can point today with pride to a magnificent farm of two hundred and forty acres, fertile, well-fenced and drained.

Mr. Steinard was married in 1890 to Rosa Stant and to this union have been born three children, Charles, George and Wilky. His wife died in 1896.

Mr. Steinard is indeed an excellent example of one who has lived a good life. There is no greater satisfaction in life than to sit in the evening as the sun is sinking in the west and, surrounded by one's family, see on all sides the prosperous and contented evidences of his industries. Mr. Steinard is a member in good standing of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

LEWIS O. TAYLOR.

The antecedents of a great many Franklin county citizens came from various places. Here we find descendants of the hardy New Englander who came to Indiana to settle; again, we find descendants of the colonists who settled in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and here also we find descendants of those who left the Carolinas and other south-Atlantic states and came to Indiana, and settled in Franklin county many years ago. Among the descendants of those who left the Carolinas and came to Franklin county is Lewis O. Taylor.

Lewis O. Taylor was born in Blooming Grove township, Franklin county, Indiana, March 10, 1849. His parents were Richard and Sarah (Morgan) Taylor, who were natives of South and North Carolina, respectively.

Richard Taylor, father of Lewis O. Taylor, came to this county with

his mother and family in 1807, his father having died in South Carolina. Richard Taylor was thirteen years of age when the family arrived in this state. They located at Fairfield, where they purchased a farm on Templeton creek. This farm consisted of one hundred and sixty acres, partly cleared, with buildings on it. Young Taylor was a sturdy boy for his age and he soon began to clear the land of the heavy timber that still remained on it. After living on this farm for some time the mother died. Richard Taylor joined a local artillery company that was formed just prior to the war of 1812, for the purpose of enlistment in the service of the government. However, this company was not called on for active service. Richard Taylor continued to live on his farm until his death. He was of a very fine character, with all the native characteristics of the splendid settlers who came from the Carolinas to this county. He lived an industrious and useful life.

The paternal grandparents of Lewis O. Taylor were Robert and Agnes (Templeton) Taylor. Robert Taylor was born in South Carolina and his wife was a native of that state also. Robert Taylor was a man of military distinction. He fought in the British and Indian wars, and was a hero of many battles. It was the "irony of fate" that he should live through those perilous experiences to later be killed by a runaway team of horses. His widow later moved to Indiana with her family. The maternal grandparents of Lewis O. Taylor also came to Indiana; in all probability they came here with Robert Taylor's widow and family. They settled in Franklin county and engaged in farming.

Lewis O. Taylor was educated in Blooming Grove township schools of Franklin county. He worked on his father's farm during his early youth, taking such time from his studies as he could. In 1871 Lewis O. Taylor moved to the farm he now occupies, which lies just south of the old family homestead. After moving on this farm, which consists of forty acres, Mr. Taylor erected new buildings and improved the place generally.

On October 1, 1871, Lewis O. Taylor was married to Mary Douglass, of Blooming Grove township. To this union there have been born: Otis, born August 30, 1872; Lewis E., born January 1, 1875; William R., Sallie E., Anna and Isabella. Of these, Otis follows farming and was married October 16, 1907, to Grace Steward. To them were born two children, Gladys Thelma and Gilbert Ray. Lewis E. married Mary Wright and to them was born one child, Ruth. William R. married Edna Williams and lives at New Salem, in Rush county, Indiana; Sallie E. lives just west of Laurel, in this county; Anna died in infancy, and Isabella married Clyde Jarrell, of Connersville, and has one child, Adrian.

Lewis O. Taylor is active in the affairs of the community. He takes

the keenest interest in all public undertakings and stands well with his fellow men. He has served as a member of the township advisory board for several terms. He has a splendid family and his wife is active in the social affairs of the community.

WINFIELD S. PETTIGREW.

Among the many families who may consider themselves among the "old families" of Franklin county, Indiana, is the Pettigrew family, who have been here many years and as merchants and farmers have become known to most of the inhabitants of this county. William S. Pettigrew, the well-known farmer of Blooming Grove township, is of this family and has long been known as one of the foremost citizens of this community.

Winfield Scott Pettigrew was born in Franklin county, Indiana, in 1847. His parents were William and Emeline (Swift) Pettigrew. William Pettigrew, father of Winfield Scott Pettigrew, was a native of Bath township, Franklin county, Indiana, and his wife was a native of Maryland.

William Pettigrew, father of William Scott Pettigrew, was educated in the district schools of Franklin county, Indiana, where his parents had settled. When a young man he came to Blooming Grove, Franklin county, Indiana, where he lived the remainder of his life. Shortly after coming to Franklin county he engaged in farming, which he followed a number of years. He retired from active farming during the latter years of his life, and engaged in the general store business. He continued to retain his farm, and at different times acquired and sold other farms, including land in the state of Kansas. At his death he owned the farm now occupied by his son, which consists of sixty-three acres. He was an industrious and hard-working man and during his lifetime here had established a wide and favorable acquaintance.

The maternal grandparents of William Scott Pettigrew were Richard and Emeline (Plumber) Swift, who were natives of Maryland. They came to this state in a one-horse cart, arriving here about 1824; at that time Emeline, their daughter, was but four years of age. They located at the place where the village of Blooming Grove now stands in this county. They erected a house at this place, which for many years afterwards was known as the oldest house in town. Later a new house was erected and the original house was converted into a stable. Richard Swift engaged in farming and bought the farm that since has passed into the possession of and is now

owned by C. C. Bolander. Mr. and Mrs. Swift continued to live on their farm for a number of years, and eventually made their home with their son-in-law, William Pettigrew, where they lived until their death.

Winfield Scott Pettigrew was educated in the district schools of Blooming Grove township. He learned the rudiments of farming under the direction of his father and has followed that occupation practically his entire life. He soon acquired a farm of his own, on which he is still living. He devotes his holding to general farming, in which he has been very successful. He takes much pride in his place and is an exponent of modern ideas and never hesitates to adopt the latest methods in agriculture. He erected the present substantial buildings on his place, which are splendidly equipped with a view to convenience. Mr. Pettigrew is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and has always been active in that church. He is a man most likeable in his demeanor and his progenitors for many generations were held in the highest esteem in Franklin county. Mr. Pettigrew is a Republican.

JOHN A. CRAIG.

America in her makeup represents almost every nation in the world. She has drawn on the old world not only for her best but for many of her worst. Europe has sent hosts of her sons and daughters to help mold the destinies of the new world. The countries of Europe have furnished hardy sons and patient mothers, who have contributed to the production of our fine virile race of today. To none of these countries do we owe more than to Scotland, whose hardy and thrifty sons have contributed so much to the business and social life of this country. They are ranked high among the best elements in our national life, the Scotch strain in our population having given us much of the thrift and hardihood we enjoy as a nation today. One of those whose forefathers came to this country from Scotland is John Archibald Craig, of this county.

John A. Craig was born in Springfield township, this county, September 30, 1870, the son of James and Harriet (Gurr) Craig. James Craig, father of John A. Craig, was born near Kilmarnock, Scotland, May 19, 1820, the son of Archibald and Agnes (Gilchrist) Craig. His father was a powerful political factor in Scotland before coming to this country. James Craig was one of nine children, of whom the following grew to maturity: Jane, James, Nancy, William D. and Jeanette, of whom William lived to be nineteen years



JOHN A. CRAIG AND FAMILY.

of age; Jeanette died at twenty-one years of age; Nancy married Ruben Gibson. Jane and James, who were born in Scotland, came to this country with their parents, James at that time being about one year old. They settled near Charleston, South Carolina, where Archibald, the father, taught school. After living there for awhile the Craig family started for the west, James at that time being about eight years of age. They came overland in a three-horse wagon and finally reached the vicinity of Mt. Carmel, where they settled on a farm of one hundred acres. James at a very tender age assisted his father in clearing up the land and the father, not having the best of health, had to rely a great deal on his young son. James Craig had to work hard and the lesson of thrift was inculcated into him at a very early age. As his father divided his time somewhat between farming and preaching, the burden of managing the farm fell on James, who afterward bought it. On January 31, 1867, he was married to Harriet Gurr, who was a faithful companion, and being an active member of the same church, joined with him in the trials and pleasures of life. By their united efforts they succeeded in adding sixty acres to the original one-hundred-acre farm. To them were born four children: Agnes, H., John A., Mary J. and James William. Of these, Agnes married William U. Brackney, of Springfield township, to whom were born five children, whom they named Ida M., Harriet M. and Clarence C., and two who died in infancy, Carl and Curtis. Mary J. lives in Mt. Carmel with her mother. William married Iza G. Knowles June 11, 1907. They live on the old Craig homestead and to them has been born one child, Willard K. James Craig, the father, continued to live on the farm until his death, which occurred April 3, 1906. He was survived by his wife, who is still living. Mr. Craig was drafted for service during the Civil War, but, owing to bad hearing, he was not allowed to serve. He was a staunch Presbyterian, to which church his forefathers had belonged, and was a man of great determination, inflexible in his opinions when once formed. He was highly respected and the community suffered a distinct loss in his death.

Archibald Craig, grandfather of John A. Craig, was a native of Scotland, being born near Kilmarnock, the cradle of the Craig family. His father was a muslin weaver by occupation and Archibald entered the shop and assisted his father in this business for a number of years. As a young man, Archibald took a very active part in the political affairs of that day. He was a Reformer, and, being a speaker of some attainments, made speeches for his party, opposing the Whigs and Tories. Archibald was bitterly opposed by these two parties, who secured his arrest. While imprisoned, he decided to

(71)

come to America as soon as he was free. When his enemies learned of this resolve they offered him his release if he would leave the country immediately. At this he became very indignant. He replied: "I will serve my time out and settle my business; then I am bound for America." His party, which stood for local reforms, later was vindicated and recognized and a monument was erected at Kilmarnock to the memory of the leaders of this party, on which Archibald's name was engraved, together with five or six others of his comrades in this movement.

After coming to this country and while in South Carolina, Archibald studied for the Presbyterian ministry. He came to Mt. Carmel, Indiana, where at that time there was but one log house. He was the first regular minister at Mt. Carmel for seven years. He bought one hundred acres from Captain Fossett. His health failing, he lived a retired life for a time. Regaining his health, he again took up the ministry, riding all over the county on horseback. He organized Harmony church in Bath township. One of the incidents of his coming to this part of the country, and one that he was fond of relating, was that the people of Mt. Carmel held a prayer meeting the same day that Rev. Archibald Craig started from South Carolina, praying that a preacher be sent them. He often used this incident as an instance of the power of prayer. He lived here until his death, and was buried on the spot where he used to preach from a wagon before the church was erected. He was a splendid type of a man, very devout and sincerely interested in his Godly calling. He was a man of good deeds, who in his native land had stood for the best things of the day, and in the land of his adoption he applied these same principles fruitfully, the impression of his ardent ministry being stamped upon that community even unto this day. He was indeed a credit to himself and his native land, and his memory is one that long shall last in Franklin county, its influence going on and on with succeeding generations of the descendants of those who came under his ministrations.

John A. Craig was educated in the common schools of this county, attending the district school in Springfield township and at Mt. Carmel. He remained on the farm helping his father until he was married, January 1, 1896, to Mary L. Hollowell, the daughter of William and Jane (Kirk) Hollowell, the former of whom died when Mrs. Craig was three years of age, and the latter of whom is still living, making her home with Mrs. Craig. To William and Jane (Kirk) Hollowell were born four children, of whom two, Clinton E. and Oliver F., are deceased. William C., the last born, living with his sister, Mrs. Craig.

John Craig bought the farm on which he lives, on January 26, 1898.

This farm formerly was the property of J. L. Carson. Mr. Craig is very much interested in the breed of Polled Durham cattle and Shropshire sheep, in which he specializes, sending most of his stock to the Cincinnati market.

Mr. Craig, wife and daughter are members of the Presbyterian church, to whose works he devotes a great deal of attention. He has served as superintendent of the Sunday School and is an elder of the church. He has devoted a portion of his time of late to the adult department of the Sunday school, superintending this part of the work in the entire county. Mr. and Mrs. Craig have one child, born April 28, 1897, to whom they gave the name Ruth Marie. Mr. Craig always has lived up to the traditions of his family, and coming from such distinguished ancestry, it is but natural that his life has been one of great usefulness to himself and to those for whom he has labored.

JOHN CRAWFORD.

High lights and shadows are absent from the little sketch which follows. It is not the tale to interest the sensationalist nor those who would be thrilled by romantic adventures, but, however, it is the description of one of the families of the common people, the bone and sinew of our national life, and the broad-minded, intelligent people who shaped our destinies and held us to our true course. John Crawford, the subject of this review, proved himself a worthy representative of the Crawford family, and maintained its reputation for patriotism and integrity.

John Crawford was born in Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, August 11, 1841, on the farm where his widow now lives and died November 23, 1913. He was the only son of Alexander and Eliza (Case) Cole Crawford. His father was born in Scotland and his mother in New Jersey.

Alexander Crawford came to America a single man and bought eighty acres of the Laforge estate, then owned by the Laforge family. This is the farm where John's widow still lives. He came from Scotland at the age of ten years, accompanied by his elder brother, James. James went to Canada, where he maintained a retail store. Alexander located at Harrison, Ohio, when a boy and worked for fifty cents a week in a distillery. He worked here for a considerable length of time and then went to Brookville, where he bought eighty acres of land, although still single. By hard work and careful management the original farm of eighty acres increased as if by magic until

it comprised six hundred acres in one tract in Brookville and Highland townships. Ten acres of this land were bought from the government at the price of one dollar per acre and the remainder was bought from individuals. When Mr. Crawford first moved on this land the only building was a log cabin and today the brick house and other buildings testify to his labors. Many excellent improvements and much cleared land are direct products of his individual work. Alexander Crawford lived on this farm until his death. Mr. Crawford was married in December, 1832, to Mrs. Eliza (Case) Cole and to this union were born four children, Jane, Margaret, Elizabeth and John. Mrs. Crawford was the daughter of Daniel and Sarah Ann Case, both of whom were born in England. They came to America and settled in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and it was here Mrs. Crawford was born. She had been previously married to James Cole, a worsted comber, of England, and with him she came to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died.

John Crawford received his education in the common schools of Brookville township, and while still a young man he decided to make farming his life's vocation. The farm in Brookville township on which he lived until his death, consisted of one hundred and fifty-seven acres. On November 16, 1875, he married Mary Ann Lemon. She was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, two miles below New Trenton, and was the daughter of Detrich and Eliza (McKeown) Lemon. Her paternal grandparents were Christian and Sophia Lemon, of Germany, who came to America in the early days after their marriage and located on a farm south of New Trenton, which they cleared and improved. Christian died on this farm and his wife later married again to Christian Post, and she lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and three years. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. John Crawford were James and Mary (Eckles) McKeown, of Ireland, who also immigrated to America after their marriage. They are also the grandparents of Mrs. Reister, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford are the parents of seven children, Nettie Sophia, Alexander, Clement V., Blanche, Lydia Elizabeth, Robert Glenn and Edith Pearl. Nettie Sophia married George Doner and has one son, Lloyd Evan. Alexander, who farms part of the old homestead, married Florence Bossert, and has two children, Joseph Leonard and Bessie Marie. Clement V., a sawyer at Brookville, married Hattie Gobel and has two children, Kenneth and Margaret Orlene. Blanche became the wife of Richard Lacey, of Hamilton, and has three children, Olin, Howard and Harry. Lydia Elizabeth married George Liming, a farmer of Whitewater township, and has three children, Mary E., Hazel F. and John Nolin. Robert Glenn is still single and

farms on the home place. Edith Pearl married Peter Fritz, a farmer of Blooming Grove township, and has one son, Clifford.

Mr. Crawford was always identified with the Democratic party, although he was never an aspirant for a public office. The family are all loyal members of the Presbyterian church.

JACOB J. WILHELM.

There is something which compels our admiration of the man who conquers, and though apparently without hope, refuses to surrender, and fighting with the inevitable, eventually triumphs. That is the type of man who brings about all of the world's great victories and advances. Jacob J. Wilhelm is such a man.

Jacob J. Wilhelm was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, four and one-half miles south of where he now lives, February 3, 1859. He is the son of Jacob and Caroline (Fry) Wilhelm. His paternal grandfather was Karl Wilhelm. He located on Tennis creek, in Dearborn county, on a farm which he probably had to clear, as the country was new. He later moved near St. Joseph, in Dearborn county, where he died, lacking only three weeks of being one hundred years of age. The maternal grandparents of Jacob Wilhelm were natives of Switzerland and early settlers in Dearborn county. They donated three acres of ground, which were used for the church and the graveyard at that place. They also furnished the church bell, which they brought with them from Switzerland and which Mr. Wilhelm owned until it was lost in the great flood of 1913.

Jacob Wilhelm, the father of Jacob J., was born in Lorraine, France, and came to America with his parents in 1829. He was a farmer throughout his life time. He located on a farm in Dearborn county about one and one-half miles south of New Elsworth. In 1831 he was given the opportunity of buying forty acres of land for the equivalent of one year of labor. It was land where Finley Market is now located in Cincinnati. However, he refused to accept the offer, thinking the land not worth that year of labor. He helped to build the canal which went through Brookville, receiving the small wage of thirty-seven and one-half cents per day. One of the industries in which he was engaged was the raising of sheep. The wool which he got from these sheep was carded, spun and woven into cloth which was sold in Cincinnati. As a young man he made a practice of spending his winters in

the south and here he worked at various occupations, among which was the work of helping to clean out the bed of the Red river in order to make it navigable. At another time he worked for Captain Shreve, near Shreveport, Louisiana, Captain Shreve being employed in government work. He split the first rails at Shreveport, Louisiana, when Captain Shreve entered the land at that place. He engaged in the buying and selling of farms in Dearborn county, and eventually bought a farm of one hundred and fourteen acres in Highland township, Franklin county. He died in this county about 1888.

Jacob J. Wilhelm received his education in Dearborn county, Indiana. The first farm which he owned contained one hundred and fourteen acres, which was located in Highland township. This farm is now owned by Michael De Fossett. He lived on this farm twenty-nine years, when he bought the farm where he now lives, later selling his first farm. His present farm contains one hundred and seventy acres.

On March 25, 1913, the date of the flood which devastated the middle west, occurred the great disaster of Mr. Wilhelm's life: one which was to try his mettle and prove him worthy of his steel. His house, barns, fences, grain and everything which he owned, except himself and family, were swept away by the disastrous flood. Rapidly recovering, however, he has since erected five new buildings. Mr. Wilhelm follows general farming with marked success. At one time he owned six hundred and forty acres in Washington township, Franklin county. Finding so much land rather cumbersome he disposed of his extra holdings.

Mr. Wilhelm was married January 27, 1878, to Caroline Meisemer. She was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, May 9, 1855, and is the daughter of Christian Meisemer and wife, Elizabeth (Wingerson) Meisemer. Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm have three children, Clara, William and Louise. Clara married Herbert Haas, Highland township. They are the parents of seven children, Harry, Bertha, William, Raymond, May, Margaret and Francis. William married Mary Feeler, and lives south of Jacob's residence. Louise married Fred Haas, Highland township. To this union two children have been born, Beatrice and Talton.

Christian Meisemer was born in Germany, his father dying in that country and his mother immigrating to America, where she located in Ohio. About sixty years ago she came to Indiana and settled in Highland township. Here Christian Meisemer bought a farm. He mined coal near Pittsburg, saving enough money eventually to buy a farm. He married Elizabeth Wingerson, who was a native of Germany, but met Christian after coming to America.

Mr. Wilhelm is a member of the Catholic church; a Democrat respected in the councils of his party. He well stands before the coming generation as an example of what can be accomplished by energy and unconquerable perseverance. His family have been identified with the affairs of Franklin county for years and many citizens remember gratefully the good which Mr. Wilhelm and his family have accomplished.

PHILIP BERG.

The achievements of yesterday are the stepping stones to what may be accomplished today. The builder of yesterday constructed the frame-work for the finished edifice of today. The pioneers who came to the wilderness and cleared the forests, laid the foundation of our present greatness as a state and nation. It should, therefore, be with the greatest reverence that we recount the deeds of those who have passed away. Many of the sterling citizens of Franklin county of a generation ago are now laid away to rest after lives of fruitful endeavor. Among those who have passed away, leaving the impress of their good deeds on the community, is the late Philip Berg, who in his lifetime was one of the well-known citizens of Franklin county.

Philip Berg was a native of Germany. He was born in the village of Hesse-Darmstadt, May 4, 1830. His parents were Bolser and Christina (Krug) Berg, both of whom were natives of the same place.

In 1834 there was a steady exodus from the European countries to America, and heeding the call of the new world, Bolser Berg, with his family, migrated to this country, Philip Berg at that time being but four years of age. They located in Maryland and later moved to Virginia. They lived in Virginia for some time, the elder Berg following various occupations. There was a steady stream of migration to the new west about that time and the Berg family packed their belongings and once more joined the moving mass of immigrants, this time coming to Indiana. They eventually arrived in this state and located in Franklin county, where they purchased a farm in Highland township. This farm was located in the immediate vicinity of the place now occupied by the widow of Philip Berg. This farm consisted of eighty acres, on which was a dense growth of heavy timber. They cleared this land and erected the buildings which were common in those days. Mr. and Mrs. Bolser Berg lived at this place to the end of their days. They were of the

finest type of German settlers, with the native honesty and thrift of their countrymen.

Philip Berg was educated in the schools of this county, which had not reached their present state of perfection and afforded little of the educational facilities of today. He left school at an early age and with his brothers engaged as threshermen. He followed this occupation from the time he was sixteen years of age until the later years of his life. He started when the methods of threshing were very primitive. The first means for threshing which he used was the tramping machine, and next came the tread power, which was a vast improvement over the tramping machines. When the steam-power thresher was invented, Philip Berg bought the first of these to be used in this county. When he had accumulated a sufficient amount of money, he purchased seventy-seven acres in 1864. He constructed the barn and erected an addition to the house which was there at the time of purchase. He bent his energy for the next few years after buying this property to converting it into a paying farm. He succeeded in this to his best expectations and had a farm, which for its size was not excelled by any in the county.

On November 29, 1853, he was married to Appalona Reddinger, of Dearborn county, and to them were born the following children: Elizabeth, Sarah, Mary (deceased), Joseph, Edward, William, Marion Francis and George Washington.

On May 9, 1872, he married again, this time to Elizabeth Probst, of Kelso, Dearborn county, a daughter of John and Julia (Heisler) Probst, who were natives of Germany and came to this country, where they were married.

The paternal grandparents of Elizabeth (Probst) Berg were John George and Margaret (Noos) Probst, who were born in Germany and later came to America. They settled in Dearborn county, Indiana, where Mr. Probst pursued the occupation of farming. They lived at this place until they died.

The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Philip Berg were also natives of Germany, where the maternal grandmother died. The maternal grandfather came to America and located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained to the end of his life. The father of Mrs. Philip Berg was a farmer of Dearborn county. He possessed forty acres of land near Dover, in that county, where he lived and died.

To Philip Berg and his second wife were born five children: John Henry, now a farmer and thresherman; Albert Herman Adrain, also a farmer

and thresherman; Julia Christina Louise, who married Phillip Seider, now farming the home farm; Oscar Nelson, who follows the same occupation; Elmer Phillip Benjamin, who is engaged in farming.

Philip Berg died June 8, 1913. He had lived an excellent life, full of busy years and died in the consciousness of a life's duty well done. His widow still remains on the home place with her daughter.

NICHOLAS FRIES.

It is a well known axiom that "Necessity is the mother of invention," but it may be said with equal truth that "Necessity is the mother of success." To gain the prizes which this world has to offer, we must at all times be ready to adapt ourselves to changing conditions. We must be able to distinguish between the genuine opportunity and the spurious imitation which is so apt to mislead us and make a waste of our lives. To the man who is able to recognize opportunity when she actually calls, who will meet all of her various requirements and who will combine with this faculty, persistence and courage, success will come in the fullest measure. Adaptable, energetic and straightforward, Nicholas Fries is well deserving of the rich reward which has been his.

Nicholas Fries was born in Germany, February 22, 1852, immigrating to America in 1853 with his parents, George Adam and Eve (Hoke) Fries. Both his paternal and maternal grandparents were pure-blooded Germans. His father learned the trade of cooperage and beer brewing in Germany. In 1853 he came with his family to America, the land of opportunity, and located on a small farm which they bought on Blue creek. After remaining here a year, he moved to a farm between Lawrenceville and St. Peters, in Dearborn county. There were born to him and his wife three children, Josephine, Mary E. and Nicholas.

Nicholas Fries received his early education in the district schools of Dearborn county and later in the Catholic school at St. Peters. Believing that the life of a farmer offered the greatest opportunities in the future, he bought forty acres of the old homestead, which he farmed until 1874, when he came to Whitewater township, where he still lives. He owns an excellent farm of sixty-four acres a short distance from New Trenton. He has worked hard and the new house, barn and outbuildings and the general appearance of his farm certainly show that his labor has not been in vain. He engaged in the

saloon business in New Trenton for a period of five years. In 1905 he conceived the idea of starting a summer camp on his farm and, accordingly, built three cottages and two other buildings, which can easily accommodate eighty people. The business has grown and has been a success in every way.

In 1874 he married Elizabeth Weber and to this union have been born six children, John, Mary, Ella, Rosa, Edward and Sophia. Mrs. Fries is one of a family of eight children, Henrietta, Anna, John, Anthony, Mary, Charlotte, Elizabeth and Katherine.

John Peter Weber, the father of Mrs. Fries, was a sturdy native of Germany, the son of John Peter and Mary Weber, both of whom were born in Germany. John Peter Weber, Sr., came to America and located in Ohio, where he engaged in tailoring, later moving to Indiana and locating on the farm which is now occupied by Mr. Fries. He and his wife spent the remaining years of their lives on this farm. Here he was engaged in various enterprises, consisting of farming, operating a ferry and assisting his brothers run a grist-mill on the farm. The mill was built by a man named Menke and after having been partially destroyed by water in 1858 the remainder was moved to Braysville. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Linkmeyer. She was born in Ohio, the daughter of parents who were born at Minton, Germany, and who located in Ohio.

Mr. Fries and his ancestors have always been members of the Catholic church. It is hard to imagine an influence more beneficial to the development of a county than that brought to bear by the constant association and interest of such a family as that of Mr. Fries.

ALBERT H. KASER.

American citizens of German blood gravitate rather naturally to the land, and, no matter what crops are raised, they are almost invariably successful because they have no fear of hard work, and are infinitely thorough in everything they undertake, giving an attention to detail that is beyond the patience of those of other races. And life is always enjoyed to the utmost, as it should be, pessimism finding no place in the hearty German life.

The above statements will be substantiated by a review of the life of Albert Kaser, who was born in Cincinnati, December 28, 1870, the son of Valentine and Caroline (Kenberger) Kaser, who were reared and married in Germany, immigrating to America before the Civil War, in which Valen-

tine Kaser served as a Union soldier. Valentine Kaser located in Cincinnati and secured employment in a box factory, later moving to Bracken county, Kentucky, where he bought and tilled thirty-three acres of land. Some time later he returned to Cincinnati, where he died.

The Kentucky farm and the common school nearby were the scenes of Albert Kaser's youth. Mr. Kaser remained on his father's farm until 1908, in which year he came to Indiana and purchased the farm in Highland township, Franklin county, on which he now lives. The original purchase contained sixty acres. With characteristic German thrift Mr. Kaser soon accumulated sufficient capital to make an additional purchase of forty-three acres, and as he is a very good judge of land, the farm he is now on is highly fertile and is kept so by judicious use of fertilizers.

The buildings on Mr. Kaser's property were erected by him, and he is especially proud of the tobacco barn which was built in 1911. Mr. Kaser makes a specialty of tobacco raising, as he learned its culture in Kentucky on his father's farm. Mr. Kaser is recognized as an authority, in his neighborhood, on tobacco culture.

A man who can always be relied upon to do exactly as he promises, Mr. Kaser commands the complete confidence and sincere respect of all those with whom he comes in touch. Keeping himself well informed of the latest approved scientific methods of tobacco growing, Mr. Kaser is progressive and ready to aid his neighbors to similar knowledge and agricultural advancement.

WILLARD STEINARD.

The agricultural development of the United States combined with the wonderful and unprecedented development of our railway system, arouses the admiration of the entire world and it may come as a surprise to many persons to know that the American merchant marine is the second largest in the world. To watch and participate in the growth of these wonderful industries is an opportunity which must be experienced to be appreciated. Worker, builder and agriculturist, Willard Steinard has taken an active part in the development of all three of these great branches of our nation's progress.

Willard Steinard was born in Blooming Grove township, Franklin county, Indiana, February 24, 1884. He is the son of Jacob and Susie (Rodgers) Steinard, the history of whom is given elsewhere in this volume.

Willard Steinard was educated in Blooming Grove township and lived

the life of a country boy. When still a young man he went to Michigan where he remained ten years, taking an active part in the development of the state in railroad construction. Later he undertook the arduous labor of a marine fireman on the Great Lakes which served to develop his character because of the rigorous nature of his work. Tiring of this life he returned to Blooming Grove township in 1911 and bought the farm which he now owns. This farm consists of eighty acres of productive land which each year bountifully rewards its owner for his labors.

In August, 1911, Mr. Steinard married Pearl Swank, of Blooming Grove township, who had proved herself to be a steadfast and loyal helpmate. Mr. Steinard has always identified himself with all movements which he thought were for the best in the political, business and moral life of his community and he is held in high esteem by all those with whom he is connected.

LEWIS J. MEYER.

Community pride is a powerful force for good at all times, and among our farmers it is evidenced by the expressed belief that the land which they and their neighbors are cultivating is as fertile and attractive as can be found in any other section. It is this commendable pride in the home acres and in the social life of the locality which operates to keep the boys on the farm, as opposed to the emigration to the cities, which has been so marked within the last ten years.

It was his belief in the possibilities of his own location that kept Lewis J. Meyer at home. Mr. Meyer was born on the farm in Highland township, where he still lives, on May 1, 1880. John and Mary (Wiwi) Meyer were Mr. Meyer's parents, as well as the parents of the following children: Michael, Philip, Mary, Anna.

John Meyer was born in Germany in 1832, the son of Nicholas and Anna (Feller) Meyer, both of whom were natives of Germany, where he died. His wife came to America in 1854. John Meyer came to America in 1852, locating in Cincinnati, where he did day labor for two years and then came to Highland township and bought forty acres of land, which was eventually increased to one hundred and eighty acres. John Meyer's wife died April 25, 1906.

As a lad, Lewis J. Meyer attended the local school, at the same time receiving careful training in agricultural methods, which training aided him

through life and enabled him to purchase the home place in 1912, the fields of which are devoted to general farming.

In 1910 Mr. Meyer married Katharine Hoffman, and the two became the parents of three children, Anthony, Leo, George.

Michael Meyer, a brother of Lewis, was born on January 7, 1862, within one-half mile of the place where he now lives. Michael was educated in the common schools of South Gate, and has at all times found opportunities in plenty without leaving the neighborhood. Buying eighty acres of his present place in 1849, he has since accumulated one hundred and sixty acres. In 1914 he erected a tobacco barn, in which the tobacco raised on the place, is cured. Although specializing to a certain extent in tobacco, Mr. Meyer also carries on general farming. Phillip lives in Cincinnati, having moved there from Brookville seven years ago. Mary married Charles Senefeld, of Brookville. Anna married Henry Wiwi, of Highland township.

Michael Meyer and Mary Meyer were united in marriage in November, 1887. Mary Meyer is the daughter of Jacob and Feronia (Andrews) Meyer, the former being born in Germany and the latter in Dearborn county, Indiana.

The Catholic church at Cedar Grove has the steady support of Lewis Meyer and his brother Michael, and they exhibit those solid qualities at all times which are peculiar to Teuton blood, namely, thoroughness, industry and an intelligent interest in all questions vital to the public welfare.

HENRY WIWI.

That necessity is the mother of invention, is a trite observation which most of us have proved to be true. The necessity for broader opportunities gave to America many German citizens who have given to this country the lasting benefit of their influence. Throughout the entire country may be found persons of German nativity or the descendants of natives of that country. Wherever found, they are active and energetic. They are usually among the most substantial people of a community and on account of their native thrift are rarely found without substance. There are many Germans in Franklin county, Indiana, and many who are of German descent. Among the latter is Henry Wiwi, of Highland township, who still lives on the farm that was the place of his birth.

Henry Wiwi was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana,

September 30, 1872, a son of Michael and Regina (Denk) Wiwi, both of whom were natives of Germany.

The paternal grandparents of Henry Wiwi were George and Marie (Hoffman) Wiwi, who were born in Germany and came to this country in 1854. They located near New Trenton, Indiana, later moving to Highland township, Franklin county. They purchased a tract of land consisting of one hundred and ten acres, located about one mile west of the farm now occupied by Henry Wiwi. They cleared this place of its heavy timber, erected a home and lived at this place until they died. During their residence in this community they enjoyed the highest esteem of their neighbors.

The maternal grandparents of Henry Wiwi were Leonard and Barbara (Peters) Denk, who came to America from Germany in the early fifties. They also came to Franklin county, Indiana, where Mr. Denk became a truck gardener and accumulated a substantial substance. Mr. and Mrs. Denk lived near Brookville, where they remained until they died.

Michael Wiwi, father of Henry Wiwi, came to America when a young man. Wishing to broaden his opportunities, which were very limited in his native country, he, at the age of seventeen years, sailed for the United States, where so many of his fellow countrymen had preceded him. He came to Franklin county, Indiana, and secured a job on an old canal boat. He worked at this occupation for some time, after which he established a soap factory and operated this for some years. He then purchased a farm on Goble creek, consisting of one hundred and forty acres. In 1870 he purchased the farm of one hundred and ten acres, which is now occupied by his son, Henry. He lived at this place until his death, survived by his widow, who resides in Cedar Grove. Mr. Wiwi and wife belonged to the Catholic church, of which Mrs. Wiwi is still a devout member. Michael Wiwi lived a life that was a credit to himself, to the community and to the land of his nativity. He took some active part in public life, having served as school director. Of the fourteen children born to Michael Wiwi and wife twelve were reared to maturity.

Henry Wiwi was educated in the schools of Highland township and learned the rudiments of farming under the direction of his father. After reaching manhood he assumed the management of the homestead farm, on which he was born and on which he has lived almost his entire life. This consists of the original one hundred and ten acres, which Mr. Wiwi devoted to general farming. He is also engaged in live stock raising, increasing this branch of his industry each year. His farm is a well-ordered one, and his buildings are of the most substantial type.

In 1898 he was married to Anna Meyer, of Highland township, Frank-

lin county, a daughter of John and Mrs. Meyer. To this union there have been born five children, Henry Lewis, Theodore Michael, Sylvester Joseph, Alphonse Francis, Stanley Freodline. Mr. Wiwi and family are stanch members of the Catholic church. They are prominent in the social sphere and are popular among their acquaintances in this community. Mr. Wiwi takes an active interest in public matters, but has never sought political preferment.

HERBERT HAAS.

It always must be gratifying to parents when their children are possessed of sound minds in sound bodies. A splendid example of these essentials is to be found in the personality of Herbert Haas, who was born on the homestead now occupied by Fred Haas. Herbert was born March 15, 1876, the son of Ferdolin and Katherine (Wiwi) Haas, both of whom were natives of Germany. Herbert Haas is one of a family of ten children, namely: Lula, Hannah, Emma, Cecilia, Herbert, Ollie, George, Ida, Fred, Pauline.

A short account of the life of Ferdolin Haas is given here, although given in more detail in the article devoted to him in this volume. Ferdolin Haas was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 6, 1841, the son of Joseph and Barin (Hevaa) Haas. Ferdolin came to America at the age of nineteen and after some time spent in Dayton, Ohio, and Cincinnati, he purchased a farm in Highland township, where he lived until 1910, when he retired to Cedar Grove, leaving Fred Haas on the old place.

Herbert Haas' maternal grandparents, George and Elizabeth Wiwi, immigrated from Germany, bringing their children with them. They purchased the farm now occupied by Herbert Haas, and they cleared the land and built the stone house in which Mr. Haas now lives. George Wiwi acquired his property by renting and buying a small tract at a time.

Another of the prosperous men who attended the old stone school house number seven is Herbert Haas. Reared on the home place, Mr. Haas did farm work for neighboring farmers for six years, at the end of which time he married and began tilling rented land, living on three different places during a period of six years. Gradually, by steady effort, growing more prosperous, Mr. Haas bought one hundred and forty acres of the place which is now his home, adding thirty additional acres in 1908. Mr. Haas has improved the property by erecting a modern, commodious barn and a fine granary, also by enlarging and improving the house. The soil has been built up

by the application of fertilizers and the fence rows have been cleaned out. Besides all this, six hundred rods of woven wire fence has been built. Four years ago Mr. Haas organized a cream route and has hauled cream to Cedar Grove since then. For three years Mr. Haas has driven the wagon which is used in hauling the school children to the central school in Cedar Grove. Mr. Haas grows varied crops and also sells the cream produced by his fine cows the year round.

The marriage of Herbert Haas and Clara Wilhelm was solemnized in August, 1900. The two have been the parents of the following children: Harry, Bertha, Louisa (dead), Joseph (dead), William, Raymond, May, Margaret and Francis Henry. Mrs. Haas is the daughter of Jacob J. Wilhelm, whose career has been described elsewhere in this volume.

Mr. Haas, as well as his family, belongs to the Catholic church, and he can always be relied upon to give his hearty support to worthy movements, either in church or civic affairs. Mr. Haas is modest and unpretending, at all times standing entirely on his own merits. He is well known throughout the county, and his opinion on any subject is heard with respect, for it is known that Mr. Haas endeavors to be open-minded and impartial.

EVAN LLOYD PATTERSON, M. D.

For the past twenty-five years Dr. Evan L. Patterson has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Brookville, Indiana. Born in Kentucky, he came to Indiana when a small boy and lived in Decatur county for a few years. The family then moved to Missouri, where they lived for five years, returning to Indiana in 1873. Doctor Patterson received a good education and taught school in his younger days, later engaging in the practice of medicine, and has been in the active practice of his profession since 1878. He has been prominent in Democratic circles in Franklin county for many years and has served in both the house and senate of the state legislature.

Dr. Evan L. Patterson, a son of Hiram and Susan (Day) Patterson, was born in Germantown, Mason county, Kentucky, March 26, 1853. His father was born in the same county October 29, 1824, and died in Indiana in 1889. His mother was born in Bracken county, Kentucky, in 1828, and died in Indiana in 1892.

Hiram Patterson was a son of Joseph and Sarah Patterson. Joseph Patterson was born in the northern part of Ireland and his wife was born in



• EVAN L. PATTERSON, M. D.

Scotland. They came to the United States after reaching their maturity and located in Kentucky. Joseph Patterson was a descendant of a family of noble birth, was one of two sons, and, unfortunately for him, the second son. According to the law of his country, the elder brother received the estate and the younger son had to be content with whatever their father was willing to give him. Joseph Patterson received some money and immediately came to the United States and located near Lexington, Kentucky, where he invested in a distillery. Although he operated a distillery, he never drank a drop of liquor himself. He finally moved to Mason county, Kentucky, where he bought large tracts of land and became a large plantation owner. He was thrown from a wagon and killed while in middle life. He was a man of large build and heavy set and influential in the community where he resided. He and his family were loyal members of the Baptist church. Doctor Patterson's maternal grandparents were Asa and Sarah (Thompson) Day, the former of whom probably was born in Kentucky soon after his parents emigrated to that state from Pennsylvania. Sarah Thompson was born in Kentucky. Asa Day and his wife lived the remainder of their days in Bracken county, Kentucky.

Hiram Patterson learned the blacksmith's trade when a young man. His father believed that every one of his sons should learn a trade, so Hiram was taught the blacksmith's trade. However, early in life he became a tobacco merchant, but an unfortunate investment caused him to lose all of his money. He set up a blacksmith shop and tool manufacturing plant for a time in Kentucky. In the fall of 1860 Hiram Patterson and family moved to Rush county, Indiana, and bought a farm near Clarksburg. The family lived there until 1868, and then moved to Missouri, where they remained until 1873. In that year Hiram Patterson brought his family back to Indiana and located again in Decatur county, where he farmed until his death.

Doctor Patterson was seven years of age when his parents moved to Rush county, Indiana, and he received most of his elementary education in the district schools of this county. He was a student for some time in Richland Academy. He moved with his parents to Missouri, and after returning to Indiana began to teach school. He taught in Clarksburg in Decatur county, and at the same time studied medicine in the office of Dr. Thomas Johnson. He was admitted to the practice of his profession in 1878, and for the next two years was a partner of his former preceptor, Doctor Johnson. In 1880 he went to Metamora, Franklin county, where he remained for five years. In 1885 he went to Fairfield, Indiana, and practiced there until 1890. In that

year he went to Richmond, Indiana, where for nine months he was assistant superintendent of the Eastern Indiana Hospital for the Insane. Upon leaving Richmond he located in Brookville, where he has remained in the continuous practice of his profession down to the present time. He has built up a large and lucrative practice in Brookville and the surrounding community and is regarded as one of the leading practitioners of the county.

Doctor Patterson was first married February 29, 1888, to Mary Blackledge, who was born at Metamora in this county. She died in 1897, and on September 27, 1908, Doctor Patterson married Mrs. Amanda (Moore) Dobbins, who was born in Kentucky.

Dr. Patterson and his wife are members of the Christian church, both being active workers in the local congregation, the Doctor being one of the trustees of the church. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has been a loyal worker in the Democratic party and one of the leaders in county politics for many years. He served in the lower house of the Indiana General Assembly in 1897 and 1899, and in 1907 and 1909 served in the Senate. He is now a member of the school board of Brookville.

WILLIAM BOSSERT.

An honorable representative of one of the oldest families of Franklin county, Indiana, and a gentleman of high character and worthy ambitions is William Bossert, whose whole life thus far has been spent within the limits of this county. He is a splendid type of the intelligent, self-made American, and is regarded as worthy of the highest esteem of his fellow citizens. Early in his career farming appealed to him as the occupation which he wished to follow. Being born and reared on a farm, it was natural that his mind should turn towards the tilling of the soil and the success which has attended his efforts along agricultural lines shows that he has made no mistake in choosing this as his life work.

William Bossert, the son of Abraham and Nancy (Robinson) Bossert, was born August 15, 1857, in Highland township, at what was known as Klemme Corners. His father was born July 10, 1830, and died February 19, 1902. His mother was born September 10, 1837, and died June 20, 1914.

Abraham Bossert, Jr., the father of William, was a son of Abraham Bossert, Sr., a native of Germany, and an early settler in Indiana. Grand-

father Bossert came to America in 1836, and at once settled in Franklin county, in Highland township, on an eighty-acre farm now owned by John Gesell. Abraham Bossert, Sr., the grandfather of William, was the father of eight children, Caroline, Martin, Jacob, Peter, Philip, Abraham, Elizabeth and Catherine.

The maternal grandfather of William Bossert was John Robinson, who was born in Highland township, in this county, and who married Sophronia Herndon. He was a son of James Robinson, who was one of the first settlers in Franklin county.

Abraham Bossert, Jr., the father of William, was educated in the common schools and when a young lad learned the blacksmith trade. He operated a blacksmith shop and conducted a general store at Klemme Corners, in Highland township, for many years. He finally disposed of his store and bought the farm which Louis Klemme now owns, and there he lived until his death. His wife, Nancy Robinson, was a daughter of John Robinson. Abraham Bossert served for one year as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War.

William Bossert received a good, common school education in the schools of Highland township, and before reaching his majority started to "work out" by the day on farms in the immediate vicinity of his home. He was thus employed for three years, but as soon as he married he began to rent land, and for twenty years rented farms in Franklin county, living most of the time in Brookville township. In 1904 he bought his present farm of eighty acres in Highland township, and has since been successfully engaged in general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Bossert was married September 3, 1882, to Caroline Prifogle, the daughter of John and Eliza (Huber) Prifogle, and to this union have been born ten children, Nellie, Florence, Irwin, Parry, George, Roy, Harry, Nancy, Vina and Esther. All of these children are single and still at home, with the exception of Nellie, Florence and Nancy. Nellie is the wife of Charles Evans, a farmer of Brookville township, and has four children, Clifford, Elmer, Ethel and Carrie. Florence is the wife of Alexander Crawford, a farmer of Highland township, and has two children, Joseph and Marie. Nancy married Valentine Neidenthal, of Brookville township.

The father of Mrs. Bossert was born in Highland township in 1826 and died in October, 1903. John Prifogle, the father of Mrs. Bossert, was a Union soldier during the Civil War and he and his wife, Eliza Huber, were the parents of five children, George, John, Louisa, Michael and Caroline.

John Prifogle, the father of these children, was a son of Peter and Phoebe (Gaul) Prifogle, and came to Indiana in 1820. John Prifogle was a staunch Democrat in politics and a member of the Lutheran church.

Mr. Bossert is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. His wife is a loyal member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Bossert has given his support to the Democratic party since reaching his majority, but has never had any aspirations along the line of political preferment, preferring to give all of his time and attention to his agricultural interests. He is regarded as one of the most progressive farmers of his neighborhood and he and his wife are among the foremost in the good works of the community in which they live.

GEORGE HOLBERT.

There is an indescribable charm, and a continual lure about the fair acres of the old homestead, which causes men to long to till the fields where their fathers were born before them. George Holbert has felt this lure and answered it, as he now owns the farm which was formerly his father's, and on which he was born January 6, 1870. He is the son of Lewis and Mary (Wuessler) Holbert. This couple were the parents of seven children, John, Maggie, Mary, William, George, Susan, Mathew.

Lewis Holbert and his wife had been identified with the affairs of their community the greater portion of their lives. He first owned fifty acres of land, later adding fifty more and still later thirty-eight. He erected the substantial buildings which now serve Mr. Holbert, and the old house which is standing on the farm was for a time used as a store. The venerable couple died on their land; Lewis in March, 1911, aged eighty-four, and his wife on April 16, 1910, aged seventy-two. They were members of the Lutheran Evangelical church.

The early education of Mr. Holbert was received in the old stone school house in Highland township. Familiar with farm work and methods, he naturally chose that his life should continue in its destined way, and has purchased all the land which his father owned, to which has been added fifty-four additional acres. Diversified crops are cultivated successfully.

Mr. Holbert married Lizzie Beneker on February 14, 1900, and to this union have been born three children: Clarence, Richard (dead), Ethel. Lizzie Beneker is the daughter of Henry and Caroline (Scheuck) Beneker.

Her father was born on July 9, 1849, the son of Fred and Margaret (Beckman) (Wolsterman) Beneker. He has always lived on the same place, which he has highly improved. He was married in 1872, and is the father of eight children, whose names are given in an article to be found elsewhere in this volume devoted to Henry Beneker.

Mr. Holbert is one of the really meritorious citizens of his township, and nothing but praise can be heard of him and his farm. He and his wife are devoted members of the Lutheran Evangelical church, and his watchwords are "business methods" and "strict integrity."

ADAM JOHN MUNCHEL.

The prosperity of Franklin county undoubtedly is due to the character of her rural residents, and the attributes which accrue to the county are those of her sons. Unswerving honesty, wise economy, persistent energy and straightforwardness are the predominant characteristics of the rural residents of Franklin county, as it is indeed of all such sections of the Hoosier state, and Adam J. Munchel, one of the best known farmers of Butler township, exemplifies these qualities in marked measure.

Adam John Munchel was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on January 4, 1854. He is a son of Adam and Magdalena (Wuest) Munchel, and is one of a family of five children, the others being Paul, John, George and Magdalena. Paul married Catherine Embers, and is living at Oldenburg, Indiana. John married, first, Mary Pflum, and after her death he chose as his second wife, Mary Deichler. John lives on a farm on Pipe creek, near St. Mary's. George and Magdalena are deceased. Adam Munchel, Sr., was born in Germany, February 14, 1812. His father, Michael Munchel, was a native of Germany and lived there all of his life. He was a farmer by vocation, and a Catholic in faith. His wife's family name was Stenger. Adam Munchel, Sr., married while in Germany and afterwards brought his family to America. Landing at Quebec, Canada, they went at once to Rochester, New York, where they lived for six months. They then moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they stayed for three years, at the expiration of which time, about 1855, they left that city and moved to Franklin county, where they purchased forty acres of land in Butler township. Mr. Munchel died June 20, 1900.

Equipped with a practical, common school education, Adam John Munchel took up the duties and pleasures of a farmer's life. After his marriage

he settled on his father's farm, near St. Mary's, in this county, where he remained for four years, gradually adding to his savings until he was able to purchase his present farm of sixty-seven acres. Mr. Munchel specializes in no particular branch of farming, but rotates his crops in such a way as to maintain the fertility of the soil and has been quite successful.

On December 5, 1882, Adam J. Munchel married Catherine Kokenge, the daughter of Albert and Elizabeth (Tecka) Kokenge, who were among the early settlers of Franklin county, the former of whom died in 1886, while his widow survived him until February 2, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Kokenge were the parents of eight children. A more complete sketch of the Kokenge family is found elsewhere in this volume, in the interesting biographical sketch of John Kokenge.

To Adam John and Catherine (Kokenge) Munchel were born four children, Magdalena, Albert, Frank and Aloysius. Of these children Magdalena is married to William Becker, a farmer of this township, and has six children, Eugene, Loretta, Marie, William, Emma and Adeline. Albert has been twice married, his first wife being Anna Lithmann, who died leaving one child, Lawrence. Albert afterward married Catherine Heithaus, and to this union one child has been born, John. Anthony Frank married, June 4, 1913, Clara Lithmann, and they have one child, Loretta. Frank and his wife live with Mr. Munchel and wife.

Mr. Munchel and his wife are devout members of the Catholic church, holding their membership in St. Philomena church. In politics, Mr. Munchel is an adherent of the Democratic party, but his farming interests have prevented his taking an active part in public affairs. He is a genial, whole-souled man and lives a simple and unaffected life, he and the members of his family enjoying the full confidence and esteem of all who know them.

ANTHONY J. RIPPERGER.

Nation, state or township, each must reckon its most valuable possessions not in terms of lands or gold, but must count itself opulent or otherwise in direct proportion to the worth of its citizens. If personal integrity or faithful public service can be accepted as standards, Anthony J. Ripperger is one of Highland township's most valuable men.

Anthony J. Ripperger was born at St. Peters, in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, March 20, 1856, the son of Isidor and Magdalena

(Herbert) Ripperger. Isidor was born in Baden, Germany, in 1833, and Magdalena in Dearborn county, Indiana. Anthony is one of a family of ten children, Alois, Conrad, Anthony, Mary, Elizabeth, Celia, Josephine, Jacob, Michael and Carrie. Alois married Mary Metz and resides in Iowa. Conrad, who married Eva Hoffman, lives in Elwood, Indiana. Mary became the wife of Theodore Shuck, and lives in Muncie, Indiana. Elizabeth married John Leoda, and now resides in Newport, Kentucky. Celia has been married twice, her first husband being John Plauden and her second, Wendell Reissert. She now lives in Cincinnati. Josephine, the wife of Benjamin Ewald, also lives in Cincinnati. Jacob married Catherine Boehle and makes his home at Southgate, Indiana. Michael married Matilda Boehle and resides in Cincinnati. Carrie became the wife of Benjamin Wentsel and also resides in Cincinnati.

Michael Ripperger, the grandfather of Anthony J., was born in Germany. He was a farmer who, believing in American opportunities, immigrated to this country in 1839, bringing his family with him. He landed at New York, proceeded thence to Cincinnati and purchased one hundred and eighty acres in Mill Creek valley. Much of this land is now worth two and three hundred dollars per foot. However, Mr. Ripperger could not foresee this and he sold it after two years and came to Highland township, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of government land, paying one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for it. This land is still owned by the family. He took an active interest in the work of the Catholic church, of which he was a member. He contributed ten acres of land to St. Peter's church, part of which was used as a cemetery. He died in 1859, honored as one of Highland township's first settlers, and his body was buried beneath his beloved church. He was the father of nine children, Anthony, Adam, Michael, Alois, Isidor, George, Eva, Magdalena and Margaret, of whom Alois is the only one living.

Isidor Ripperger, the father of Anthony J., obtained a common school education and then followed the blacksmith's vocation in Cincinnati. After leaving Cincinnati, he established a blacksmith shop in St. Peters, the first in the neighborhood. He resided in St. Peters fifteen years, and then moved to Covington, Kentucky, where for six years he was employed in a plow factory. Returning to Southgate he purchased eighty acres of land, which he tilled for thirty years. He then sold this property and moved to St. Leon, where he lived a retired life. He was a faithful member of the St. Joseph's Catholic church at St. Leon. He was married to Magdalena Herbert, the daughter of Conrad Herbert, of St. Leon. Her father was born in Baden, Germany, and after his marriage immigrated to America and became one of the pioneer

settlers of this county. He established and conducted a store at St. Leon. His children were John, Martin, August, Frank, Magdalena, Margaret, Francis, Anna and Clara. Frank, Magdalena and Anna are now deceased.

Anthony Ripperger attended the common schools of Highland township and at the age of twenty-one, entered a commercial college at Covington, Kentucky, where he studied for six months. He returned to Southgate and soon after moved to St. Peters, where he engaged in the butcher business. He also purchased live stock, selling the same in Cincinnati. He later and for three years maintained a butcher shop in Cedar Grove, having moved there from St. Peters. He then returned to St. Peters and after some time rented a farm at Peppertown, Indiana, which he operated for three years. His accumulated savings were then used to purchase the eighty acres on Blue creek, where he is now located, and where he has lived the past sixteen years.

On July 4, 1878, Mr. Ripperger married Mary Holbert, the daughter of Lewis and Mary (Vosler) Holbert. Her father was born in Hamilton, Ohio, of German ancestry. After his marriage he continued for some time to live at Hamilton, later moving to Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, where he purchased one hundred and forty acres of land, on which farm he spent the remainder of his life. He was drafted for service in the Union army during the Civil War, but secured a substitute. He and his wife were consistent members of the German Evangelical church. She died April 15, 1907, and he died March 7, 1908. Lewis and Mary (Vosler) Herbert were the parents of six children, Maggie, John, Mary, George, Susan and Matthew, of whom Maggie, John and Susan are now deceased.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ripperger have been born fourteen children, Michael, Carrie, Eva, Emma, Joseph, Elizabeth, Catherine, Gertrude, Anthony, Matilda, John, Charles, Magdalena and Margaret. Elizabeth and John are now dead. Michael who married Matilda Sanders, lives in Highland township, and is the father of three children, Marie, Esther and Edward, the latter of whom is deceased. Carrie married James B. Hollingsworth and resides in Indianapolis. They have one daughter, Crystal. Eva married twice, her first husband being John Boyle and her second Roy Kemp. By her first marriage there was one son, Curtis. Emma married Roy Robinson, of Brookville township, and has one son, Howard. Joseph is still single. Catherine married Edward Kuehn, of Brookville township, and has two daughters, Dorothy and Viola. Gertrude married Harvey Grimme. The others are still at home with their parents.

Mr. Ripperger is a Democrat and has been actively identified with local politics. He was twice elected township assessor, once deputy assessor, was

township constable for twelve years, has held the office of deputy sheriff and filled other minor offices. He and his wife are members of St. Peter's Catholic church, in the various active beneficences of which they are deeply interested and they are ever found ready to take their part in all the good works of their neighborhood, a community in which they are held in the highest esteem.

JOHN KOKENGE.

Representing the best in the agricultural life of Franklin county and foremost among those who are engaged in farming is John Kokenge, of Butler township, Franklin county, Indiana, and this work would be incomplete without an account of his life.

John Kokenge was born September 27, 1847, in Oldenburg, Germany. His father was Albert Kokenge, and his mother was Elizabeth Tecka. He is one of a family of eight children, of whom the others are Mary, Benjamin, Elizabeth, Catherine, Josephine, Henry and Magdalena. Mary married Henry Inwalle, and lives in Cincinnati. Benjamin is a Catholic priest of the Jesuit order, and is stationed in the city hospital at Chicago. Elizabeth is the widow of William Niles, and now lives in Butler township. Catherine is the wife of John Adam Munchel, a farmer of Butler township, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume. Josephine became the wife of Anthony Bruns, and lives in Butler township, this county. Henry, now deceased, married Matilda Rice, who is living in Cincinnati. Magdalena married Andrew Lorenz, a farmer of Butler township.

Albert Kokenge, the father of John, was born in Oldenberg, Germany, in 1816. He married Elizabeth Tecka, coming to America some years afterwards. He, with his family, landed at New Orleans, coming directly on to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they remained one year, then moved to Franklin county, Indiana, where Mr. Kokenge bought fifty-six acres of land, and on this farm spent the remainder of his life. He died in March, 1896, and his widow survived him until February 2, 1914, being ninety-four years of age at the time of her death. Albert Kokenge and his family were firm adherents of the Catholic faith and took a sincere and active interest in the work of the church.

John Kokenge was educated in the common schools of Butler township. Trained from childhood in the deep and abiding laws of nature it was but natural that he should decide upon the vocation of a tiller of the soil. Shortly

after his marriage he and his wife located on a farm in Butler township, which comprised one hundred acres of land. He devotes his time and his property to diversified farming and with the able assistance of his competent helpmate has met with marked success.

John Kokenge was married on September 19, 1894, to Mrs. Anna Wirtz, the widow of Philip Wirtz, who had two children by her first marriage, John, who married Catherine Lithmann, and lives in White county, Indiana, where they have two children, Lenora and Omer, and Edward, who is single. The maiden name of Mrs. Kokenge was Anna Johnson, she being the daughter of Henry and Anna (Kuhr) Johnson. The children of Henry Johnson and wife were Herman, William, Henry, Anna and Carrie, all of whom are living save Henry.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Kokenge have been born six children, Elizabeth, Henry, Herman, Carrie, Magdalena and Andrew, the last two named being twins. Carrie is deceased, while all the rest of the children are still single and living at home.

Mr. Kokenge and his family are members of the Catholic church, and in their lives seek to exemplify the teachings of their faith, in consequence of which they are held in the highest regard in the neighborhood in which they live and in the good works of which they take so deep an interest.

ADAM PFLUM.

One cannot long study the history of any community without being struck by the fact that many valuable personal characteristics are concealed under an every-day exterior. Rugged honesty, straightforward adhesion to the principles of Christianity and whole-hearted good nature are the characteristics most to be admired in Indiana's representative sons. These virtues are all developed to the full in Adam Pflum, one of the best known and most progressive of the farmers of Butler township, whose life story it is an agreeable task for the biographer here to present in this section of the history of Franklin county.

Born in Dearborn county, Indiana, December 5, 1850, Adam Pflum is a son of Cosmar and Mary (Ott) Pflum. He is one of a family of eight children, namely: Pierce, Lena, Joseph, Elizabeth, Adam, Mary, John and Eva. Cosmar Pflum was born in Germany, at Wittenburg. After his marriage to Mary Ott he came to America, settling immediately at St. Leon, in

Dearborn county, Indiana. To his occupation of farming he added that of carpentering. Buying forty acres of land near St. Leon, he cultivated it for a time and then sold this tract and bought sixty acres in Butler township, Franklin county. Here he lived the rest of his life in happy and industrious cultivation of his farm. He and his wife were members of the Catholic church, belonging to St. Philomena church in Butler township. Never actively engaged in politics, he gave his vote to the Democratic party. Of his children, Lena, Elizabeth and Adam are still living.

Adam Pflum is another of those successful men who received only a common school education. He has devoted his entire life to agriculture, having purchased the forty acres where he lives shortly after his marriage. Fortune has favored Mr. Pflum and he has added to his original holdings until he is now the owner of a fine place of three hundred and sixty acres, which is devoted to the culture of diversified crops and the raising of some excellent live stock, in which industry Mr. Pflum has been quite successful, being rated as among the most prosperous farmers of the county.

Mr. Pflum was married on October 28, 1875, to Catherine Scheller, the daughter of Valentine Scheller, a German Catholic who came to America after his marriage and settled in Brookville township, Franklin county, where he bought forty acres of land and reared his four children, Mary, Adelina, Margaret and Catherine. To Mr. and Mrs. Pflum eight children were born, Mary, Michael, Adam, Lena, Elizabeth, Catherine, Margaret and Edward (twins). Of these children Mary is married to Anthony Groeber, of Springfield, Ohio, and has four children, Edward, Andrew, Raphael and Agnes. Michael married Rosa Niedentheal, and lives in Butler township. He died December 3, 1914, leaving four children, Barbara, Francis, Philomena and Elmer. Adam is living in Butler township, this county, having married Mary Groeber, and has two children, Raymond and Arnold. Elizabeth married Joseph Mangold and is living in Richmond, Indiana. Catherine is the wife of John Groeber, and lives at Springfield, Ohio, and is the mother of two children, Carl and Philip. The other children are still unmarried and live at home, the daughters keeping house for their father. These ladies are of kindly disposition and Lena, especially, has developed sound business ability.

On September 12, 1908, the family of Mr. Pflum suffered an irreparable loss in the death of the faithful and devoted wife and mother, Mrs. Pflum passing away on that date, her death being mourned not only by her stricken family but by the large circle of friends and acquaintances in which she ever had been held in the highest regard. Mrs. Pflum was born in Germany, Sep-

tember 29, 1854, and came to America with her parents at the time they immigrated from Mundenheim Rheinfalz, Banem.

Probably the most fitting thing that can be said of Adam Pflum in conclusion is that he keeps his word, and such a conclusion of this brief sketch is designed to carry more weight than could possibly any one of the high-sounding phrases which might be used in capping the description of an honorable life.

FREDERICK HAAS.

That the farm offers a wonderful opportunity to the young man today is conceded on every hand, and the repeated proofs of the ability of the farm to produce wealth in a healthful and interesting way is serving not only to stop the rush of the young man to the cities, but is the basis for a strong "back-to-the-land" movement, which is strongly augmented by an equally vigorous "stick-to-the-farm" movement which is designed to restrain the youth of the rural section of the state from flocking to the overcrowded cities.

One of the young men of Franklin county who realized the opportunities which surrounded him is Frederick Haas, who was born on the farm which is now his home, in Highland township, on September 12, 1885. Mr. Haas is the son of Ferdolin and Katharine (Wiwi) Haas, both of whom were born in Germany, and is the ninth in order of birth of the ten children born to his parents, as follow: Louis, Emma, Mary, Cecelia, Herbert, Ollie, George, Ida, Fred and Pauline.

Although a more complete story of the life of Ferdolin Haas is found elsewhere in this volume, a short synopsis of the same will not be inappropriate here. Born in Wurtemberg, Germany, on March 6, 1841, Ferdolin Haas was reared and educated in his native land. At the age of nineteen he came to America and after some time spent in Dayton and Cincinnati, Ohio, finally purchased eighty acres of land in Highland township, Franklin county, where he made his home until 1910, in which year he retired and has since made his home in Cedar Grove.

Frederick Haas lived the typical life of the country boy, happy, healthy, and at all times unconsciously preparing himself to follow his father's vocation. Mr. Haas' education was received in the common schools of his neighborhood and after leaving school he remained on the home place, which has been his home ever since, and which he now owns and operates. The farm

contains two hundred and twenty acres. Indiana weather and soil lend themselves most readily to general farming as opposed to specialized crops, so Mr. Haas varies his crops accordingly, although he specializes to a certain extent in high-grade stock.

In April, 1910, Mr. Haas married Louisa Wilhelm, and the two are the parents of two fine children, Beatrix and Talton. Louisa Wilhelm is the daughter of Jacob J. and Caroline (Meissmer) Wilhelm, the former being born in Dearborn county, Indiana, on February 15, 1858, and the latter in Franklin county May 9, 1855. The name of Jacob J. Wilhelm will be found at the head of one of the biographical sketches in this volume.

The Catholic church claims Mr. Haas as one of its faithful adherents, and the noble principles instilled by the church's teachings have not been disregarded by him in his daily life. Mr. Haas is up-to-date in his agricultural methods, welcoming any proved advance upon the older and less efficient manner of farming. Quietly considerate of others, generously warm hearted at all times, Mr. Haas enjoys his neighbors' sincere regard and very properly is considered one of the most progressive and influential of the younger men in his neighborhood, where he and Mrs. Haas are held in the highest esteem of all who know them.

JOHN KUNKEL.

A member of a family whose name has been prominent in Franklin county for years, John Kunkel creditably upholds the name and traditions of his forbears. Mr. Kunkel was born in Highland township January 16, 1874, the son of Adam and Lizzie (Reisert) Kunkel. To this couple were born eleven children, who are named as follow: Kate, Mary, Jacob, Joseph, Lizzie, Maggie, John, Lena, Adam, Emma, Frank. Frank died at the age of eighteen.

Adam Kunkel was born and reared in Germany. Immigrating to the United States he married and settled in Highland township, dying in April, 1914, at the age of eighty-four. A fuller account of his life will be found in this volume in the article devoted to his son, Jacob.

John Kunkel was educated in the schools of Brookville township. His training and inclinations pointing toward the farm, he accordingly rented a farm in Brookville township, where he remained until 1909, when he bought the farm on which he now lives. This place contains one hundred and

twenty-eight acres, which are well fertilized, and large, well-kept buildings speak of prosperity.

Mr. Kunkel was married September 14, 1897, to Amelia Messerschmidt, and to this union have been born the following five children, in the order of birth: Clarence, Homer, Jeanette, Esther, Edna.

Amelia Messerschmidt was born in Highland township, the daughter of John and Constance (Geiger) Messerschmidt, both of whom were born in Germany and came to America while still children. The former came at the age of twelve, the latter, with her parents, was one hundred and twelve days on the water.

Amelia Messerschmidt's paternal grandmother, Elizabeth Messerschmidt, came from Germany and located, with her husband, on a farm in Highland township. The maternal grandparents, Othelia Geiger and her husband, also settled in Highland township.

The family of John Kunkel have been identified with Franklin county affairs for three generations, and have been members of St. Peter's Catholic church for the same period. John Kunkel is a man who is making himself felt by doing his share in the advancement of civilization and enlightenment, and he would be a welcomed and valuable addition to any community, his influence being thoroughly appreciated by his neighbors.

ADONIJAH WILEY.

It is a source of great personal pride to be descended from Revolutionary stock; to be descended from forefathers who had so much to do with the history of this country during its formative period. It is a mark of great personal strength that those men, who transferred their allegiance to this country before the culmination of British aggressions, were willing to stake their lives on the issue of resistance to these aggressions. The Wiley family is one of the oldest families in America and can proudly point to Moses Wiley, the founder of the family in this country, who engaged in the struggle of the Colonies against Great Britain. Moses Wiley was a soldier under "Mad" Anthony Wayne and fought at the battle of Stony Point, where he received a wound from which he suffered during the remainder of his life. After the close of the Revolutionary War, he moved from Virginia to Camp Washington, where the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, now stands and later located in the vicinity of Harrison, Ohio. His son, James Wiley,

was the grandfather of Adonijah Wiley and a native of Frederick county, Virginia, who came to Indiana in 1812 and entered land now at the present site of Clarksburg. In November, 1829, James Wiley moved from Decatur county to Franklin county, Indiana, and at one time owned one thousand acres of land. He lived in Laurel township for more than forty years, dying there in November, 1871. James Wiley was a Whig in the early days, but upon the formation of the Republican party became a member of that organization.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wiley were the parents of five sons and a daughter, all of whom have died. Adonijah, the eldest, married and had nine children, and John, the next, became the father of five sons and two daughters. Jerome, the third, when but four or five years old, started with his brother, John, through the dense forest on an errand to their father, who was engaged in clearing land. They lost their way and were found after a continuous search of five days. Little Jerome was dead and John was at the point of perishing from hunger. The child next younger than Jerome had been called James, but the mother desired that he should be called for her lost son and the result was that both names clung to him throughout his life. Spencer, a gallant soldier of the Civil War, was another son. Olive, the only daughter, married Jacob Allen and left three children at her death.

Jerome, or James, Wiley, the father of Adonijah Wiley, was born near Clarksburg, Decatur county, May 7, 1822, and from the time he was seven years of age until his death, with the exception of two years, 1841 and 1842, when he traveled extensively through the west and south, mainly on foot, he resided in this county. Jerome, or James, Wiley was married to Maria, the daughter of Reuben Hawkins, November 12, 1848. She was born at Cedar Grove, in Franklin county, September 20, 1825. They were the parents of two sons, Adonijah and George, the latter dying in 1857, and four daughters, Mary, Elizabeth and Sarah, who died with diphtheria in 1863, the surviving daughter, Caroline, being the wife of Edgar O'Hair, a prominent attorney of Brookville.

Jerome Wiley was a man of the highest integrity. He was clerk on an Ohio river steamboat for several years and subject to many temptations, although it is well known that he never used liquor in any form. He was very successful in business, a staunch Republican and a member of the Masonic lodge. He died April 22, 1894, his wife having died previously on January 12, 1893.

Adonijah Wiley was born on the old homestead owned by his parents in Laurel township, January 21, 1850. When he reached manhood he fol-

lowed the example his father had set and for two years traveled extensively in the West. His educational advantages were not the best, but by mingling with people and by going from place to place, he acquired a wide knowledge of human nature and of many things not to be found in books. He was one of the best informed men in his community.

Adonijah Wiley was married April 20, 1875, to Amanda Jinks, who died September 6, of the same year. He was married again, February 28, 1879, to Elizabeth J. Ailes, a daughter of Jehu Ailes. She was born near Buena Vista, Franklin county, July 28, 1851. Four children were born to this couple, Jerome C., born December 1, 1879; Robert A., born August 18, 1881, married, 1911, Clara Meid; Mary M., born August 25, 1883; and Nora L., born March 15, 1887.

Mr. Wiley died at his home, one and one-fourth miles southwest of Laurel, March 4, 1904. Mrs. Wiley and the family still reside on this farm. At the time of his death, Mr. Wiley was trustee of Laurel township, having held the office four years. The Wiley family are all members of the Christian church and have a wide circle of friends throughout Franklin county. Mr. Wiley held membership with the Masons, Elks and Knights of Pythias.

JOHN H. COOK.

One rarely sees large families these days. A generation or two ago it was not an uncommon thing to see families that contained as many as fifteen or more children. It is not only a patriotic duty to raise large families, but the community as well as the nation in which such families live is immeasurably indebted to the parents who rear so many sons and daughters to manhood's and womanhood's estate. It is estimated that each person who proves a useful citizen is worth so much in dollars and cents, but when so many members of one family combine so much usefulness and good influence they have indeed contributed much that can not even be measured in money. Such a family was the Cook family, of which John Cook, of this county, is a member.

John H. Cook was born in Dearborn county May 5, 1862, and was one of thirteen children born to Henry and Mary (Cook) Cook, who, though bearing the same family name, were of no previous relation. The children born to this union were George, Charles, Isabella, Anna, Catherine, Lewis, Jacob, Mary, John, Elizabeth, Edward, Caroline and William. Of these, Isabella died; George located in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he is now living;



JOHN H. COOK.

Charles lives at Miami, Ohio; Anna lives at Ottawa, Illinois; Catherine lives at Rushville, Indiana; Lewis lives at Lawrenceburg, Indiana; Jacob lives in Whitewater township, Franklin county; Mary at Cincinnati; Elizabeth in Portland, Oregon; Edward at Cincinnati; Caroline at Rushville, Indiana, and William in Portland, Oregon.

Henry J., father of John H. Cook, was a native of Germany. When he was but nine years of age his father brought him to America, where they settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, where so many of their countrymen had preceded them. Like most of the immigrants who come to this country, the Cook family were not possessed of much of this world's goods, and Henry at an early age was compelled by force of circumstances to assist in securing a livelihood. Before he was fifteen years of age he "hired out" as a canal-boat driver, an occupation that was followed by a great many boys in those days. This was the occupation that James A. Garfield, who afterward became President, followed in his boyhood, and he often referred to it with great pride as having been honorable labor. Young Cook was employed on the canal between Dayton, Ohio, and Cincinnati, Ohio, a much traveled canal in those days, used as a means both of travel and transportation. This early training was vigorous and imparted to young Cook a large measure of the self-reliance that served him so well in after life. After his marriage he moved to Dearborn county, Indiana. He was drafted for service in the Civil War, but was later excused for service on account of physical disability. He settled on a farm, where he passed the remainder of his days. He died at the age of seventy-six and was survived by his wife, who lived to be eighty-four years of age. They were both members of the Catholic church and were highly respected throughout the community in which they lived. Mr. Cook was very devoted to the land of his adoption, having spent the greater part of his life in this country, and ever did all in his power to advance the welfare of the community in which he so long resided.

John H. Cook, one of the thirteen children of Henry Cook, was educated in the common schools, his attendance on the same not covering a period of more than thirty-three months altogether. Educational facilities are much more extensive in Indiana today than they were a generation ago, and the boy of today may avail himself of these wonderful opportunities without undergoing the inconvenience that confronted his father. School terms years ago did not extend to more than two or three months of the year, and the schools were few and far between. However, with a comparatively meager education, John H. Cook has, with his natural endowments, forged ahead and acquired considerable substance, being rated as a well-to-do man, broad in

understanding and progressive in spirit. Mr. Cook is above all else a practical farmer and would sooner be known as a successful farmer than almost anything else.

On October 19, 1898, John H. Cook was married to Pearl Ludlow, the daughter of Pierce and Mary (Morrison) Ludlow, of this county, the former of whom died when the daughter was three years old. Fourteen years ago Mr. Cook moved to his present farm, which at that time comprised ninety-five acres. Previous to locating at this place he had rented a farm at Sharptown, Indiana. With characteristic energy he began to improve the new place, erecting new buildings and remodeling all old ones. Six years ago he purchased three hundred and twenty acres in Alberta, Canada, which he has devoted to the raising of wheat. Aside from his agricultural interests, Mr. Cook takes an active interest in public and religious life. For two years he served as county chairman of the farmers' institute. He also served for nine years as chairman of the Sunday School Association of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Cook were born three children: Morris, born February 3, 1900; Ford, born December 31, 1906, and J. Forrest, born April 6, 1903, and died February 10, 1904. Mr. Cook and family are members of the Methodist church and take an active concern in the affairs of the local congregation. There are many families in this county whose forefathers helped lay the cornerstone of the notable progress that since has been noted, but to none of these does the community owe a greater debt of gratitude than is owed to the family of Henry Cook, of whom John H. Cook is a member. Not the least of this large family of sons and daughters, who have, each in his respective community, lent the value of his good influence, is John Cook, warmly esteemed by all who know him and highly respected for his sterling qualities, his good judgment and splendid achievements.

WILLIAM BECKMAN.

Society has been likened to a living organism, in that it must be continually repaired or it will deteriorate. And this repairing process has to do with not only mentality and morality, but with capital as well, so he who rebuilds or creates new capital has a highly useful mission in life. To this class belong the carpenters, the masons, the structural engineers, and their work is good or poor exactly as they take pains with it.

A carpenter who put his heart in his work was William Beckman, who was born September 23, 1841, on the same place where he now makes his

home. He is the son of Henry D. and Christina (Weidekuehn) Beckman, both of whom were born in Hanover, Germany. Mr. Beckman is one of a family of seven children, the first three of whom were born in Germany, the others in America. In the order of their birth they are: Wilhelmina, Christina, Sophia, Margaret, Mary, John, William and Caroline. Caroline died at the age of seven.

Henry D. Beckman was born, educated and married in Germany, where he farmed until 1832, when he came to America. Living one year in Baltimore and four years in Cincinnati, he entered eighty acres in Highland township in August, 1836. With the exception of forty acres sold to a brother-in-law, John Quante, this land is still owned by Mr. Beckman. At the time of his settlement this land was covered with timber, and the only building was a log cabin which was erected according to a contract made before Mr. Beckman left Cincinnati. Henry Beckman cleared this land and lived on it until his death, which occurred October 16, 1853. His wife died July 30, 1892, aged ninety-two years, seven months and eight days. The two helped to organize and build the early German Protestant church at Klemme's Corners.

Contented to live on the homestead, William Beckman has improved it wonderfully, the present building having been built by him. Mr. Beckman received his education in the local schools, and at the age of fourteen began to learn the carpenter trade with his brother-in-law, Philip Bossert. This trade has been followed through life, and after Mr. Beckman's brother, John, retired from the carpenter business, Mr. Beckman took contracts and hired men to fulfill them, the sons working on the farm until they grew old enough to help their father in his work. The majority of the barns in the neighborhood have been built by Mr. Beckman, although he has now retired and the work is carried on by his sons, John, Henry, Cornelius and William.

The money made in carpentering has been invested in land, until Mr. Beckman now owns one hundred and eighty acres in the same neighborhood. The home tract is included in one hundred and forty acres, which are nearly in one body.

On May 5, 1870, Mr. Beckman married Christina Gesell, and to this union have been born the following children: John, Henry, Cornelius, George, William, Matilda, Edgar and Ralph. Christina Gosell was born in Highland township, on the place where her brother Henry now resides, at Klemme's Corners.

Mr. Beckman and family are members of the German Protestant church

at Klemme's Corners. Mr. Beckman has an influential and honored part in local politics, having been on the township advisory board for eight years, and has at all times held a place of high esteem in the regard of his friends and neighbors.

WILLIAM WENDEL.

The deeds men do live after them, and not only the deeds of William Wendel, but memories of him as well, still live in the minds of those who knew him. He was ever ready with a kindly word or a generous deed, while every friend of his relied on him implicitly. Born in Highland township, near Highland Center, on October 15, 1854, he was the son of Conrad and Louisa (Kaser) Wendel.

Conrad Wendel and his wife were both born in Germany, as were their children, excepting Wilhelm and his sister, Elizabeth, who is now Mrs. Elizabeth Berg, who is the only survivor. Conrad Wendel located as a renter in Brookville township, after immigrating to America. Some time later land was bought near Highland Center, and on this tract of one hundred and sixty acres Conrad and his wife died. They were buried near South Gate.

William Wendel was educated in Highland township. As a young man he purchased, in 1879, the eighty acres where his widow still lives, a place which was then unimproved. Mrs. Wendel erected the substantial buildings which adorn the farm today. These buildings were built since Mr. Wendel died, the barn being erected in 1902 and the house in 1904.

Mr. Wendel married Louisa Jane Mabis on March 21, 1876. His wife was born near Lawrenceville, Indiana, the daughter of William F. and Louisa (Peene) Mabis. William Mabis was born in Germany and his wife in England. William Mabis' parents, Christian and Marie Mabis, were natives of Germany, coming to America in 1836. Christian and Marie Mabis settled near Lawrenceville, Indiana, where they farmed for the remainder of their lives. They were members of the Blue Creek Lutheran church, where they were both buried. William F. Mabis had nine children, William, John, Louisa Jane, Ellen, Anna, Christian, Caroline, Albert, Alice, all of whom are still living. Mr. Mabis was a coachman in Cincinnati for some time. He bought land near what was then the pioneer settlement of Lawrenceville, Indiana.

William F. Mabis lived his entire life on a farm near Lawrenceville, Indiana. He died in December, 1892, his wife dying in September, 1913.

They were buried under the auspices of the St. Paul's Lutheran church in Kelso township, Dearborn county, Indiana, of which they were members.

Louisa Wendel's maternal grandparents were English. They immigrated to Canada in 1837, locating near Niagara Falls. They later removed to Columbus, Ohio, where they made their home until they died.

Eight children were born to William Wendel and his wife: William Henry, Charles F., Anna Louisa, John, Minnie Caroline, Frederick Albert, Laura Alice and George Washington. With the exception of John and the father, who died June 8, 1892, the entire family are still living.

William Wendel was a rare type of the kind of man who makes our lives brighter by quiet optimism and the example of his own life. The family being Protestants, Mr. Wendel at all times held closely to the tenets of his faith, aided by the quiet devotion and faith of his wife.

JACOB BOSSERT.

Franklin county is especially fortunate in that she was chosen as the home of a large number of German families in her early history. Fortune could confer no greater blessing on any community than the citizenship of people of German birth or parentage, as they are invariably industrious, law-abiding and thrifty, the characteristics which mark the ideal citizen where or whenever he is found.

One of these citizens of German birth was Jacob Bossert, who was born February 2, 1828, the son of Abraham and Barbara (Ritter) Bossert, both of whom were born, reared and married in Germany, coming to America in 1838.

Abraham Bossert and his wife lived one year in Pennsylvania, then coming to Highland township, they purchased the eighty acres on which John Gesell now lives. This land, which was then covered with timber, was cleared and cultivated by the sturdy settler, and on it he and his wife lived and died. It was then a part of the farm on which Jacob Bossert's widow now lives.

Jacob Bossert's education, which was begun in Germany, was completed in the common schools of Highland township, in the meantime aiding his father on the land which he himself acquired later in life. After he came into possession of the place he added twenty acres and erected the log house and barn which still stand. In 1894 Mr. Bossert built the excellent frame house in which his widow still lives. Mr. Bossert died January 11, 1911.

Mr. Bossert married Dorothea Belzner in 1855. The following children have been born to them, in the order as named: Barbara, Sophia, Anna, Philip, Louisa, Christina, Michael, Oscar, Eleanor. Michael is the principal of the schools at Laurel, Indiana.

The paternal grandparents of Dorothea Belzner were Gottlieb and Elizabeth (Grau) Belzner, who spent their lives as farmers in Germany. The same is true of the maternal grandparents, Michael and Abolinia Miller.

Dorothea Belzner is the daughter of Michael and Barbara (Miller) Belzner, who came to America in 1847 and located on forty acres in Manchester township, Dearborn county, Indiana, where they lived until their death. Before Michael Belzner came to America he left Germany for five years to avoid military service, after which time he returned to his native land. The family belonged to the German Evangelical Lutheran church.

The heroic language of the poet, "Oh Death! where is thy sting?" has brought comfort and peace to the last hours of many, and Jacob Bossert knew the full significance of these words when his time came to leave this earth. Living his life according to the dictates of his conscience, his serene faith contemplated but one outcome of the Great Beyond.

GEORGE ALOIS RIPPERGER.

The story of the founding of St. Peters, Highland township, is interesting in the extreme. Six families came to America from Grosswaldstadt, Baiern, Germany, in 1834. They landed at Baltimore and came overland in wagons to Cincinnati, where there was but one hotel. They proceeded thence to where St. Peters now is, and bought adjoining tracts of government land.

Alois Ripperger was among this group of settlers. He later became the father of George Alois Ripperger. Alois was but two years old at the time, as he was born January 1, 1832, the son of Michael and Margaret Ripperger. These two were the parents of ten children, the first eight of whom were born in Germany. The names of these children were: Adam, Michael, Mary Anna, George A., Eve, Isador, Anthony, Alois, Margaret and John. Michael Ripperger bought one hundred and sixty acres in the northeast corner of section thirty-one, the land which is now a part of the village and on which St. Peter's church now stands. At the time of settlement the place was virgin forest, so a log house was built and later another

and larger log house was put up. Michael donated the land on which St. Peter's church now stands, while Alois Ripperger's father-in-law also gave five acres. The first priest of the church was Father Fernerding.

Alois Ripperger was educated at St. Peters, and after leaving school, went to Cincinnati and learned wagon making. Returning to St. Peters, June 6, 1850, he established a wagon shop in partnership with his brother, Isador, a blacksmith. This shop was conducted for eleven years, then another place was secured. The business was maintained for fifty-five years, George still operating a small shop.

Alois Ripperger now owns a house and a two-acre lot in St. Peters, where he makes his home. One hundred and ten acres, due north of St. Peters, are owned by him, and the buildings on this place have been greatly improved under his care.

Alois Ripperger, on January 18, 1855, married Mary Eve Geis, who was born in Germany at the same place as her husband, and who came to America with her parents in the same group as did her husband. Wilhelm Geis, the father of Mary, purchased two hundred and forty acres, on which he lived till death. He was the father of the following children: Ignatius, John Adam, Anna Margaret, Michael, Margaret, George, Katharine, Eve. Eve (Geis) Ripperger and her father's family were members of St. Peter's Catholic church. Mrs. Eve Ripperger died in May, 1907.

George Alois Ripperger was born at St. Peters on June 23, 1868, went to school and always lived at the same place. His chief occupation has been farming, although he conducts a small wagon shop, the trade and the shop each being obtained from his father. Mr. Ripperger rents one hundred and ten acres, which he plants to diversified crops.

In 1891 Mr. Ripperger married Mary Margaret Metz, and they are the parents of the following children: Anna, Mary E., William J., Eleanor Margaret, Lena Katharine, Mary Josephine, Alois George, Matilda Johannah, Clara Rosa, Alma Stella, Agnes Elizabeth, Frances Marie.

Mary Margaret Metz is the daughter of Stephen and Eva (Pistner) Metz, and is one of a family of six children, namely: John, Joseph, Anthony, Katharine, Mary, Stephen. The parents of Steven Metz, Sr., were German pioneers who settled on the farm near Highland Center, where their grandson, Joseph Metz, now lives. Stephen Metz, Sr., was born in Germany and came to America somewhat later than did the Ripperger family, the father, George Metz, settling in St. Peters and living there till death. George Metz bought the eighty-acre farm on which Joseph Metz now lives.

It was then covered with timber; in fact, the wife of George Metz was killed by a falling tree one year after locating.

Stephen Metz engaged in farming the greater part of his life, although he conducted a general store in St. Peters for the fifteen years preceding his death. The homestead, under his care, increased till it contained one hundred, fifty-seven and one-half acres. The stone house and all of the other buildings, excepting the granary, were built by Mr. Metz.

At Oldenburg, Highland township, Stephen Metz married Eve Pistner, the daughter of German parents, who settled near Oldenburg, the father being both tailor and farmer. After the death of the first wife of Stephen Metz he married again, to Johannah Schuck; one child was born to this second union, Charles, who died at the age of five years.

In the veins of Mr. Ripperger flows the blood of hardy, adventurous ancestors, and many of their excellent traits are discerned in him. He took up the study of law in 1903, and has since had an extensive practice and, standing high in the confidence of the Democratic party, he has held the office of township assessor for ten years, being returned by his party. He has recently vacated the office. Mr. Ripperger belongs to the St. Peters Catholic church, and is admired for his stability and depth of character.

FRANK L. HORNUNG.

The whole life of Frank L. Hornung has been spent in Brookville. As a young man he learned the jeweler's trade and since 1892 he has been in business for himself in Brookville. His father located in this city in 1868 and the family has been prominently identified with every phase of its development from that time down to the present.

Frank L. Hornung, the son of Lewis and Josephine (Starkle) Hornung, was born in Brookville, Indiana, February 15, 1870. His parents reared a family of nine children: Frank L., the eldest of the family; Mary, who is teaching in the high school at Muncie, Indiana; Sophia, the wife of John Kissel, a tinner of Brookville; Lewis D., of Brookville; Amelia, who is living with her father; Carl, a druggist of Kansas City, Missouri; Clara, the wife of E. S. Biggs, of Muncie, Indiana; Andrew, who died at the age of one year; and Dora, who died at the age of seven years.

Lewis Hornung, the father of Frank L., was born in Bavaria, in the village of Hilst, December 18, 1843. He was a son of Lewis and Sophia

(Knorr) Hornung, born in 1811 and 1818, respectively, in Bavaria. Lewis Hornung, Sr., died in 1874 and his wife in 1896.

Lewis Hornung, Sr., grew to maturity in Germany and early in life began to learn the linen weaver's trade. In 1835 he came to the United States and located at Warsaw, Ohio, near Cincinnati. He was a fine violinist and became a professional musician, earning his living in that way. In 1838 he returned to Germany, married and lived in his native land until 1846. He then returned to this country and settled in Cincinnati. One son was born while the family was en route to this country. The family was forty-seven days on the voyage, the father earning his passage by playing his violin on the ship. Lewis, Sr., located at Cumminsville, Ohio, in 1846 and rented land on which he raised garden truck. He also played the violin for weddings, dances and on all possible occasions where he could secure employment. He lived in Cumminsville for a few years and then rented a farm in Hamilton county and engaged in the dairy business there for about eight years. On January 1, 1856, he moved to Ripley county, Indiana, and bought a farm near the Franklin county line, where he spent the remainder of his life. The members of this family were Lutherans and highly esteemed people of the community in which they resided. Lewis Hornung, Sr., and wife were the parents of seven children: Christ, who died in infancy; Lewis, Jr., Andrew, who died in 1875; Frank, a practicing physician of Hamilton, Ohio; Henry, a veterinary surgeon at Morris, Indiana; Louisa, the wife of John Menchhoffer, a farmer of Ripley county, Indiana; Jacob, a poultry merchant of Greensburg, Indiana.

Lewis Hornung, Jr., was twelve years of age when his parents moved to Ripley county, Indiana, in 1856. He attended the district schools for a short time and received a fair common-school education. He was confirmed in the Lutheran church at Cheviot, Ohio. Like his father, he was a violinist and became a player of more than ordinary ability. At the opening of the Civil War he hastened to enlist but did not get an opportunity until the spring of 1864. He enlisted in January of that year as a member of Company I, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was with Sherman on his campaign through Georgia and made the trip through the Carolinas and was finally mustered out at Washington after the Grand Review in May, 1865. After the close of the war he came to Brookville, Indiana, and in 1868 opened a stave factory, which he managed for two years. His health was poor and he could only do light work so he took up the jeweler's trade and started a shop in his house. Later he rented a small store on Main street and here he engaged

in the jewelry business from 1884 to 1896. He then bought a store building and turned the jewelry store over to his son, Frank, and since 1873 has been in the sewing machine business. He is a natural mechanic and in addition to handling sewing machines also does all kinds of lock repairing. He also keeps up with his music and his violin is still heard on various occasions. Lewis Hornung was married on Easter day, 1869, to Josephine Starkle, who was born in Franklin county, Indiana, a daughter of Daniel and Christina Starkle, both of whom were born near Frankfort, Germany.

Frank L. Hornung has been engaged in the jewelry business in Brookville since 1892. He received all of his education in the common and high schools of Brookville and is a man of marked intelligence and ability. Politically, he is an Independent and always votes for the best men. He is trustee of the Lutheran church, of which denomination his family are members. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Hornung was married May 29, 1895, to Rosa B. Federmann. She was born in Brookville and is a sister of Louis Federmann, whose biographical sketch elsewhere in this volume, gives a summary of the Federmann family history. Mr. and Mrs. Hornung have one son, Hubert, born November 2, 1897.

JOSEPH SCHUCK.

In following the events of any man's career, we are sure to discover the outstanding characteristics and dominant factors by which his life is governed. So in our contemplation of the events of Joseph Schuck's life, we see that he is large-hearted, generous, and gifted with a clear business insight. He was born in South Gate, November 7, 1870, the son of Jacob Schuck and Caroline (Neuman) Schuck. He is one of a family of eleven children: Casper, Caroline, Jacob J., Johanna, Joseph, Charles, Henry, Benjamin, John, Elizabeth, Anna.

Jacob Schuck, Sr., was born in Germany, April 26, 1832, the son of Theodore and Elizabeth (Kraut) Schuck. He came to America in 1845, locating on eighty acres near South Gate. He also established the saloon business which Joseph now conducts. He died in 1882, after which his widow maintained the saloon for five years. She still lives in South Gate.

Mr. Schuck attended the public schools of South Gate. His first business was a saloon, which he conducted in South Gate. He bought the store

managed by his mother in South Gate and managed it for three years; at the end of this time he moved the stock of goods to Highland Center and established a saloon, at the same time buying out Charles Knecht.

Joseph Schuck was married October 3, 1900, to Margaret Bischoff, and they have two children, Violet and Stella.

St. Peter's Catholic church numbers Mr. Schuck among its members, and he has a well-deserved reputation for integrity and public-spiritedness, and his name is essential to any list of Franklin county's foremost men.

GEORGE F. WALTERS.

An enterprising business firm of Brookville, Indiana, is that of G. & H. Walters, a firm which is extensively engaged in the buying and selling and shipping of live stock. The two brothers, George F. and Herman, located in Brookville fifteen years ago and have been very successful since making that city their permanent home. In addition to their stock business, they conduct a large sales and feed stable in the city and also have a stock farm near Brookville where they feed large numbers of cattle and sheep for the market.

George F. Walters, the son of John and Emma (Howser) Walters, was born in Ross township, Butler county, Ohio, July 10, 1866. His father was born in Hesse, Germany, May 3, 1834, and is still living at the old home in Butler county, Ohio. His mother was born in Zurich, Switzerland, February 12, 1845, and died in Butler county, Ohio, February 2, 1912. John Walters and wife reared a family of eight children, George F. and Herman, of Brookville; John and Marshall, farmers of Butler county, Ohio; Frederick, a merchant of Shandon, Ohio; Lydia, who is still living with her father; Charles, a retail meat merchant of Ohio; and Ann, who is still at home. The history of the Walters family is found elsewhere in this volume in the biographical sketch of Herman Walters.

George F. Walters was educated in the public schools of his home neighborhood and later attended the high school at Shandon, Ohio. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age and assisted his father in the buying of live stock throughout Butler county from the time he was eighteen years old. When he reached the age of twenty-one, George F. Walters went into the business of buying and shipping live stock at Shandon, Ohio. In addition to buying and shipping all kinds of live stock, he also bred and

handled high-class trotting-race horses. In 1900 he moved to Brookville and started a partnership with his brother, Herman, under the firm name of G. & H. Walters. The brothers are the largest live-stock shippers in the county and have built up a business of large proportions along this particular line. Their headquarters is now on South Main street in a large building which they erected in 1908. In 1904 the brothers bought a stock farm one mile east of Brookville, where they feed several carloads of cattle and sheep for the market annually.

Mr. Walters was married February 21, 1890, to Louisa Scheering, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, a daughter of Charles and Wilhelmina Scheering, both of whom are now deceased. Her father was a prosperous farmer of Butler county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Walters are the parents of two children, Harry E., born November 26, 1888, and now assisting his father, and Norma, born August 12, 1890.

Mr. Walters is a staunch Republican in politics but has never been active in the councils of his party. Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren church at Shandon, Ohio, and are active in all movements having to do with the development of the county's best interests along all proper lines.

ABRAHAM BOSSERT.

The Bossert family came from Germany to the United States in 1841 and at once located in Franklin county, Indiana. The whole career of Abraham Bossert of more than sixty years has been spent in this county with the exception of nine years which he spent in Cincinnati, Ohio. He started in business for himself in Brookville in 1882 and has been prominently connected with the business interests of that city since that time.

Abraham Bossert, the son of Peter and Sophia (Beckman) Bossert, was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, January 17, 1853. His father was born in Alsace-Lorraine in 1829 and died in Franklin county, Indiana, in 1861. His mother was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1828, and died in Franklin county in 1896.

Peter Bossert was twelve years of age when he came with his parents, Abraham Bossert and wife, to America. The family located in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, on an eighty-acre farm which was then a dense wilderness. It was several years before the land was cleared and

brought under cultivation and in this transformation Peter Bossert did his share. He was reared to manhood on this farm in this county and after his marriage located on it and lived there until his death. He and his wife reared a family of five children, three sons and two daughters.

The paternal grandparents of Abraham Bossert were Abraham Bossert, Sr., and wife, both of whom were born in Alsace-Lorraine, then a part of France. They were farmers in their native land and after coming to Franklin county, Indiana, they continued to reside on a farm. They were Lutherans and staunch supporters of their church. The maternal grandparents of Abraham Bossert, Jr., were Fred and Christina Beckman, both of whom were born and reared in Hanover, Germany. They were married in their native land and came to America in 1834 when the mother of Abraham was a girl of six years of age. They located on a farm in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana. Christina Beckman was born in 1800 and died in 1893. She was six feet in height and a powerful woman physically, and two weeks before her death she walked to church. One of her sons had a distinguished record for service in the Union army during the Civil War.

Abraham Bossert was eight years old when his father died and his mother later remarried Henry Brunz. To her second marriage was born one son, Frank, who is now a farmer living two miles from Brookville. Abraham was educated in the public schools of Highland township and worked on the home farm until he was twenty years old. He then worked out for one year as a farm hand, after which he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and became a candy and cracker salesman in that city. In 1892 he moved to Brookville, Indiana, and started a grocery store. He continued the store for several years and then went into partnership with Louis Federmann in the dry goods and shoe business. The firm was established in 1903 and is still in business, being widely known and popular throughout the county.

Mr. Bossert was married in 1880 to Carrie Beckman, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, a daughter of Fred and Mary Beckman. Mr. Bossert and wife are the parents of six children: Edna, the wife of Dr. William Squier, a practicing physician at Milton, Indiana; Delia, the wife of Fred Bloom, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Walter F., the present county attorney of Union county, Indiana and city attorney of Liberty; Mabel, who clerks in her father's store; Pauline, a teacher in the public schools; and Elmer F., who is now a student in the Brookville high school.

Although Mr. Bossert is nominally a Democrat, yet he votes an independent ticket in local elections. He has served on the town council of

Brookville for thirteen years, which is sufficient evidence that his fellow citizens recognize his ability. He has been a member of the Knights of Pythias for nearly thirty years and also holds membership in the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He is a wide-awake and public spirited citizen and is justly regarded as a representative man of this community.

PHILANDER T. McCAMMON.

The McCammon family has been identified with the history of Franklin county, Indiana, for nearly one hundred years, the grandfather of Philander T. McCammon coming to this county in 1818. This was only two years after Indiana was admitted to the Union, and thus it will be seen that the family has been connected with the history of Franklin county since the earliest beginning of the state. Mr. McCammon farmed and taught school for several years before becoming superintendent of the Brookville water works plant, a position which he has been filling very satisfactorily since 1906. He is active in every phase of the life of his community and belongs to that class of citizens who can always be depended upon to advance the general welfare of the community.

Philander T. McCammon, the son of William C. and Mehala A. (Smalley) McCammon, was born in Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, December 9, 1852. His parents were both born in Bath township in this county, his father on March 17, 1823, and his mother on September 16, 1827. His father died in July, 1904, and his mother in February, 1908.

The paternal grandfather of Philander T. McCammon, John McCammon, was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia. Later he moved to Tennessee, married in that state a Thomas and a short time afterwards moved to Warren county, Ohio, where he lived for a time. From Warren county, Ohio, John McCammon moved to Bath township, Franklin county, Indiana, settling there in 1818. He lived there a few years and then bought a farm in Union county, Indiana, where he spent the remainder of his life. John McCammon, with two brothers and two sisters came from Virginia to Tennessee. Later one of the brothers went to Alabama, while the other settled in Ohio. One sister died in Tennessee and the other in Franklin county, Indiana.

The maternal grandparents of Philander T. McCammon were John and Sophie (Heargarider) Smalley, natives of Pennsylvania. They came

from that state to Franklin county, Indiana, about 1820 and here passed the remainder of their lives. Both were members of the Big Cedar Baptist church in this county and were influential in the work of developing that part of the county in which they lived, being prominent in all the good works of the neighborhood in their day and generation.

William C. McCammon, the father of Philander T., was about sixteen years of age when his father died. He left home soon afterwards, learned the carpenter's trade and traveled as a journeyman carpenter throughout the west as far as Kansas City. He became a farmer in the west and farmed during the remainder of his life. William C. McCammon and wife were the parents of two sons, Philander T. and John M., the younger son, who is now a farmer in Webster county, Missouri.

Philander T. McCammon was educated in the schools of Brookville and Springfield townships and early in life started to work for himself. However, he was a diligent student while in school and after leaving the school room studied alone, so that he was able to secure a teacher's license. For many years both before and after his marriage he taught school during the winter seasons and farmed during the summer. After his first marriage he went to Kansas in 1878 and entered a quarter-section of school land. He proved his claim and then disposed of it and returned to Franklin county, Indiana, where he again engaged in farming and teaching. His wife died a year after he returned to Indiana. He continued farming until 1895, when he sold out and moved to Brookville, where he has since resided. Since 1906 he has been the efficient superintendent of the Brookville water works.

Mr. McCammon has been twice married. He was first married December 9, 1874, to Sarah O'Bryne, who was a native of Franklin county, her birth having occurred in Springfield township. She died September 18, 1880, leaving her husband with two sons, Vernon, born October 8, 1875, a physician now practicing in Arkansas City, Arkansas, and John Wilbur, born March 4, 1877, a practicing physician at Indianapolis, Indiana. John W. married Fannie Nichols, and has one daughter, Lois.

Mr. McCammon was married, secondly, February 11, 1885, to Mary Salome Myers, who was born in Fairfield township, in this county, a daughter of DeCamp and Margaret A. Myers. There are no children by the second marriage.

Mr. McCammon always has been an active worker in the Democratic party. He has been justice of the peace since 1904, and has filled this office very acceptably. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of

Odd Fellows, the Encampment and the Daughters of Rebekah. A number of times he has been delegate to the Odd Fellows' Grand Lodge. He and his wife are loyal members of the Christian church, of Brookville, and are interested in all church and Sunday school work as well as in the various local movements which seek to advance the material and moral welfare of the city and county.

JAMES WEAR.

Pioneers have been very aptly termed "the vanguard of civilization." It not only requires courage to be a pioneer, but self-sacrifice of the very highest order. In the days when our country was comparatively new, many of the more venturesome spirits forced their ways far beyond the outposts of civilization. They penetrated into Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky. They faced the imminent danger of death from many sources. They were compelled to fight hostile Indians, to ward off dangerous beasts, to travel through almost impassable forests and to ford dangerous streams. From the loins of these fearless pioneers sprang a hardy, vigorous race of people, whose descendants today constitute the bone and sinew of our land. One of the best known descendants of these pioneers in Franklin county is James Wear, of Springfield township.

James Wear was born March 8, 1852, in Butler county, Ohio, the son of Nathaniel and Susan (Majors) Wear, the latter of whom was the daughter of Edward Majors, well known and influential member of the community in which he long resided.

Nathaniel Wear, father of James Wear, was born at Butler county, Ohio, and was educated in the district schools of that place. He was raised on a farm and followed that occupation the greater part of his life. He rented a farm for a time, but later acquired one hundred and twenty acres. Leaving Ohio, he came to this county and located in Springfield township, where he lived for three years. He died at the age of fifty-seven years, his wife living to be about seventy years of age. He was a life-long Democrat, and was a man whose counsel often was sought by the leaders of that party in his community.

James Wear, the grandfather of James Wear of this county, was born and reared near Flemingsburg, Kentucky, his father having been one of the very earliest arrivals in that state. James Wear moved from the Blue Grass state to Ohio, where he settled in Morgan township, Butler county. Here he

was married to a Miss Vantres, to which union six children were born, Milligan, Nathaniel, James, Wellington, William and John, all of whom are long since dead.

James Wear, of this county, was one of ten children of Nathaniel and Susan (Majors) Wear, the others being as follows: Lizzie, Thomas, Mary (deceased), Eva Jane (deceased), Henry, Emerine, Louisa, Josephine (deceased) and John (deceased). Lizzie married Louis Morgan and lives at Hamilton, Ohio. Thomas married Mary De Armon and lives in Butler county, Ohio. Henry was married twice, his first wife being Sarah Ann Bosz, and his second wife Martha McClain, both of whom are dead. Henry now lives at Butler county, Ohio. Emerine lives at Los Angeles, California. Louisa married Samuel McClain and lives in Butler county, Ohio. James Wear was educated in the common schools of Butler county, Ohio, and after coming to Indiana pursued the occupation of farmer. At the age of thirty-five he was married to Harriet Merrell, the daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Cunningham) Merrell. Harriet Merrell was one of three children of Jonathan Merrell, the others being Mary and Arthur. Mary married John Fye and Arthur is dead. The father of Jonathan Merrell came from New Jersey and entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land, which is still in possession of his descendants.

James Wear is engaged in general farming and is now the owner of two hundred and fifty-two acres. He is affiliated with the Democratic party, in the local affairs of which he takes the interest of a good citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Wear have no children. They are very proud of their ancestry, being one of the many families of this county who can trace their descent direct from the early settlers who risked death to establish the cause of civilization in the wilderness.

RICHARD HENRY KERR.

The birth of Richard Henry Kerr occurred in Whitewater township, Franklin county, Indiana, a half century ago. He was reared in this township and after his marriage farmed for many years in Boone county, Indiana. For the past twelve years he has been farming in Whitewater township, in Franklin county, and has accumulated a fine farm as a result of patient industry and good management. The Kerr family was one of the early settlers of Franklin county and has been connected with its history for more than eighty years.

Richard Henry Kerr, the son of Edwin T. and Ellen (Bromley) Kerr, was born in Whitewater township March 26, 1865. His father was born at Cedar Grove, in this county, April 23, 1835, while his mother, a daughter of Richard Bromley, was born in England January 12, 1842. His parents reared a family of seven children: William, born July 26, 1863; Richard H., with whom this narrative deals; Edwin D., born May 8, 1867; Vado, born September 8, 1870; Sarah, born May 9, 1874; Ralph, born August 7, 1875; and Alva O., born December 23, 1878.

Edwin T. Kerr, the father of Richard H., was educated in the common schools of Franklin county and early in life began to farm for himself. After his marriage, in 1861, to Ellen Bromley, he located on a farm of his own in Whitewater township and for the next twenty years was a successful tiller of the soil. In 1881 he went to Hutchinson, Minnesota, and lived there until 1908. In that year he removed to Ellendale, North Dakota, and a short time later located in Copeland, Idaho, where he lived until his death. His wife still living at the latter place.

The paternal grandfather of Richard H. Kerr was William L. Kerr, a native of England. Grandfather Kerr married Mrs. Anna Callander in 1829, she being the widow of Thomas Callander. She was born April 12, 1810, in Manchester, England, and died August 23, 1889. After his marriage, Grandfather Kerr came to America and located in Franklin county, Indiana, where he lived the remainder of his days. He had only two sons, Edwin T., the father of Richard H. and William, who was at one time recorder of Franklin county.

The maternal grandfather of Richard H. Kerr was Richard Bromley, who was born January 1, 1801, in England. His wife, Sarah, was born January 22, 1801. Grandfather Bromley and wife reared a family of twelve children: James, born January 15, 1823; Marie, born September 4, 1824; Ann, born March 18, 1826; Mary, born July 16, 1827; William, born January 13, 1829; Thomas, born June 16, 1830; Charlotte, born April 22, 1832; Salmon, born May 3, 1834; Josiah, born October 17, 1836; Henry, born October 17, 1838; Robert, born January 21, 1841; and Ellen, born January 12, 1842, all of whom were born near Manchester, England.

Richard H. Kerr was educated in the common schools of Whitewater township. As a youth he helped his father with the work on the farm and thus early learned the rudiments of agriculture. After his marriage, in 1888, he located in Boone county, Indiana, and rented land in that county for thirteen years and one year in Marion. In 1903 he came to Franklin county and bought eighty-two acres in Whitewater township. As he has

prospered from year to year he has increased his acreage until he now owns two hundred and forty acres. He raises excellent crops of all kinds common to this latitude and has recently been growing tobacco, many farmers of the county having started tobacco culture within the past few years. He also engages in stock raising and has high grade cattle and hogs.

Mr. Kerr was married October 18, 1888, to Ella Miller, and to this union have been born nine children: Wreatha E., born August 14, 1892; Ethel M., born October 7, 1894; Grace E., born January 20, 1896; John H., born November 13, 1898; Edwin E., born May 19, 1902; Hortensia F., born February 26, 1909, and three who died in infancy. All of these children are still single with the exception of Wreatha, who is the wife of Joseph Ratz, a farmer of Whitewater township.

Mrs. Kerr was born April 2, 1869, and was the daughter of John and Sarah E. (Liming) Miller, of Boone county, Indiana. John Miller, the father of Mrs. Kerr, was born November 28, 1842, in Franklin county, Indiana, and was married February 27, 1868, to Sarah E. Liming, born November 29, 1851, in Franklin county, Indiana, the daughter of Eonech Liming and Catharine (Dunn) Liming. Eonech Liming was born in New Jersey October 4, 1803, and died April 18, 1855, in Franklin county, Indiana. His wife, Catharine (Dunn) Liming, was born in Pennsylvania October 25, 1817, and died near Sharptown, Indiana, March 27, 1909. They were married in October, 1840. This marriage was blessed with five daughters, Eliza J., Cornelia A., Sarah E., and two who died in childhood. Sarah E. was the mother of Mrs. Kerr. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of six children: Ella, born April 2, 1869; Clara, born April 30, 1871; Franklin, born December 12, 1872; Samuel, born June 15, 1874; Newton, born March 20, 1879; and James, born April 1, 1881; all born in Franklin county. John Miller is a large land owner of Boone county, Indiana. He was in the Civil War for four years and was severely wounded at the battle of Stones River. He was a member of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and fought in a large number of the most important engagements of the Civil War, among them being Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and all of the battles which Sherman fought in his march through Georgia to the sea. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Kerr was Harmon Miller, who was born in Franklin county, September 4, 1816, and died in January, 1907. He married Aley Terry, who was born at Greenville, South Carolina, on February 23, 1809. Harmon Miller and wife were the parents of six children, William, Elizabeth, John, George, Mary and Harmon, Jr.

Mr. Kerr is a Democrat in politics, but has never had any aspirations along political lines. Mrs. Kerr is a member of the Presbyterian church, Hazelrigg, Indiana. Mr. Kerr is a man of many admirable personal qualities, and his every-day life has been such as to merit the high esteem in which he is held by those who best know him.

GEORGE DICKSON.

The Dickson family located in Franklin county, Indiana, in 1826 and, consequently, has been identified with the history of this county for near ninety years. The various members of the family have been engaged in farming and stock raising and have been among the large land owners of the county. George Dickson has spent his whole career of more than sixty years in this county and the active part of his life has been spent in farming. For the past four years he has been living a retired life in Brookville although he still gives his careful supervision to his own farm in Bath township.

George Dickson, the son of John and Nancy (Blacker) Dickson, was born in Springfield township, Franklin county, Indiana, April 17, 1855. His father was born in Canada, near Montreal, March 19, 1824, and died in Franklin county, June 15, 1897. His mother was born in Whitewater township, Franklin county, in 1828 and died in this county in 1905. John Dickson was only two years of age when his parents moved from Canada to Franklin county, Indiana. After marriage he bought a farm of his own in Springfield township consisting of one hundred and sixty acres. At his death he owned several other farms in the county and was known as one of the largest land owners and one of the most progressive farmers of the county. He was a lifelong Democrat and served one term as commissioner of Franklin county. John Dickson and wife reared a family of four children, all of whom are still living: George, of Brookville; Margaret, of Brookville; William E., a farmer of Whitewater township; and John C., a steel inspector, now living in East Chicago.

The paternal grandparents of George Dickson were George and Elizabeth (Peterson) Dickson, both of whom were born in County Down, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish descent. They were married in Ireland and shortly after immigrated to Canada but lived there only four years. In 1826 they came to the United States and located in Franklin county, Indiana, where

they bought one hundred acres of land. They were stanch members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Grandfather Dickson died at the age of sixty-four. He was a Democrat and was trustee of his township for many years. The maternal grandparents of George Dickson were Patrick and Margaret (McHugh) Blacker, the former of whom was born in the northern part of Ireland, and the latter in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. They were married in Pennsylvania and later, about 1815, settled in Whitewater township, Franklin county, Indiana. Grandfather Blacker lived to be seventy-seven years of age.

George Dickson was reared on his father's farm in Springfield township and received his education at the Mount Carmel schools. As a boy he worked on his father's farm during the summer season and remained at home until his marriage. Soon after marrying, in 1876, he bought one hundred and sixty acres in Bath township on which he lived until 1910. In that year he bought a fine residence on the corner of Main and Eleventh streets in Brookville and now makes the county seat his home. He still owns his farm and rents it to responsible tenants.

Mr. Dickson was married December 20, 1876, to Naomi Rider, who was born in Springfield township in this county, the daughter of George C. and Rachel (Jones) Rider, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson have one daughter, Lena Rayford, who is the wife of Clifford B. Moore, a farmer of Springfield township.

The late George C. Rider, father of Mrs. Dickson, was a native of England, born in 1816. At the age of twenty-one he came to America and learned the milling trade, locating in Franklin county in 1837. At one time he owned a boat plying on the waters of the old canal which ran through this county and did a thriving business as a freighter. Later he owned a prospering horse-sale stable on Fifth street in Cincinnati, which he disposed of in order to acquire a farm in Springfield township, this county, on which he located about the year 1855. In 1848 Mr. Rider was united in marriage with Rachael Jones, a native of Franklin county, and to this union five children were born, two of whom died in infancy, the others, who still survive, being George C., who lives in California; Mary E., widow of the late Joseph Baird, of Hamilton, Ohio, and Mrs. Dickson. The Riders and the Dicksons were neighbors in Springfield township and George Dickson and his future wife were schoolmates and grew up together. Mr. Rider died in 1892 at his old home in England and his body was buried there, it having been his expressed wish that he be laid to rest in his native land. His widow survived him several years, her death not occurring until the year

1908, and her body was laid to rest in the cemetery at Harrison, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Rider were influential and valuable residents of the Springfield township neighborhood and the memory of their good deeds lives after them.

Mr. Dickson is a Democrat, as was his father before him. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the Indianapolis Consistory and the Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Dickson always has taken an intelligent interest in the welfare of those about him and is rightly included among the representative men of his county.

WILLIAM ROTH.

Among Franklin county's enterprising farmers who are entitled to representation in this volume is the late William Roth. Mr. Roth filled a large place in the ranks of the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Butler township, Franklin county, in his day and generation. He was a successful farmer, a man kind to his family, interested in the best phases of civic life, popular among his neighbors and respected by everyone who knew him. Mr. Roth is entitled to rank among the energetic, self-made men of the generation in which he lived.

William Roth was born in Peppertown, Franklin county, Indiana, in 1847 and died December 12, 1895. His father was Frank Roth, who was born in Germany and who married Theresa Sauerland. Frank Roth was a shoemaker by trade. He and his wife had four children, all of whom were devoted members of the Catholic church, Frank, William, Peter and Louis.

William Roth was educated in the common schools and was a farmer during his entire life. He was married February 3, 1891, to Mary Grunker, who was born April 1, 1865, the daughter of Mathias and Elizabeth (Huermann) Grunker. Mathias Grunker was born in Germany and came to America while still unmarried. He went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and there worked as a farmer. He later moved to near Oldenburg, in Butler township, Indiana, where he owned one hundred acres, the same farm which his son-in-law, William Roth, owned until the death of the latter.

Mathias Grunker's wife was married twice, her first husband being Henry Brinkhoff, and to that union five children were born: Conrad, Elizabeth, Catherine, Benjamin, deceased, and Veronia. The father of these children died and the mother later married Mr. Grunker and to this union the following children were born: Anna, Mary, Matilda, Theresia, Josephine, Henry and Louisa, the three latter being now deceased.

After his marriage, William Roth moved to his farm in Butler township, the one formerly owned by his father-in-law. Here Mr. Roth had one hundred acres of land, where he did general farming. Mr. and Mrs. Roth were the parents of four children, Verena, Conrad, Frederick and Lizzetta.

Of these children Verena lives in Batesville, Indiana. She married Anthony Kirsner and has one daughter, Frances. Lizetta married August Werner and lives in Franklin county. The other two children are living at home and farming the home place.

Mrs. Roth now lives on the home place. She is capable and efficient as a business woman and has been able to carry on the work of her departed husband. The Roth family are all members of the Catholic church. Mrs. Roth is devout in her religious belief and contributes a liberal measure of support to the church of which she is a member. She is much beloved in the community where she resides.

JOHN H. HANNEBAUM.

If one were to recount the different forces that have brought Franklin county to its present prosperous condition, there would be found many persons of many nationalities. Like all other American communities, Franklin county is cosmopolitan in its makeup. Among the many different nationalities who are represented in this county in goodly numbers are the Germans. Among those who have achieved prominence in the affairs of Franklin county, whose ancestry was German, is John H. Hannebaum, a well-known farmer and stock raiser.

John H. Hannebaum was born August 18, 1860, in Peppertown, Salt Creek township, Franklin county, Indiana. His parents were Henry and Catherine (Wulber) Hannebaum.

The paternal grandfather of John H. Hannebaum was Frederick Hannebaum, a native of Germany. He came to America, bringing his family and settled on a farm in Franklin county. At the outbreak of the War of 1812 he enlisted and served in the war throughout his term of enlistment. His children were Henry, Frank, Elizabeth, Catherine and William. He and his family were members of the German Lutheran church.

Henry Hannebaum, father of John Hannebaum, was born about 1825 in Germany and came to America when about sixteen years old. He came to Indiana and settled in Salt Creek township, in Franklin county. His early

days after his arrival were spent in clearing the land of heavy timber. He had entered one hundred and sixty acres near Peppertown, which he soon had ready for cultivation, and eventually developed into a splendid farm. On November 8, 1858, he married Catherine Wulber, a daughter of Henry and Mary Wulber, natives of Holland and Germany, respectively. She was born in Highland township, this county. To the union of Henry Hannebaum and wife were born the following children: John; Mary, who married Lee Sherwood; Frederick, who married Minnie Reiffel; Elizabeth, who married Lewis Brinkman; Henry, who married Matilda Pepper; Anna, and Charles, who married Clara Reiffel. Henry Hannebaum and family were members of the German Lutheran church. He was an ardent and active Democrat in politics and popular with his fellow men. He died August 11, 1875.

John H. Hannebaum was educated in the public schools of Salt Creek township, in Franklin county, Indiana. He lived in Salt Creek township until about 1903. In 1901 he purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Metamora township, to which he moved in 1903. He has improved this place extensively, having erected all the buildings except the house. He erected a splendid barn in 1906. He devotes his land to general farming and cultivates tobacco successfully. One of the distinctive features of his farm is the stock raising feature, of which more is told below.

John Hannebaum has been twice married. His first wife was Mary J. Gloschen, to whom he was married in 1883. She was a daughter of Nicholas Gloschen and Jensie (Jones) Gloschen. To this marriage were born the following children: Clarence, who married Verisa Jones, to whom was born two children, of whom one died in infancy, and the other, a boy, is named Lary M.; Addison, who married Nettie Bunyard, and has one child named Ruth; Oscar, who lives at home; Hermann, who married Miss Edna Jones, and has one son named Norman. Mr. Hannebaum's first wife was taken away by death in 1896. In 1899 he was again married, this time to Flora N. Jones, a daughter of William Jones and Dorcas (Gates) Jones. She was born and reared in Metamora township. To this marriage were born the following children: Marshall A., who died in infancy; Flora May; William, who died aged nine; Elmer, Lester and Harold.

Oscar Hannebaum, son of John Hannebaum, who lives at home, became engaged in the breeding and raising of large type Poland China hogs in 1912. He started with three registered hogs, securing two of these in Illinois and one in Ohio. In 1913 he made a trip to Iowa and there purchased some of the best of this stock to be found in the west. His ambition is to excel in the production of choice breed Poland Chinas. There is a big

demand for his stock throughout the state, for which he receives fancy prices. Among his herd is Orange B., the heaviest hog of his age in the world, weighing nine hundred and thirty-five pounds at the age of twenty-two months and nineteen days.

John Hannebaum and family are strict members of the German Lutheran church. In politics, he is a staunch Democrat and has served on the township advisory board for two terms. Mr. Hannebaum and family are of the sturdy German type, full of ambition, energy and native thrift. His family is a charming circle and much beloved by their many friends.

ALBERT C. MORIN.

The Morin family have been residents of Kentucky for several generations, immigrating from Virginia to that state shortly after the Revolutionary War. Bert C. Morin, who has been a resident of Brookville since 1902, was born and reared in Campbell county, Kentucky. Since coming to this city Mr. Morin has been engaged in the automobile and garage business.

Bert C. Morin, the son of Edward H. and Clara (Cline) Morin, was born at Newport, Kentucky, September 2, 1875. His father was born at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, December 16, 1836, and died in Jacksonville, Florida, December 12, 1908. His mother was born in Franklin county, Indiana, in 1843, and died in 1890. Edward H. Morin and wife were the parents of four children: John C., who has been the assessor of Franklin county for many years; George E., a dealer in dry goods and notions in Jacksonville, Florida; Anna M., the wife of F. J. Johnson, of Jacksonville, Florida; and Bert C., of Brookville.

Edward H. Morin, the father of Bert C., was reared in Fort Thomas, Kentucky, and graduated from Wesleyan College, Cincinnati, Ohio. He then taught school until the opening of the Civil War, when he became first lieutenant of Troop C, Third Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry. He was elected captain first, but surrendered this rank to an older man whom he thought more competent to fill the place. After the close of the Civil War, Mr. Morin taught school until 1878, when he moved to Franklin county, Indiana, and located on one of his father-in-law's farms. He continued to teach school for a few years after coming to this county. He then engaged in farming until 1904, when he moved to Florida, where he lived but four years, his death occurring in 1908. His wife was an invalid for many years

before her death. Edward H. Morin was an active worker in the Democratic party and served two terms in the Kentucky Legislature from 1873 to 1875. While living in Newport, Kentucky, previous to coming to Franklin county, Indiana, he was secretary of the Clay Fire and Marine Insurance Company, resigning that position when he moved to Franklin county, in 1878.

The paternal grandparents of Bert C. Morin were George and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Morin, the former of whom was born in Campbell county, Kentucky, and owned six hundred and forty acres where Fort Thomas is now situated. He was a surveyer of Campbell county, Kentucky, for many years and surveyed the city of Newport. During the Civil War the Union soldiers ruined his fine place and took his house for a hospital and the heirs tried to get damages from the government but failed in their efforts. The Morins were one of the first families to settle in Kentucky, and George Morin, the grandfather of Bert C., became a very wealthy man, being regarded as one of the most influential men in that section.

The maternal grandparents of Bert C. Morin were John and Nancy (Gregg) Cline, both of whom were born in or near Cincinnati, Ohio. John Cline owned the first steel-rolling mill and boiler shop in Cincinnati. Later the Cline family settled in Franklin county, Indiana, where John Cline owned a large amount of land. Later he moved to Newport, Kentucky, where he died. John Cline was a man of great industry and enterprise and made a large amount of money during the Civil War. Just prior to war he bought a large amount of timber near Cincinnati. The government confiscated this, but later gave him a large sum of money for it. He owned a planing mill in Cincinnati in addition to his rolling mill. He also owned forty or fifty houses in Newport, Kentucky, and twelve thousand acres of land in Florida, which he bought from the government. He was a man weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds, tall of stature and of great physical strength. He was born in 1819 and died in 1903.

Bert C. Morin moved with his parents to Franklin county from Kentucky when he was a small boy and later lived with his grandfather and grandmother Cline until he was eleven years of age. After his marriage he lived at Whitcomb, Indiana, where he was engaged in the grocery business for a few years. In 1902 he moved to Brookville and bought the old Al Crist place. He is now the agent for the Hupmobile and Studebaker automobiles and in connection has opened a repair shop. His shop is equipped with all of the machinery and tools necessary for quick automobile repairing.

and he has built up a large business in Brookville and the surrounding country.

Mr. Morin was married October 30, 1900, to Ada H. Myers, who was born at Whitcomb, Indiana, a daughter of William M. and Elizabeth (Stout) Myers. Her father, who is now deceased, was a pioneer farmer of Franklin county and one of the leaders in the development of that part of the county in which he lived.

It is interesting to note that four of Mr. Morin's uncles on his father's side were commissioner officers in the Union army during the Civil War. Mr. Morin also has several aunts on his father's side, most of whom died young. Two of them, however, are still living: Mary, the wife of Frank Bates, of Los Angeles, California, and Sallie, the wife of Edward Stillwell, of Kansas.

Mr. Morin is a Democrat in politics, but has not taken an active part in political life. He is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The family in all generations here enumerated have been loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN RIPBERGER.

Many of the most successful farmers of Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, are descendants of substantial German parents who came to America during the last century. The descendants of these liberty-loving German immigrants have added very much to the stability of our institutions and the morale of our citizenship. Wherever they have gone they have established in the community their habits of industry, thrift and frugality. One of the successful farmers of Highland township, Franklin county, descended from German stock, is John Ripberger.

John Ripberger was born in St. Peters, October 23, 1850, the son of John Adam and Rosa (Winter) Ripberger, both natives of Germany, he of Bavaria and she of Baden.

John Ripberger was educated at St. Peters and began farming on the old home place. He lived there until two or three years after his mother's death, when he bought eighty acres in Highland township, where he now lives. This land was purchased in 1876 and has been well improved by the erection of excellent buildings and fences. Between the years 1868 and 1874 Mr. Ripberger was a mail carrier, conveying the mail over the route from St. Peters to Brookville.

John Ripberger was married June 14, 1874, to Barbara Busald, who was born in Lawrenceville, the daughter of Frank A. Busald, a merchant at Lawrenceville. She died about 1887 and Mr. Ripberger married, secondly, February 10, 1891, Charlotte Weldishofer, who was born in Dearborn county, near Dover, the daughter of Florin and Mary (Frey) Weldishofer, the former born in Bavaria and the latter in Switzerland. Mrs. Ripberger's grandparents were Florin and Mary Ann (Miller) Weldishofer, of Bavaria, Germany, who came to America and in 1854 located near Dover, where they bought eighty acres of land and there Florin Weldishofer died. After his death his widow spent the rest of her days with her daughter, Mrs. Genoveva Berbrich. The father of Mary Ann Miller was Anthony Von Miller, a turner of Bavaria, who died in that country. Mrs. Ripberger's maternal grandparents were Benedict and Mary (Hoffmeyer) Frey, of Switzerland, who came to America in 1861 and located near Lawrenceville. Several years later they went to Cedar Grove to live with their son, Joseph, where they died. Benedict Frey was a cooper in Germany, but in America he lived a retired life. Mrs. Ripberger's father came to America with his parents. He was a skilled turner in metal, bone and wood and had worked in the large cities of Germany before coming to America. In America he remained with his parents and assisted them on the farm until he finally bought land in Butler township, Franklin county, which he improved and where he spent the remainder of his life. His widow still lives and makes her home with her son, Joseph, near St. Leon.

Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ripberger, Dorothy Rosa, Cecelia Magdeline, Ethel Rosa, Adam John, Joseph William, Katherine Meria, Francis Martin, Amos Joseph and two who died in infancy.

Mr. Ripberger's paternal grandparents, Ignatz and Regina Ripberger, natives of Bavaria, came to America October 16, 1835, and took up land near St. Peters, which is now owned by Henry Rouch, Sr. It was all woods when he entered it and he cleared it and put up log buildings. He was a blacksmith by trade and also a horse doctor. He and his wife lived here the rest of their lives, his death occurring about three years after coming to this country. He was the first person buried in St. Peter's cemetery. His wife now lies there by his side. Ignatz Ripberger helped to organize the St. Peters church and helped to erect the log building at St. Peters.

The maternal grandparents of John Ripberger, Frank Winter and wife, came to America from Baden, Germany, and located at Yorkville, Indiana, where he conducted a farm until his death.

Mr. Ripberger's father came to America with his parents and was the eldest child, remaining on the homestead all of his life. His wife also died there and both are buried at St. Peters. At the time of his death he owned a farm of ninety acres.

John Ripberger and his family are members of St. Peters Catholic church. Politically, Mr. Ripberger is a life-long Democrat. There are no more highly respected citizens in Highland township than Mr. Ripberger and family. They hold the esteem of everybody and are profoundly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

DIEDRICH H. SCHRADER.

In examining the records of self-made men it appears that indefatigable industry constitutes the principal basis of success. There are other elements, it is true, which enter into and advance personal interests—perseverance, determination and the mastering of expedients, but the foundation of all achievement is earnest, persistent labor. No man recognizes this truth more than Diedrich H. Schrader, a general merchant of Huntersville, Franklin county, Indiana, who also deals in feed and flour. Mr. Schrader has built up a prosperous business, and one of which he can be truly proud. He is progressive, warm-hearted, genial and influential in everything that pertains to the welfare of the community where he lives.

Diedrich H. Schrader was born November 25, 1864, in Ripley county, Indiana, the son of Albert C. and Margaretta (Lang) Schrader, the former born in 1832 and the latter in 1830. Albert C. Schrader died in 1887, while his widow survived him until 1908. She was a daughter of Herman Lang.

Albert C. Schrader came to America when a young man, settling in Delaware township, Ripley county, Indiana, where he lived with his parents. He had received his education in the schools of his native land, and after coming to Ripley county he worked as a stove maker. He bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Lockery township, Ripley county, which he cleared and developed, and on which he spent the remainder of his life, devoting his attention to general farming and stock raising. He and his wife were the parents of six children: John, who married Anna Lampe; Diedrich, the immediate subject of this review; Albert, who married Emma Behlmer, and lives on the old home farm in Ripley county; Margaret, who died at the age of eighteen; Adeline and Anna, both of whom died while

young. Albert Schrader's family were members of the Lutheran church, and politically, Mr. Schrader was a Democrat.

Diedrich H. Schrader received his education in the public schools of Lockery township, Ripley county, Indiana, and as a young man worked as a cabinet maker in a factory. He followed this occupation four years, after which he worked on a farm in Montgomery county, Indiana, for two years. After his father's death he remained at home, and farmed for five years. About 1892 he bought sixty-six acres of land in Delaware township, Ripley county, remaining on this farm until 1900, when he disposed of this land and rented the property in Huntersville, Franklin county, where he now lives. He bought the place in 1905, and here he conducts a general merchandise business, making a specialty of feed and flour.

Mr. Schrader was married April 20, 1893, to Sophia A. Kastens, the daughter of Frederick and Catherine (Peters) Kastens, who was born September 22, 1874. Mrs. Schrader died December 19, 1914. She was the mother of three children, all of whom are still at home: Wilbur, born February 22, 1894; Matilda, born November 30, 1895, and Cora, born March 1, 1911.

Mr. Schrader is a man of splendid physique and of great physical and mental energy. He is public spirited in the larger sense, and is undoubtedly one of the most representative citizens of Ray township. He and his family are members of the German Evangelical Lutheran church, while politically, Mr. Schrader is independent, reserving to himself the right to vote for the best men in local campaigns, regardless of their political affiliations. He and his family are held in high regard in the neighborhood in which they reside and do well their part in all the good works of the community.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN WINANS.

The whole career of Benjamin Franklin Winans has been spent in Brookville, Indiana, and since he was fifteen years of age he has been a printer. For seventeen years he worked in the office of the *Brookville American*, but since 1891 has been running a job-printing shop of his own.

Benjamin Franklin Winans, the son of King Darius and Eliza Margaret (Delaney) Winans, was born in Brookville, Indiana, February 20, 1859. His father was born in Pendleton county, Kentucky, November 23, 1809, and died in Brookville, Indiana, February 27, 1891. His mother was

born in Grant county, Kentucky, May 24, 1816, and died in Brookville December 20, 1882. His father was reared in Pendleton county, Kentucky, and when he learned the carpenter's trade at first received only twenty-five cents a day for his services. In 1850 King D. Winans, with his family, moved to Brookville, Indiana, where he followed his trade as a carpenter until his death. He and his wife were both loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

King D. Winans was the son of James S. Winans, who was born February 14, 1770, and died January 1, 1841. The wife of James S. Winans was Elizabeth Clutter, whose birth occurred December 23, 1781, and who died October 3, 1871. The paternal grandparents, James S. and Elizabeth Winans, were born, reared and married in Virginia and later located in Pendleton county, Kentucky. James S. Winans was a great hunter and trapper and one of the early pioneers of Kentucky, where he spent the remainder of his life. The maternal grandparents of Benjamin F. Winans were William Delaney and wife, natives also of Virginia, and early settlers in Grant county, Kentucky. Later the Delaney family moved to Pendleton county, that state, where they lived the remainder of their lives. They were also members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Of the twelve children born to King D. Winans and wife the following four are living: Adolphus, a soldier of the Civil War, a carpenter by trade and now a resident of Pittsburg, Kansas; Anna, the widow of William R. Knox, and a resident of Delphos, Ohio; William C., who operates a confectionery store and restaurant in Oxford, Ohio, and Benjamin F., the youngest of the twelve.

The education of Benjamin F. Winans was received in the old Brookville Seminary, which was supplemented by one year in the college at Brookville. When but fifteen years of age he left school and began to work in the office of the *Brookville American*. He rose successively from a "printer's devil" to a compositor and finally became the foreman of the shop. He remained with the *American* for seventeen years and in December, 1891, started a job-printing shop of his own in the city. For nearly a quarter of a century he has now been conducting this in connection with a stationery store. He has built up a very good business and has become one of the substantial business men of Brookville.

Mr. Winans was married May 28, 1902, to Mrs. Lillie C. (Kaiser) Lindsay, who was born at Mount Carmel, Illinois, a daughter of Albert H. Kaiser, for many years the leading dry goods merchant of Brookville. Mrs.

Winans had one son by her first marriage, Albert Lindsay, who is now a student in the chemical engineering department of Purdue University.

Mr. Winans has long been interested in the welfare of the Republican party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His fraternal relations are with the Free and Accepted Masons and the Improved Order of Red Men. He has belonged to the Masonic fraternity for more than thirty years, and is regarded as one of the best posted members of Harmony Lodge in the ritualistic work of the order. He was also an active worker in the Scotus Gaul Picti, a local organization which was formed to boost Brookville and in other ways has endeavored to do his part in the general upbuilding of the city in which he has lived all his life and in whose welfare he takes such an active interest.

JOHN GOLDEN.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF GEORGE S. GOLDEN.

John Golden was married in 1831 to Nancy Reading and in the fall of 1832, they, with their child, Isaac, emigrated from the state of New Jersey, near Hopewell church, in a two-horse, covered wagon. They came to Ohio, Hamilton county, Colerain township and in 1834 came to Indiana, Franklin county, Whitewater township, four miles southeast of Mt. Carmel and settled on a farm of eighty acres of which only thirty acres were cleared. He cleared thirty acres more and reared a family of seven children, six boys and one daughter, one dying in infancy. He bought more woodland joining the eighty, paying eighteen dollars an acre, making one hundred and twenty acres. In 1849 he bought ninety-four acres joining the first farm on the east. In 1854 he made and burnt brick, and built a large brick house and moved there in 1856 and lived there until death came. The mother died in 1876 and the father in 1880. They were laid to rest at Wesley Chapel, Methodist Episcopal church cemetery, near by. The father left a will saying his property should be sold within a year, all debts paid and then divide equally with seven heirs, appointing his son, George S. executor.

Father and mother made a trip to New Jersey in 1840 in a two-horse rig to visit friends. A leaf from father's diary shows a laboring man's wages in 1840 and 1841: Ordinary work, 50 cents a day; harvesting work, 75 cents a day; ditching work, 75 cents a day; cutting wood, 30 cents a cord; selling dressed beef, 3 cents a pound; dressed veal, 5 cents a pound; pickled



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE S. GOLDEN.



GEORGE S. GOLDEN AND FAMILY.

pork, 5 cents to 7 cents a pound; chickens, 10 cents apiece; potatoes, 18 cents a bushel; butter, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound; vinegar, 12 cents a gallon; eggs, 3 cents a dozen; house rent to laboring men, one dollar a month, twelve dollars a year. In 1861 paid a man by the month, fourteen dollars; house rent, two dollars a month.

Father had to muster or drill in the forties. They used a flintlock horse pistol. I have one of them yet. In those days they used an ox team a good deal to help with farming and clearing. Father gave his boys when twenty-one years old, one hundred dollars and said they could try for themselves. Isaac Golden remained at home. He was married in 1856 to Elizabeth Hamlin and in the fall of 1862 moved to Johnson county, Indiana. They had a family of eleven children, three of whom died in infancy. In 1864 they moved to Marion county, near Acton, where he lived until death, which came in 1909. Asher R. Golden, when twenty-one years old, went to Iowa, where he married and reared a family of five boys. Twelve years ago he moved to Colorado where he is now living. James Golden was married to Sarah Garner and moved to Monroe county, Indiana, in 1874, living there until his death in the summer of 1880. They had three children. Charles M. Golden, when twenty-one years old, went to Iowa and was married there. He was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion from 1861 to 1865, serving in an Iowa regiment. They had five children. He died in 1911. John K. Golden, when twenty-one years old, went to Iowa and was married there. He had one daughter. Later he moved to Pueblo, Colorado, and lived there until death came in 1909. Mary J. Golden was married to Henry Hancock and lived in this county. They had five children, one dying in infancy. The mother and four children moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1892. On February 4, 1881, the homestead was offered at public sale, a statement of which transaction follows:

Farm No. 1, 110 acres, brought \$68.50 per acre	----\$7,561.03
Farm No. 2, 104 acres, brought \$80.00 per acre	---- 8,340.80
One house and eleven acres	----- 897.00
Marion county farm	----- 8,987.21
Cash and personal property	----- 6,580.92
Total amount chargeable	-----\$34,520.13
Debts and expenses paid	----- 2,154.77
Total for distribution	-----\$32,365.96
To each heir	----- 4,623.70

(Signed) GEORGE S. GOLDEN, Executor.

(73)

George S. Golden was born February 4, 1845, and when old enough to work only went to school three months in the winter. One Christmas the boys wanted the teacher, Rufus Rupe, to treat, but he said "No." The boys said, "We will see," so they tied him to a bench. There was a creek near by and when we were carrying him down to the creek, he said, "I will treat if you don't duck me." So he treated. Father had a sugar-camp and I liked to help him in the camp, especially when he "sugared off" a kit of sugar. Father raised flax and after curing it would break it and spin it and make his own ropes. Mother, after the wool was carded, would spin it into yarn and knit our yarn socks. In the fifties wild pigeons were very plentiful. One spring there were lots of them and father said he would like to try a shot. We gave him a double-barreled shot gun and he went to the nearby woods and fired one barrel. He then went to pick up what he had killed and found that he had gotten six, but we laughed at him because he did not fire the other barrel. In the spring of 1862 I hired out until harvest at thirteen dollars a month. During harvest I cradled and bound wheat at one dollar a day and went with a threshing machine at one dollar a day. While we were threshing, word came that John Morgan, the rebel raider, was coming to Indiana and was going to cross the Ohio river at North Bend. The word went out to arm and meet John. We took our shot guns and squirrel rifles and went in rigs and two-horse wagons to North Bend, where we formed a line of battle along the railroad grade by the river. We stayed there all night and the next day until noon, but John did not come. We returned home and instead of hard tack were well supplied with chicken, bread, pie and cake.

In December, 1862, I helped my brother, Isaac, move to Johnson county, Indiana. We made two trips, first with cattle and hogs and second with an ox-team and wagons. It took us three and one-half days to make the trip. One day about noon in Shelby county, a farmer some distance from the road came down to the road, wanting to know where we were moving. I told him to Johnson county. He then asked where I was moving from and I told him from Franklin county. He said I had a good long move with an ox-team and said for me to unhitch my oxen and come up and have dinner with him and feed my oxen. I gladly accepted the invitation and had beans, corn bread and pork. I wanted to pay something for the accommodation, but he would take nothing. We do not find many people like that at the present time. This was on the twenty-second of December, 1862, and the roads were dry and dusty and the wheat was green.

In the spring of 1863 I hired to a farmer in Marion county, near Acton, at sixteen dollars a month till harvest, cradling and binding wheat at one dollar and a half per day. That summer I joined the state militia or home

guards. We met once a month to drill and had the old army gun with a bayonet. The last of July word came that John Morgan, the rebel, with his command was coming to Indiana again. We were ordered to report at Indianapolis. We got on the train Sunday afternoon and went to Sunman Station on the Big Four railroad, went one mile south of Sunman Station and formed a line of battle and stayed all night until seven in the morning. We did not have any food with us so we were ordered back to Sunman, where we boarded the train and went to Lawrenceburg and got breakfast. While we were at Lawrence, Morgan came and crossed the railroad at Sunman, piling some old ties on the railroad track and setting fire to them. We came to Sunman but they had all left, going to Harrison, Ohio, so we went back to Lawrenceburg. That night we went out north to Elizabethtown and formed a line of battle, as it was reported that Morgan had been routed and was coming back to Lawrenceburg. During the night the Yankees got to shooting among themselves and four or five were killed and several wounded before the mistake was discovered. Morgan went on into Ohio and we came back to Indianapolis. I was a Franklin county boy and served twenty-two months in the War of the Rebellion. On September 18, 1863, I enlisted at Indianapolis as a recruit for three years or during the war in Company F, Forty-fifth Regiment Indiana Cavalry. This regiment furnished its own horses and I took a young horse from Indiana. The government paid us each thirteen dollars a month and twelve dollars a month additional for our horses, making a total of twenty-five dollars a month.

I got a furlough until September 28 and was married September 23 to Mary J. Hamlin, who came over to the United States with her parents and family from England when she was six years old. They were six weeks coming over in a sail vessel.

In the year 1863 on September 29, we bade good-bye to wives, friends and Indiana and started for Washington, D. C., to join the army of the Potomac. We got to our regiment on October 17 and on the 19th had a small fight at Throughfare Gap, Virginia, and on November 8 we had a fight, driving the rebels back near Culpepper, Virginia. I was detailed on duty from December 4 till January 22, 1864, on loading commissary for the army and helping to guard it, the army being in winter quarters near Culpepper. On February 28, 1864, we started on what was called General Kilpatrick's raid. At one o'clock at night we crossed the Rapidan river at Eli's ford. Four thousand cavalry got to the railroad at Beaver Station and cut the telegraph wires and burned bridges. We were now in the rear of General Lee's army, going to Richmond, Virginia. We got on the inside turn of the breastworks and the second line fired on us. Night came and we fell

back. That night about eleven o'clock, the rebel cavalry attacked us and we lined up and marched toward Yorktown. On the third we got back to the Union picket line at York river, having burned railroad bridges and torn up some of the railroad tracks. This was the main road from Richmond to Lee's army. We arrived at Culpepper on March 18, having been gone twenty-one days. On March 24 General Grant arrived at Culpepper to take command of the army of the Potomac. We soon got orders to practice target-shooting twice a week. We left our camp at Culpepper April 19, advancing and driving the Johnnies before us. On May 5 at Mine Run we had a fight. I received a flesh wound in my right arm from a musket ball and was laid off from duty four weeks.

On June 1 we had a fight at Hanover Court House and burned railroad bridges and on June 13 we had a fight in which five of my company were wounded. James Gorman, my messmate, was wounded and only lived two hours. On the sixteenth we arrived at Charles City Landing and the next day we crossed over James river on a pontoon bridge. This was a portion of the cavalry command under command of General Wilson. We started for the Danville railroad, captured one train of supplies for General Lee and destroyed it, cut the telegraph wires, tore up the railroad track and burned bridges. We were ten days and nights in the rear of General Lee's army before we got back to the Union lines. We had some fighting to do, as the rebel cavalry was after us and kept us moving day and night. On July 28 the boys that first went for three years were getting ready to go home, as their time was out. The recruits were reorganized in two companies and detailed as General Custer's body guard. We then had to sell our horses to the government, though we still kept them. On the twenty-ninth we bade the boys goodbye. We marched a few miles and some went on picket duty and it was rumored that we would go to Maryland or Shenandoah Valley.

On August 8 we took the transport at City Point for Livingston, by way of Chesapeake Bay, and up the Potomac river and arrived on the evening of the ninth or twelfth, our division having marching orders. I was taken ill and had to be sent to the hospital. The division marched for Shenandoah Valley while I was at the hospital. On September 30, being some better, though not yet well enough for duty, I was given a furlough for thirty days. I started for Indianapolis and arrived at home on the third day. There I was taken down with typhoid fever and was very ill for five weeks. I got better and started back to my regiment in the Shenandoah Valley, arriving at Harper's Ferry on December 5, and going into camp on

December 13 on Maryland Heights. The snow was five inches deep and we had to scrape it away and make our beds on the ground, with our feet to the fire. I slept well and next morning started for Winchester, finding our regiment three miles southwest of that place. The next day the command marched up the valley and had a little fight, in which we took some prisoners. We came back near Winchester and went into winter quarters. General Sheridan said: "Boys, only take the top rails of the fences." That is the way we did, the time being spent in camp guard, picket duty, inspection, getting wood and caring for our horses. On January 6 two deserters who belonged to the Third New Jersey Cavalry, were shot, the cavalry command being formed up to witness the execution.

On February 1 General Sheridan reviewed the cavalry and on February 27 we had orders to saddle up, ready to march up the valley. On March 2 there was a fight at Waynesboro with the rebel General Early and we drove them from their breastworks, capturing twelve hundred prisoners, six pieces of artillery, some battle flags and Early's wagon train. The next day we started on a march and got to the James river, one hundred and eight miles from Richmond, Virginia. We came to the Richmond & Gordonsville Railroad at Frederick Hall and tore up part of it. On March 15 we were in the battle of Ashland Station. The rebel infantry met us there and fought us awhile and then fell back toward Fredericksburg. On the nineteenth we arrived at White House Landing, on the twenty-sixth came to the James river and crossed over on a pontoon bridge and on the thirty-first fought in the battle of Dinwiddie Court House. On April 1 we fought in the battle of Five Forks, in which General Custer charged with the Third Brigade, drove the enemy back and captured some artillery. On the third we captured one battle flag, three pieces of artillery and four hundred prisoners. On the sixth General Custer charged with the Third Division and captured the rebel wagon train, over two hundred prisoners, fourteen pieces of artillery, twenty-nine battle flags and a large number of wagons and mules. On the eighth of April General Custer charged a rebel camp at Appomattox Station, captured three trains of cars, four locomotives, thirty pieces of artillery, a number of wagons and some prisoners. On the morning of April 9 fighting commenced early, but it soon stopped, for General Lee sent a white flag, which meant he surrendered the army of Virginia to General Grant at Appomattox Court House. It was a grand sight to see the rebel army stack their guns and there was great rejoicing among the Boys in Blue. A picket line was established to keep the rebels and Yankees from getting together. I here append General Custer's address to his division:

Appomattox Court House. Virginia. April 9, 1865.

With profound gratitude toward the God of battles, by whose blessings our enemies have been humbled and our arms rendered triumphant, your commanding general avails himself of this, his first, opportunity to express to you his admiration of the heroic manner in which you have passed through the series of battles which today resulted in the surrender of the enemy's entire army. The record established by your indomitable courage is unparalleled in the annals of war and your prowess has won for you even the respect and admiration of your enemies. During the past six months, although in most instances confronted by superior numbers, you have captured from the enemy in open battle one hundred and eleven pieces of field artillery, sixty-five battle flags and upwards of ten thousand prisoners of war, including seven general officers within the past ten days and included in the above you have captured forty-six pieces of field artillery and thirty-seven battle flags. You have never lost a gun, never lost a color and have never been defeated, and, notwithstanding the numerous engagements in which you have borne a prominent part, including those memorable battles of the Shenandoah, you have captured every piece of artillery which the enemy has dared to open upon you. The near approach of peace renders it improbable that you will again be called upon to undergo the fatigues of the toilsome march or the exposure of the battlefield, but should the assistance of keen blades wielded by your sturdy arms be required to hasten the coming of that glorious peace for which we have been so long contending, the general commanding is confident that in the future, as in the past, every demand will meet with a hearty and willing response.

Let us hope that our work is done and that, blessed with the comforts of peace, we may be permitted to enjoy the pleasures of home and friends. For our comrades who have fallen, let us ever cherish a grateful remembrance; to the wounded and to those who languish in southern prisons, let our heartfelt sympathy be tendered and now, speaking for myself alone, when the war is ended and the task of the historian begins, when those deeds of daring which have rendered the name and fame of the Third Cavalry Division imperishable are inscribed upon the bright pages of our country's history, I only ask that my name may be written as that of the commander of the Third Cavalry Division.

(Signed)

GEORGE A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major-General Commanding.

On April 17th the army commenced to march to Washington, by the way of Petersburg and Richmond. On May 10 we marched through Richmond.

the capital of the Southern Confederacy, and saw Libby prison and Castle Thunder. We arrived at Washington on May 16 and on the twenty-third had a review of the Army of the Potomac. We marched down Capitol avenue sixteen abreast and it was a grand sight. General Sherman's army was reviewed the next day. On June 10 we left Washington on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for Louisville, Kentucky, via Parkersburg, West Virginia, and from there to Louisville by boats, arriving there on the fifteenth. We went into camp and remained there waiting to be discharged. On July 10 we went to Indianapolis. On August 7 we signed our pay rolls and I received my discharge on August 9. I am now a citizen of Indiana, a Franklin county boy, twenty-three months in the army in the war of 1861 to 1865, in Third Cavalry Division, commanded by General George A. Custer.

The last of August, 1865, I and my wife went to housekeeping near Acton, Marion county, Indiana. We bought flour at twelve dollars a barrel; pork at ten cents a pound, live weight; molasses at seventy-five cents a gallon; butter at twenty-five cents a pound and coffee at thirty-five cents a pound. I sowed my first field of wheat in the fall of 1865, sold some of the wheat at three dollars a bushel and in 1866 bought my wife a calico dress, for which I paid twenty-five cents a yard.

In 1868 we moved to Franklin county, Indiana, to my father's home farm. There was a good sugar-camp on the place and we would make maple molasses almost every spring, for which we would get from one dollar and twenty-five cents to two dollars a gallon. We then cut our wheat with self rake, but about 1878 the first wire-binder came into the township and was used on the farm of John Mecum, people coming for miles to see it work. About a year or so later twine-binders came and are here yet.

We used to get our mail only twice a week and had to go from one to three miles to get it, but now it is brought to our homes by the rural delivery every day except Sundays and holidays. We used to go horseback or on foot, as we did not have any buggies, but now buggies are something of the past, as automobiles are taking their place.

In 1881 I bought the home place at sixty-eight and one-half dollars per acre at the sale and cleared up forty acres of the timber land. In 1886 we moved to the Shirk home place of two hundred and forty acres in Springfield township, two miles east of Whitcomb, and lived there twenty-two years. During the panic of 1907 I sold wheat at forty-five cents a bushel, bought corn at fifteen cents a bushel and sold hogs for three dollars and sixty-five cents per hundred pounds. In 1902 I sold the home farm in Whitewater township at fifty dollars an acre and bought one hundred and eight acres in Springfield township at thirty dollars an acre, on which there

were no buildings. In 1903 I bought one hundred and five acres at fifty-six dollars an acre, joining the one hundred and eight acres.

My wife and I reared a family of seven children, three boys and four girls, Mary E., George Otto, Harry U., Nancy L., William H., Cozeta B. and Edna M. Mary E. was married May 16, 1887, to George H. McNutt, and they have two children. They reside in Indianapolis, Indiana. George Otto was married March 4, 1891, to Lizzie May Isaac. They lived in Fayette county, Indiana, where he died in December, 1912, leaving a wife and four children, one of whom is married. Harry U. was married in August, 1884, and now lives in Springfield township on a farm of two hundred and ten acres. He has one daughter. Nancy L. was married in November, 1895, to Clifford Miles and they are living on the Miles homestead in Springfield township. They have two children. They bought one hundred and five acres joining the homestead on the north. In 1907 I bought the William Meyers farm of one hundred and fifty-four acres, five miles northeast of Brookville, for which I paid thirteen thousand dollars and upon which I moved in the spring of 1908. The three other children, William H., Cozeta B. and Edna M., are still unmarried and I make my home with them on the farm which I bought last. In September, 1911, my wife died and in February, 1913, I divided my property among the children, each receiving five thousand dollars in money and lands.

I am a retired veteran farmer and on February 4, 1915, was seventy years old. On January 2, 1915, I was unanimously elected commander of Hackleman Post No. 64, Grand Army of the Republic, at Brookville, Indiana.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

GEORGE S. GOLDEN,

Comrade of Company F, Forty-fifth Regiment, Third Cavalry Division,
Brookville, Indiana, R. R. No. 3.

FRED J. SAUTER.

There are many citizens living in Franklin county, Indiana, who are descendants of German parents. Among them, Fred J. Sauter, of Brookville, is a sterling example. His father came to this country from Germany before the Civil War and served in an Indiana regiment during that terrible struggle. Mr. Sauter began to learn the baker's trade when a mere youth and followed that business for thirteen years, leaving it on account of his health. He then started in the business of buying and shipping of poultry

and has built up a large trade, buying and selling not only poultry but also cattle, hogs, etc. He is an enterprising and successful man of affairs and has handled his business in such a way as to yield him a comfortable income and at the same time place him high in the estimation of those with whom he deals.

Fred J. Sauter, the son of Jacob and Louisa (Rodenbeck) Sauter, was born at Youngs, Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, March 11, 1879. His parents had four children, Fred J., who is the oldest of the family; Jacob, who is a graduate of Indiana University and now superintendent of the Sioux City, Iowa, schools; Harry, who died at the age of fifteen; and Frank, who died in infancy.

Jacob Sauter, the father of Fred J., was born in Germany in 1845, and died in Franklin county, Indiana, in 1885. He came to America from Germany when he was nineteen years of age and settled in Franklin county, Indiana. He served in the Sixty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War and spent three years at the front. He was married three times, the mother of Fred J. being the third wife. There is one child living by the first marriage, Catherine, the wife of Mr. Winslow, of Mill Grove, Indiana. Jacob Sauter had a farm on Blue creek, in this county, and also followed the carpenter trade in addition to farming. The paternal grandparents of Fred J. Sauter lived and died in Germany. His maternal grandparents were born in Germany and came to the United States in 1871. They located in Franklin county and lived here the remainder of their days.

Fred J. Sauter attended the district schools of his home neighborhood and when still a small boy came to Brookville and made his home with Fred Baker. He attended the Brookville public schools until he was fourteen and then left school to learn the baker's trade with W. W. Pippin, of Brookville. He remained in the bakery for thirteen years and had charge of the same for the last six years that he was connected with it. In 1904 he left the bakery on account of his health and started in to buy poultry throughout the county. He started in on a small scale, driving over the county in a wagon, but his business has grown by leaps and bounds under his successful management. He now has an auto wagon and does more business in this line than any other man in the county. He has branched out and now not only buys poultry but also calves, cattle and hogs in addition to eggs and butter. He is well deserving of the success which has come to him, since it is a direct result of his own initiative.

Mr. Sauter was married February 4, 1904, to Regia Pearl Sheppard,

who was born near Des Moines, Iowa, a daughter of George and Ella Shepard, both of whom are deceased. Her father was a mechanical engineer and built the paper mill in Brookville in 1898.

Mr. Sauter is a Republican and he and his wife are members of the Lutheran church of Brookville. In 1912 Mr. Sauter remodeled his home on north Franklin avenue and now has a handsome residence, where he and his wife entertain their many friends.

LOUIS WITTKAMPER.

Among the genial-natured and successful farmers of Butler township, Franklin county, Indiana, is Louis Wittkamper, who is also a successful thresherman. Mr. Wittkamper was born July 26, 1874, in Butler township, on the farm where he now lives.

Louis Wittkamper is the son of Frederick and Anna (Wittkamper) Wittkamper, the former born in Prussia, February 12, 1820, and the latter the daughter of John Wittkamper, but no relative of her husband's people. Frederick Wittkamper was educated in Germany in the common schools and worked as a carpenter in Cincinnati, Ohio, after coming to this country. Later in life he became a farmer and owned one hundred and eighty acres in Butler township, near the Ripley county line, the same farm upon which his son, Louis, now lives.

Frederick Wittkamper and wife were the parents of three children, Henry, Frederick, Jr., and Louis. Of these children, Henry lives on and owns eighty-five acres in Ripley county just across the road from Louis. He married Anna Brinkman, the daughter of William Brinkman, and they have one daughter, Clara, who married George Pohlar. Mr. and Mrs. Pohlar have two children, Stella and Evelyne. Frederick, Jr., the second child, lives in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he is in the wool and tailor-trimming business. He married Louisa Galle and they have two children, Frederick and Luella.

John Henry Wittkamper, the paternal grandfather of Louis, was a native of Germany and married there before coming to America. He first lived in Cincinnati and worked there as a day laborer. A few years later he came to Butler township, Franklin county, near St. Marys, where he bought forty acres of land. He was a member of the Lutheran church.

Louis Wittkamper, the youngest child of his parents and the subject of

this sketch, was educated in the common schools. He was married to Lucy Abplanalp, a Swiss girl, who died. Mr. Wittkamper married, secondly, Sophia Reddert, the daughter of Henry Reddert, a farmer of Ripley county, Indiana. To Mr. Wittkamper, by his second marriage, six children have been born, Theodore, Dorothy, Frederick, Howard, Lewis and Harold.

Mr. Wittkamper owns one hundred and sixty acres of land and is engaged in general farming. He also operates a threshing equipment and has been very successful in this business. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church. Politically, Mr. Wittkamper is a Republican. The Wittkamper family is held in high esteem in the community where they live, and Mr. Wittkamper is extremely popular among his friends and acquaintances.

THOMAS CONNELLY.

The prosperity and welfare of an agricultural community are in a large measure due to the enterprise and foresight of the individual citizens of that community. It is the progressive, wide-awake farmers that make the real history of an agricultural community and their influence in keeping and directing its interests is difficult to estimate. Thomas Connelly has for a long time ranked among the leading farmers of Franklin county. He is keenly interested in historical works, as well as in all matters of public concern.

Thomas Connelly was born December 3, 1863, in Butler township, Franklin county, Indiana, the son of Thomas and Anna (Sweeney) Connelly, who were both born in Ireland. Thomas Connelly, Sr., was born in 1819 and died in November, 1866. His wife was born in 1834 and died September 8, 1910. Thomas Connelly, Sr., came to America while young and landed in Philadelphia. He came on to Cincinnati, Ohio, thence coming to Butler township, Franklin county, where he bought eighty acres of land, on which he lived until his death. When he came to Franklin county it was a wilderness. Thomas Connelly, Sr., and wife were the parents of three children: Ann, born in 1861, died in 1883; Thomas, the subject of this sketch, and Jennie, who married Charles B. Kelly, of Terre Haute.

Thomas Connelly was educated in the common schools and has always been a farmer. He was married May 20, 1884, to Theresa Doll, who died December 28, 1905. Seven children were born to this marriage: Jennie, William (deceased), James J., Dorothy E., Joseph, Peter and Edward.

Jennie married Joseph Holtel, of Oldenburg, and they have three children, Rosemary, Ambrose and Clara.

Mr. Connelly was again married, February 16, 1909, to Rosa Hoegeman, who was born September 17, 1877. Mrs. Connelly is a daughter of Henry and Mary (Assman) Hoegemann. Mr. Connelly owns the eighty acres, which is the farm his uncle, William formerly owned. His uncle entered this land and it has never been out of the family name.

Mr. Connelly and wife belong to Oldenburg Catholic church and Mr. Connelly is a member of the Knights of America. Mr. and Mrs. Connelly are the parents of two children, Albert and Harry, in addition to those born to him by his first wife.

Henry Hoegemann, the father of Mrs. Connelly, was born October 25, 1819, in Oldenburg, Germany, and died January 10, 1911. He married Mary Assmann, who was born May 20, 1841, and is yet living in Butler township, Franklin county, on the farm adjoining that of Thomas Connelly. Henry Hoegemann came to America with his parents, who first went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and came from there to Butler township, Franklin county. They were members of the Catholic church at Oldenburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Connelly and family are highly respected citizens in the township where they live. They are interested in good works and are public-spirited in every sense. Mr. Connelly enjoys the esteem of his neighbors and friends.

SAMUEL M. RODGERS.

Efficiency in one vocation is generally believed to unfit a man for any other, yet Samuel M. Rodgers, of Buena Vista, Franklin county, has made a success of farming as well as of the mercantile business. The farmers of this country are the bone and sinew of the land, but the merchants, likewise, are necessary to our present scheme of society and it speaks well for the individual's initiative and versatility when a man can prosper in two such occupations.

Samuel M. Rodgers was born north of Buena Vista, in Posey township, Franklin county, Indiana, September 13, 1868, the son of William and Sarah E. (Cramer) Rodgers, the former born in Rush county and the latter in Posey township, Franklin county.

The paternal grandparents of Samuel M. Rodgers were James and Mary (Pruett) Rodgers, the former born in New Jersey and the latter in

Kentucky. His paternal great-grandparents were Hugh and Rebecca Rodgers, of New Jersey, who came west at an early day and located in Cincinnati. After his death in Cincinnati, his widow remarried and died in Rush county.

James Rodgers, the paternal grandfather of Samuel M. Rodgers, came west with his parents and learned the shoe-maker's trade in Cincinnati. He then worked in Indianapolis, Indiana, and afterwards moved to a farm in Rush county. Still later he moved to Posey township, Franklin county, where he had eighty acres and was a farmer until his death. The maternal grandparents of Samuel M. Rodgers were Samuel and Almerine (Messersmith) Cramer, the former born in Ohio and the latter in Fayette county, Indiana. The maternal great-grandparents of Samuel M. Rodgers were Daniel and Nancy Ann Cramer, of Pennsylvania, who located in Ohio. He was a millwright who disappeared and was never heard from again. Almerine Messersmith was the daughter of Hiram and Charity (Freeman) Messersmith, natives of Pennsylvania and New England, respectively. The Messersmith family located in Fayette county early in the last century. He was a blacksmith at Columbus and died there, his wife dying at Connersville, Indiana. Samuel Cramer learned the carpenter trade and worked at this trade in Columbia, Fayette county, Indiana. There he married and after his marriage he continued to follow this trade for some time. He later moved to Laurel, where he died. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-second Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war.

William Rodgers, the father of Samuel M. Rodgers, was educated in the public schools. He enlisted in Company B, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in 1861, and served three years and three months during the Civil War. At the end of the war he came back to his home, where he has continued to live except during one year, which he spent in Illinois. He has always been a farmer. At one time he bought forty acres in Salt Creek township. He is now retired and lives in Buena Vista. He was formerly a member of the Christian church, but is now a member of the United Brethren church. His children are Marietta, Samuel and Clara.

Samuel M. Rodgers was educated in the public schools and worked at cigar making in Connersville, Indiana, for four years after leaving school. In 1894 he entered the general mercantile business at Buena Vista, buying out John Fey. At the same time he also bought the Emsweller building. From 1906 until 1912 he was engaged in farming on his farm of one hun-

dred and sixty acres just north of Buena Vista. He still owns this farm, but has resumed the general mercantile business in Buena Vista.

Samuel M. Rodgers was married in February, 1894, to Nethe Davison, the daughter of John A. Davison, of Buena Vista. To this union six children have been born, Edna, Harold, Raymond, Hazel, Roland and Thomas, of whom Edna, Raymond and Hazel are deceased.

Mr. Rodgers is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the Christian church, but Mrs. Rodgers is a member of the United Brethren church. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers are highly respected in the community in which they live and popular with everybody.

EDWARD SCOTT.

In the early part of the last century the tide of immigration which set in so strongly toward the western and undeveloped sections of the country brought from Virginia into Indiana, particularly into the southern and central portions of the then wilderness which since has developed into the grand Hoosier commonwealth, some of the sturdiest stock which has left to the present generation its priceless legacy of sterling worth, inherent virtue, moral rectitude and physical stability. Among these Virginians who sought a wider horizon amid "the farther boundaries," where new homes could be erected and new fortunes created, few were better equipped for the stern struggle with the wilderness than was the paternal great-grandfather of the gentleman whose name heads this biographical narrative and the fifth generation of the Scott name now occupies and enjoys the home which that vigorous ancestor carved out of the forest, enjoying the blessings of a more comfortable way of life, based upon conditions which he literally wrested from the soil back in the days when pioneers were men of stout heart indeed.

In 1830 William H. Scott, who was born at Staunton, Virginia, of Scotch ancestry, left his home in the Old Dominion colony and, coming to Indiana, founded a new home in what is now Richland township, Rush county, nearby the present village of Andersonville. William H. Scott's wife was Ann Houston, a cousin of General Sam Houston, of Texas fame, and proved a fitting helpmeet for him in his trying days while conquering the wilderness and creating a new home. They had nine children, five sons and four daughters, whom they reared to venerate the teachings of the Presby-

terian faith, instilling into their youthful minds high principles and noble aims, from which they never departed in after years. The pioneer father survived the wife and mother about three years, passing to his reward April 1, 1845. Mrs. Ann (Houston) Scott died March 22, 1842.

The youngest son of this pioneer pair was Smith Scott, who was born in Virginia, August 22, 1823. In 1845 he married Miss Sophronia Larue, who died in 1894, leaving an only son, Seneca L. Scott, the father of the subject of this biography. Smith Scott was of the true adventurous type which makes pioneering ever possible, and was one of the great throng of bold spirits that joined in the famous gold rush to California following the amazing discovery which startled the world in 1849. He was among the very first to make the overland trip and after a journey of six months' duration, which was filled with hardships which the present generation would no doubt count almost insuperable, he reached Sacramento. Instead of engaging in the mad scramble for gold, Mr. Scott entered into merchandising and for two years conducted a base of supplies in the gold region for the "Argonauts." Deciding then that, after all, Indiana was a good place in which to establish a permanent home, he returned, making the back passage by way of the isthmus and Cuba. The remainder of his life was spent at his home in Posey township, where he ever was regarded as among the most substantial and influential residents of the county.

Seneca L. Scott, only son and child of Smith and Sophronia (Larue) Scott, was born on the old Scott place in Posey township November 22, 1856, and died at the same place December 22, 1904. He was educated at the old Brookville Seminary, following this course of instruction with a supplemental course at Greensburg. In his young manhood he spent two years in California, where he taught school. Returning to Andersonville, he entered upon the serious business of farming, and presently succeeded his father in the general management of the fine old homestead farm of two hundred and sixty acres. During this time he gave close attention to public affairs, believing it the duty of all thoughtful men to give to the political life of the country, and particularly of the immediate community in which they reside, whatever of intelligent attention is possible. He was ever an ardent Republican and twice filled the important office of township trustee. His family, as had been that of his forebears for generations back, was raised in the strict faith of the Presbyterian church.

On December 30, 1880, Seneca L. Scott married Annie G. Spilman, daughter of Dr. F. J. and Elizabeth (Wrightson) Spilman, who was born at Andersonville, Indiana, in 1862, and to this happy union seven children

were born, as follows: Luella A., Frank S., Edward, the subject of this sketch; an infant (deceased), Hazel, Marie and Wallace. Mrs. Scott died August 1, 1906.

Edward Scott, fourth of the same line to occupy the old Scott homestead, was born October 22, 1884. He was educated in the local schools at Andersonville and followed the footsteps of his fathers, taking up farming as the choicest of life's vocations. In this he has been successful and is constantly trying to improve and add to the fine estate created so many years before by his grandfather. In 1906 Edward Scott married Miss Bessie Cameron, daughter of W. A. and Rachel (McCready) Cameron, who was born in Posey township, Franklin county, in April, 1887. They have two children, Dorothy and Robert, who constitute the fourth generation of Scotts on the old homestead, and there seems to be abundant reason to believe that the future historian of Franklin county may be able to record the presence on the same spot of many other generations of Scotts, all true to their sterling ancestry, giving to all a fine example of the advantages of a persistent family unity.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the Presbyterian church, and politically, Mr. Scott is a Republican. He is a member of the Andersonville lodge of Free and Accepted Masons No. 96.

CLEMENT ALEXANDER CORY.

Franklin county has many distinguished families who have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the county for many generations, reflected credit and, in some instances, glory on their county. One of the most distinguished families that has ever come to Franklin county is the Cory family, who from the very earliest times, have been noted, not only in the local affairs of the different communities where they have lived, but in the affairs of the state and nation, where they have been represented in the legislative halls and in the military affairs of their country, at the present time they still occupying a very prominent place in the affairs of their township and county.

Clement Alexander Cory was born in Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, January 9, 1862, the son of Clement R. and Mary Prudence (Johnston) Cory. Clement R. Cory was the son of Clement R. Cory, Sr., who was one of the earliest settlers of this part of the country, having



MR. AND MRS. CLEMENT A. COHY.



come here from New Jersey. He was a blacksmith by trade, his birth occurring November 11, 1789. After coming to Union county, Indiana, he settled on a farm, also working at his trade.

Clement R. Cory, Jr., the father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was the only one of his father's children born in Indiana, the other five having been born in New Jersey. He was born near Fairfield, just across the line in Union county, Indiana, January 28, 1834. He was reared on his father's farm, receiving his elementary education in the common schools of his township, later supplementing this with a course at DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana. He engaged in the teaching profession after leaving college, and continued in this work for some time. Later he was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools of his county. He was a man of liberal education, broad in his ideas and thorough in his training. His career was one of great activity and was marked by valuable service in the cause of the political party to which he belonged. When he became interested in politics he gave his support to the Democratic party, but assisted the Republicans when he felt their candidate was the best man. He was one of the standard bearers of his party in this county, and was honored by being elected to numerous offices of public trust and responsibility. He served in the Indiana State Legislature during the years 1867 and 1869 and again in 1885. In 1871 he was reading clerk in the State Senate. He achieved an enviable reputation while in the Legislature for his broad understanding and comprehensive discussion of all public questions. Mr. Cory was a man of varied and extensive reading, broad and liberal in his views. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his fraternal relations were engaged with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which honorable ritualistic order he had received all the degrees, including the thirty-second. He also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At the time of his death, Mr. Cory was the owner of several hundred acres of finely improved land along the valley of East White river.

Clement R. Cory, Jr., was twice married, his first wife being Mary P. Johnson, who was a daughter of Alexander W. Johnson, of this county, and to this union were born the following children: Rose, Adelia, Maud, May, C. A. and Lenora, May having died in infancy. Rose, who is now deceased, was the wife of John R. Gowdy. Adelia became the wife of Maynard Irwin, and Lenora is the wife of Harry Feicht, of Dayton, Ohio.

The second wife of Clement R. Cory, Jr., was Mrs. Harriet Logan, the widow of Winfield Scott Logan. She was a daughter of Robert G. Hub-

bard, who was a native of Fairfield township, the son of Samuel and Jane Hubbard. In 1843 Robert Hubbard married Mary A. Dennelsheck, the daughter of Jacob Dennelsheck. Samuel Hubbard came to Franklin county, Indiana, from New Jersey when a young man. The parents of Mrs. Cory removed from Franklin county to Missouri, where her birth occurred in 1858. Her father was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War, he being one of the one hundred and seven Union men who voted for Abraham Lincoln for President in Andrew county, Missouri. He enlisted for service in the Union army as a private in the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry, which responded to the first call of President Lincoln for troops. His faithfulness in service and his popularity soon gained for him the rank of captain. Later he was discharged from the service on account of disability, but on recovering his health he recruited a company and again entered the service as captain and remained at the front until the close of the war. Mrs. Cory lived in Missouri until she reached the age of twenty-five, when she married Winfield Scott Logan and they removed to Franklin county, Indiana, where Mr. Logan's death occurred. Mrs. Cory is a woman of culture and refinement, possessing much literary ability, and has written many songs and other verses. She has contributed a series of excellent articles to the children's department of the *Western Christian Advocate*, one of the organs of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which denomination she has given loyal support for many years.

C. A. Cory was reared on his father's large farm, receiving his education in the common schools of his home neighborhood. He has devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, and is now engaged in farming and stock raising on the old home place. He is the owner of two hundred and ninety-three acres of fine land in Union county, Indiana, just across the line from Franklin county, and has a beautiful home on the west bank of White river in Fairfield township, where he lives surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences of life, including bath, water, gas lights, etc. Mrs. Cory's mother makes her home with her son, having reached the advanced age of seventy-nine years.

On June 5, 1895, Mr. Cory was united in marriage with Miss Cora Holland, daughter of James B. and Elizabeth (Wildridge) Holland, the former of whom was born near Metamora, Franklin county, Indiana, November 27, 1840, and the latter of whom was born near New Trenton, Indiana, January 7, 1845, both of whom still are living on a farm in Franklin county and will celebrate their "golden wedding" this year (1915). Mr. Holland is a fine old gentleman and he and his good wife are regarded as

among the most substantial and influential residents of the county. He gave his services to his nation in the dark hour of its trial in the sixties, doing service in the Civil War as a member of the Eighteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His patriotic service was interrupted by a severe attack of typhoid fever, which left him in such a debilitated condition that he was given an honorable discharge on account of physical disability.

To the union of Clement Alexander and Cora (Holland) Cory one child has been born, a son, Alexander Johnston, a bright little lad who is the light of the lives of his devoted parents. Mr. and Mrs. Cory are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to the various activities of which they give their hearty support and are always found at the forefront in any movement having to do with the extension of the general interests of the community, in the social life of which they have proved such useful and influential factors and in which they are held in the highest regard by all their large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Cory is not only one of the most progressive farmers in Franklin county but in the general affairs of the community, political, social and moral, he takes an intelligently directed interest, his fine executive ability and sound business judgment giving to his counsels a weight and an influence which make for good in every direction to which they are directed.

DAVID HAWKINS.

Success comes as a result of legitimate and well-applied energy, unflagging determination and perseverance in whatever course of action one has decided upon. Success does not smile upon the idler nor the dreamer, and never courts the loafer. Only those who have diligently sought the favor of success are crowned with its blessing. In tracing the life careers of influential citizens of Franklin county, Indiana, the name of David Hawkins must be reckoned with. The success which he enjoys has been won by those commendable personal qualities which obtain for him the high esteem of the people of Franklin county.

David Hawkins was born near Cedar Grove, on Elkhorn creek, in Highland township, January 30, 1830, the son of Reuben and Mary (Leforge) Hawkins, the former of whom was born in Tennessee in 1798 and the latter in New Jersey June 7, 1805. Reuben Hawkins came to Franklin county while yet unmarried. He was married February 22, 1823, and moved near

Cedar Grove. In 1835 he moved to a farm in Salt Creek township now owned by Caroline Hawkins, a sister of David Hawkins. He died there in 1863 at the age of sixty-five years, and his wife died in 1892 at the age of eighty-seven. He was a distiller near Cedar Grove and also followed farming. He owned two hundred and seventy acres of land. Early in his life he was a Whig, but later was identified with the Democratic party. Reuben Hawkins and wife were the parents of eleven children: Sarah, born December 15, 1823; Maria, born September 20, 1825; Alexander, born October 25, 1827; David, born January 30, 1830; George, born September 13, 1832; Catherine, born October 8, 1835; Caroline, born January 14, 1838; Charles, born January 7, 1841; John W., born November 16, 1843; Mary, born June 1, 1846, and William R., born August 23, 1850.

David Hawkins and his sisters, Caroline and Mary, are the only survivors of the above family. They all live on the old homestead, none of them ever having married.

The paternal grandparents of David Hawkins were John and Nancy (Gray) Hawkins, who came to Franklin county in 1812, and both of whom died in Salt Creek township. The maternal grandparents of David Hawkins were John and Mary (Smith) Leforge, who came from New Jersey in an early day and settled in Franklin county, near Brookville. He died in Brookville township and she in Decatur county, Indiana.

David Hawkins has been one of the most extensive real estate owners and stock dealers in Franklin county. He has owned nearly three thousand acres of land in Franklin county at different times, but has recently sold some. At present he owns between fifteen hundred and two thousand acres. He is now eighty-five years old, but can walk on stilts across Salt creek, a stream near his home.

Mr. Hawkins was a Republican for many years, but when, in 1912, he formed the conclusion that the party had come under the control of bad leaders, he turned from his former political faith and is now an ardent Progressive. He became a member of this latter party upon its formation, and since then has devoted much of his time and considerable money to the maintenance of the Progressive organizations in Franklin county and the state of Indiana. In fact, Mr. Hawkins has never hesitated to spend his money in worthy enterprises. He is a public-spirited citizen in the highest sense of the word, and his life career has been a distinct and decided gain to the public welfare in Franklin county. Mr. Hawkins as a citizen and as a neighbor, is revered throughout the length and breadth of Franklin county, and no history of the county would be complete without the above brief and modest review of his useful and honorable career.

JAMES CLINTON HARLEY.

It would be difficult to over-emphasize the value to the community of the life history of one who lived so honorable and useful a life and attained to such a pleasing local eminence as he whose name appears at the head of this sketch. As a private citizen the late James Clinton Harley made a pronounced success of everything with which he was connected. He was one of those individuals to be found in nearly every community, who, by reason of ability and force of character, rise above the heads of the masses and command the respect and esteem of their fellow men. Such a one makes his presence felt, the vigor of his personality serving as an incentive to the young and rising generation. To the more energetic and enterprising class of citizens who in all times have done so much to improve the condition of mankind, the late James Clinton Harley, of Franklin county, Indiana, properly belongs, and it is a pleasure for the biographer here to present a brief and modest estimate and review of his life in this county.

James Clinton Harley was born on the old homestead in Laurel township, June 25, 1824, the son of John C. and Jane (Lewis) Harley, the former a native of Virginia, born February 7, 1787, and the latter a native of Tennessee, born December 27, 1790.

John C. Harley was a teacher in the early days and came to Laurel township, Franklin county, entering land in 1813, for which he received a patent in 1818. The tract comprised one hundred and sixty acres. Here he died March 5, 1846, and his wife died January 29, 1846. She was the daughter of David and Mary (Hawkins) Lewis, the latter being a sister of David Crockett's mother. In politics John C. Harley was a Whig. He was married in 1813, and he and his wife were the parents of nine children: Mrs. Mary Colter, David Lewis, Mrs. Sarah Secrist, Joseph Hagar, Mrs. Rebecca Barber, James Clinton, Mrs. Nancy Jane Hoffman, Elizabeth and Eliza Ellen.

James Clinton Harley, the subject of this sketch, was born and reared and died on the old homestead, which all his life was his home. He was educated in the public schools and was a farmer throughout his life, owning the old homestead of one hundred and sixty acres.

Mr. Harley was married September 12, 1852, to Mary Hoffman, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1833, the daughter of Daniel and Sarah (George) Hoffman, whose history is given elsewhere in this work. To Mr. and Mrs. Harley the following children were born: John Daniel, Clara Viola, Henrietta, Ellen, George Spencer, David Lewis, Sarah Jane,

Edgar Wilson, Emma Louisa (known to her friends as "Daisy") and Cora Gertrude.

John Daniel Harley was born on the old homestead, December 27, 1853, and was educated in the public schools and at Ladoga Normal school. He taught school for seventeen years and later, for about seven years, engaged in farming in Franklin county, later going to Delaware county, Indiana, where he farmed about three years. He finally went to Wells county, Indiana, where he is now engaged in farming and where he has resided for the past six years. He was reared as a Democrat, but for the past twelve years has been a Prohibitionist. He is a member of the Free Methodist church. He was married April 26, 1885, to Missouri Baker, who was born November 16, 1865, in Franklin county, Indiana, the daughter of Oliver and Catherine (Brown) Baker, whose family is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. To this union two children have been born and one child has been adopted: Amory Dean, who married William L. Thompson and has two children, Logan and Nellie; Charles Deverne, who married Ethel Merkey and has one child, Elizabeth; and Ellis Leonard Thorne, the adopted son, who is still at home.

The second child of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Harley, Clara Viola, was born April 13, 1856, and is the widow of the late Joseph Davis, of Zion City, Illinois, to whom were born ten children: Harry Clinton, Rollie James, Mary Ella, Clara Viola, Emma Gertrude, Joseph O'Donal, George, Russell, Charles and Ernest, of whom Joseph O., George and Russell are now deceased. The father of these children died September 4, 1910.

Henrietta, the third child, was born March 6, 1858, and is the wife of Charles Dawdy. They have had three children: Oscar, Mary (deceased) and Dora. The fourth child of Mr. and Mrs. Harley, Ellen, was born September 6, 1860, and is the wife of Gideon Parker, to which union one child was born, Wilma Marie, who is now deceased. George Spencer, the fifth child, was born December 23, 1862, and is unmarried. David Lewis was born May 9, 1865, and died March 24, 1889. Sarah Jane, born April 25, 1868, is the wife of Frank Lockwood, a sketch of whose career is given elsewhere in this work. Edgar Wilson, born January 15, 1871, married Elizabeth Parker and has one son, Clyde. Daisy, the ninth child, was born August 3, 1873, and is the wife of Phon Lockwood, who was born in Laurel township, Franklin county, April 9, 1871, the son of Samuel and Margaret (Young) Lockwood. Samuel Lockwood was a son of Isaac Lockwood, mentioned elsewhere in the biographical section of this work. Phon Lockwood and wife have five children: Glenn, Gladys, Howard, Clifford and Carl. Cora Gertrude, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Harley, was born June 11,

1879, and is the wife of Walter Sherwood, a farmer near Laurel. They have six children: Harley, Raymond, Esther, Ruth, Kenneth and Mary Myrtle.

James Clinton Harley was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, with which he became identified and voted for Abraham Lincoln. He was a Republican until 1872, after which he gave his support to the Democratic party. He was a man who loved his family and was devoted to their interest. He made sacrifices willingly for them and when he died, February 10, 1915, at the ripe old age of over ninety years, no man occupied a higher place in the esteem of the community than he. His memory will be kept alive by the loving children and grandchildren he left behind, as well as by the community at large, in which he was such an influential factor during his long and useful life. Mrs. Harley is still living on the old homestead. She and Mr. Harley had been married more than sixty years when death severed the close bond which so long had held them in loving union.

THEODORE FERKINGHOFF.

The German immigrants who came to this country, many of whom located in Franklin county, Indiana, were, in the main, sturdy and well educated and many of them were skilled artisans. Therefore, it was expected that their posterity would be of high quality and that this expectation was not unfounded is now being proved.

One of these immigrants was Theodore Ferkinghoff, Sr., the father of the man whose name stands at the head of this biographical sketch. In 1843 Theodore Ferkinghoff and his wife, who was Catharine Koenig, came to America with their family and located in Cincinnati, where they remained two years and then came to Franklin county. Although he was a shoe-maker by trade, Theodore Ferkinghoff took up farming in America and acquired one hundred and sixty acres of land near Peppertown, Franklin county. He was a member of the Catholic church at Oldenburg. He and his wife were the parents of six children, of whom Theodore, Jr., was about ten years old when he came to America with his parents, leaving Cincinnati for Franklin county with his parents when he was twelve years of age. In this county he became a farmer and acquired one hundred and twenty acres in Butler township, which his son, Henry, now owns, and where he died in 1913, his wife having preceded him to the grave several years, her death occurring in 1909.

Theodore Ferkinghoff married Josephine Fasbinder, whose father was William Fasbinder, who came to America from Germany and went to farming. Eight children were born to Theodore Ferkinghoff and his wife, as follow: Caroline, Elizabeth, deceased, Mary, John, Henry, Anna, Anna Josephine and Theresa. Of these children Caroline teaches school in St. Louis, Missouri. Elizabeth, who is now dead, was married to Henry Brachmann, the two having one child, William. Mary is living in Cincinnati, the wife of Charles Westerkam, and has two children, Charles and Oscar. John married twice, first to Bernadine Fisher, three children being born to this union, Edward, William and Theresa; the second wife being Lena Riedeman, to which second union were born six children, Eulalia, Martha, Jeneve, Ralph, Joseph and Flechner. Anna Josephine married E. P. Little and lives in Spokane, Washington. Theresa is now in Kirkwood, Missouri.

Henry Ferkinghoff received the home farm as a legacy upon his father's death. This farm is well kept and is considered one of the best in the neighborhood.

DAVID P. MINNEMAN.

A pride that is very human and entirely pardonable comes as a result of success gained by continued effort and the persistent following of definite ambitions and high ideals, which are, after all, the mainsprings of any attainment that is worth while. The majority of the old sayings and mottoes prove fallacious upon examination, but the advice, "Hitch your wagon to a star," holds true under the closest analysis.

The constant belief in the above motto has been the cause of David Minneman's notable success. He was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, November 9, 1862, on the first farm that his father owned. He is the son of Frederick and Wilhelmina Christina (Beckman) Minneman, both of who were natives of Germany, the father being born January 22, 1819, and the mother May 23, 1825. She was the eldest sister of William Beckman, who still resides in the above township. To this union were born twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, of whom David is the youngest.

Frederick Minneman, who was the father of David, upon immigrating to America, located on what is now the Weidenbach farm, very probably clearing the land himself. At that time it contained eighty acres. Starting with eighty acres, with the aid of his sons, he gradually bought more land,

eventually accumulating four hundred and fifty-four acres. Although a general farmer, he specialized to a certain extent in stock raising. He was a school director and an active member of the Lutheran Evangelical church.

The famous "old stone school house" was the source of Mr. Minneman's education. He began cultivating the soil while still very young, and with the exception of a few winters, has lived the rural life in Franklin county ever since. In 1887 he purchased eighty acres of his father's place, on which he built a barn and two silos, as well as completing the erection of the partly-built house. Ninety acres, purchased of the Hillenbrandt company and another eighty from the home farm has since been added.

In 1888 Mr. Minneman married Elilia Wesling, who became the mother of three children, Alfred, Lula and Omer. Alfred died in infancy. February 18, 1897, Mr. Minneman married, secondly, Katharine Zimmer, of Highland township, the daughter of William Zimmer. To this second union were born eight children, Elvina Bertha, Elizabeth Edna, Christian David (died in infancy), Margaret Hannah, Minnie Elizabeth, Sarah Clara, Lydia Matilda and Irvin Henry.

Mr. Minneman stands for the best things in American citizenship, giving his unconditional support to all movements which he perceives are making for social betterment. He does not scorn to make use of any practical suggestion, his open-mindedness being prominent among his other characteristics.

CHARLES W. HAWKINS.

One of the influential citizens of Salt Creek township, Franklin county, Indiana, is Charles W. Hawkins, who is a man of excellent endowment and upright character. He has been a valuable factor in the development of local conditions, and has ever commanded the confidence and esteem of the community which he has so unselfishly helped to build up.

Charles W. Hawkins was born October 10, 1864, in Salt Creek township, Franklin county, Indiana, the son of Alexander and Amassa (Amack) Hawkins, the former the eldest son of Reuben and Mary (Leforge) Hawkins (mentioned elsewhere in this volume in the sketch of David Hawkins), the latter born in Franklin county, the daughter of William and Maria Amack, who came to Franklin county in an early day from New Jersey. Alexander Hawkins was a farmer and stock dealer, and was the owner of eight hundred and forty acres of land. He was a Republican and a member of the Metho-

dist Episcopal church. He and his wife were the parents of nine children: George, Mary E., Florence, Wilfred, Mary, Charles W., Edwin, Chester and Emery. Alexander Hawkins died in 1897, and his wife died in February, 1893.

Charles W. Hawkins was reared on the farm and was educated in the public schools, and throughout his life he has been a farmer and stock dealer. He is the owner of two hundred and sixty acres of the old homestead.

Mr. Hawkins was married May 19, 1888, to Flora B. Foster, who was born in Butler township, Franklin county, Indiana, the daughter of S. B. Foster, of Butler township, and to this union five children were born: Cosie; Flossie, who died in infancy; Wayne; Corwin, deceased, and Claude.

Charles W. Hawkins is one of the leading farmers and stock dealers in Franklin county. He has a splendid, well improved farm and is one of the most progressive citizens of this section of the state.

Mr. Hawkins is identified with the Progressive party, having become affiliated with this party upon its organization in 1912, always having been a loyal and enthusiastic supporter of Colonel Roosevelt and his policies. Mrs. Hawkins is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Not only is Charles W. Hawkins one of the leading farmers and business men of his home county, but his influence as a private citizen is not surpassed. He takes a worthy interest in all public movements and contributes of his time and money to the support of public enterprises. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins are highly popular in Franklin county, where they are so well known, and very properly are regarded as among the leaders in the social, moral and civic life of the neighborhood in which they reside.

JOSEPH A. HANNA.

It is probable that no family of Franklin county has taken a more prominent part in its history than the Hanna family. Coming to Indiana and locating in what is now Franklin county six years before the county was even created, they have been influential factors in every phase of the county's growth. Their names may be found not only in the annals of Franklin county history, but in the honored list of men who have taken important parts in the life of our states and nation as well.

Joseph A. Hanna is one of the many descendants of the Robert Hanna who located in what is now Fairfield township in 1804. He is the son of John Pinckney and Jane (Burke) Hanna, and is one of nine children born to his parents, the others being: Montana, who married Charles Mosier;

Henry C., unmarried; Robert L., whose history is presented elsewhere in this volume; William G., who married Emma Rose; Arthur B., unmarried; James B., who married Catharine Smalley; Bessie, unmarried; Ethel, who married Henry Sunman.

Joseph A. Hanna has made his home in Brookville for many years, and has followed the occupation of a painter and carpenter since reaching his majority. He is a man of quiet and unassuming manner, interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of his town and is held in high esteem by those with whom he is associated.

CHARLES EVANS.

Two score years have elapsed since Charles Evans was born in Brookville township, and he has spent all these forty years within the limits of the township. Reared on the farm, he has made farming his life work, and his present well improved farm of ninety-six acres is ample evidence that he has been successful.

Charles Evans, the son of George Washington and Mary (Brate) Evans, was born in Brookville township, January 27, 1875. His father was born in Franklin county, January 31, 1842, and his mother in Butler county, Ohio, August 26, 1850. His parents had three children, the others being Albert and Jennie, Charles being the only one of the three now living. The mother of these children died May 8, 1906.

The paternal grandfather of Charles Evans was Louis G. Evans, who came from Virginia to Franklin county during the early period of the county's settlement. He died in this county May 4, 1874, at the age of fifty-four years. Louis G. Evans married Susan Brumbarger, native of Vevay, Indiana, and an early settler with her parents in Franklin county, where her death occurred at the home of her son, Andrew. Louis G. Evans and wife were the parents of eleven children: William, George W., James, Monroe, Milton, Andrew, Annie, Jane, Malinda, Mary and Rosa.

Charles Evans was educated in the districts schools of Brookville township, and has spent his whole life on the farm where he was born. Farming appealed to him from his earliest boyhood days, and as soon as he was married he settled down to this time-honored occupation.

Mr. Evans was married April 24, 1903, to Nellie Bossert, and to this union have been born four children: Clifford, born in 1904; Elmer, born in 1906; Ethel, born in 1909, and Carrie, born in 1911. Mrs. Evans was born

in Metamora township, March 15, 1883, and is a daughter of William and Carrie (Prifogle) Bossert. Her parents were both born in Franklin county, and are now living in Highland township. Mr. Bossert is a Democrat in politics, while the whole family are loyal members of the Lutheran church. The parents of Mrs. Evans have ten children living and one, Olive, deceased. The living children are Nellie, Florence, Irvin, Perry, George, Roy, Harry, Nancy, Vina and Esther.

Mr. Evans gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, but has never cared to aspire to official position, being entirely satisfied to give all of his time and energies to his own private interests. The family are members of the church and interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community in which they reside.

JOSEPH N. CRODDY.

The prosperity of Franklin county, Indiana, is due largely to the untiring struggle and ultimate success of the enterprising farmers who live in the county. These men have taken the wealth from the soil and converted it for the use of all the people. There are no better known farmers in all Franklin county than Joseph N. Croddy, one of the most prominent agriculturists of Posey township. He was born August 6, 1868, a son of George W. and Charlotte (Goble) Croddy.

George W. Croddy was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, February 13, 1838, the son of Christopher and Katherine (Shafer) Croddy, both natives also of Rockbridge county.

The paternal great-grandfather of Joseph N. Croddy was John Croddy, of Rockbridge county, Virginia, who lived on the James river near the Natural Bridge, where he owned a fine farm. He was the father of four sons, Archibald, John, Christopher and William. John was a major in the War of 1812. John Croddy drilled recruits for this war and was a prominent and influential man in his community. The four sons of John Croddy came to Indiana in 1842 and located near Richland, Rush county, and Christopher finally located on Cracker Ridge, Franklin county, and died there in 1851 of smallpox. His widow survived him many years, her death occurring April 24, 1894, at the advanced age of ninety-three years.

The maternal great-grandfather of Joseph N. Croddy was John Shafer, a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent. His father was drafted as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and John Shafer took his father's place and served his time. Then he himself was drafted for the service, and he thus

served from the beginning to the end of the War for Independence. John Shafer married in Pennsylvania, and went to Rockbridge county, Virginia, where he owned about one thousand acres of land, including the place where the Natural Bridge is located. He was an extensive slave owner, and was a Democrat of the old school in politics.

George W. Croddy was educated in the public schools of his home neighborhood in Franklin county. When the Civil War broke out he offered his services in defense of his country, first becoming a member of the Sixteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but did not get to go with this regiment, and later volunteered in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and again failed to go, more men enlisting at the time than were needed. Just at the close of the war he was drafted, but was never notified to muster in. Mr. Croddy is an ardent Democrat, and during the Civil War was threatened with hanging for being a Democrat. He first voted for Stephen A. Douglas and has not missed an election since the Douglas campaign, and, furthermore, has never scratched a ticket. He has been a farmer, carpenter and mason, and has lived in Franklin county ever since he first came here, with the exception of two years spent near Richland. Rush county, Indiana. He and his son own a farm of fifty-two acres.

George W. Croddy was married in 1866 to Charlotte Goble, who died March 27, 1878. She was born in Posey township in this county, the daughter of Israel and Elizabeth (Jinks) Goble, the former born in Preble county, Ohio, November 3, 1817, died August 28, 1896, his wife dying October 12, 1903.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Croddy was Isaac Goble, a native of Morristown, New Jersey. During a part of his life Isaac Goble lived at Bennington, Vermont, where he was engaged in the iron business. He owned a horse-power trip hammer, a wonderful device in those days. As a consequence of financial losses, he came to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1802, and there made axes. In 1811 he moved to Preble county, Ohio, and in 1821 he came to Metamora township, Franklin county, Indiana, where he acquired a farm in the Whitewater bottoms. Here he erected a tavern in the early days, which he conducted for many years. Isaac Goble was a relative of Squire John Brookfield, who lived near Morristown, New Jersey, and it was in the latter's chestnut grove that Washington's army once wintered. The army arrived there barefooted, with a heavy snow on the ground. John Shafer, Joseph N. Croddy's maternal great-grandfather, was with the army at this time. In those days women living in New Jersey and having sufficient property were permitted to vote, and it is said that the ancestors of Mrs. Croddy in that generation all voted for Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Croddy were the parents of four children: Anna, who lives on the old Goble farm in Posey township; Joseph N., with whom this narrative deals; Ada, who lives in Laurel township, and Elizabeth, who is a resident of Buena Vista.

Joseph N. Croddy is engaged in the culture of ginseng and golden seal roots and plants in Posey township, this county. Many years ago he worked on railroads, and also in factories. In his railroad work he handled freight and was in the train service. He handled freight at the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton station in Connersville, Indiana, for four years, and just before leaving the service of the railroad was with the freight department of the Pennsylvania Railway company at Anderson, Indiana.

Mr. Croddy is a member of the Andersonville Lodge No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Fayette Lodge No. 31, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as well as Whitewater Encampment No. 33.

Mr. Croddy is a highly respected citizen of Franklin county and honored and respected by all who know him.

JACOB RIPPERGER.

A thoroughly progressive business man, and one of whom it is said in quiet sincerity "He is an honest man," is Jacob Ripperger, of South Gate, Franklin county, Indiana. Mr. Ripperger cultivates a ninety-acre farm, which belongs to Anna Boehle, but his main business is the selling of silos and lightning rods, of which he has sold more than any other man in this section of Indiana.

Mr. Ripperger comes of sturdy German parentage, as he is the son of Isador and Magdalena (Herbert) Ripperger, both of whom were born in Germany. The date of Mr. Ripperger's birth is March 25, 1876, and the place South Gate, Indiana.

Michael Ripperger, the paternal grandfather of Jacob, came to America about 1833, and settled near St. Peters on a farm, where he lived until his death. Mr. Ripperger's maternal grandparents, Conrad and Marie Herbert, also came from Germany about 1836 and settled near St. Leon, later moving to South Gate, and still later to Cedar Grove, where they died and are buried. Mr. Herbert was a merchant, and in later life retired.

Reared, educated and married in St. Peters, Isador Ripperger, father of the immediate subject of this biographical sketch, conducted a plow factory in

Covington, Kentucky, which he later sold, whereupon he moved to near South Gate, Indiana, where he purchased an eighty-acre farm. He later retired and moved to St. Leon, Indiana, where he died.

Jacob Ripperger has succeeded without the aid of higher education, as he attended only the common schools of South Gate and early began farm work, which he continued on the rented farm mentioned above. Mr. Ripperger has gained especial local prominence in the silo and lightning rod business.

On August 17, 1898, Mr. Ripperger married Katharine Boehle, who was born on the Highland township farm on which Mr. Ripperger now lives, the daughter of Francis and Eleanor (Schultz) Boehle, who were native to Germany. To Jacob and Katherine (Boehle) Ripperger was born one child, Albert, who died November 9, 1902.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Ripperger, Anthon Boehle, lived and died in Germany. The maternal grandparents, Adolph and Louisa Schultz, were also natives of Germany, who came to America and bought the fifty-acre farm on which Mr. Ripperger now lives. Adolph Schultz paid for the land eight hundred dollars, buying it from Mr. Mintz, who operated a store on the farm. The last record of Mr. Schultz places him in Memphis, Tennessee.

Francis Boehle was born December 1, 1821, in Germany, and received a typical German education. He served his three years in the German army, worked two years as an iron miner and then came to Cincinnati at the age of twenty-eight. About one year before the beginning of the Civil War Mr. Boehle moved to the farm of his father-in-law. Mr. Boehle joined the Union army a few weeks before the end of the Civil War, but, as his wife was then quite ill, he secured a substitute, even after he was in service, and returned to the farm, where he carried on a cooperage business until he retired. During this time he bought fifty acres of his father-in-law, to which he later added ten acres, also erecting the buildings which are found on the land today.

Mr. Boehle and wife were the parents of the following children: Ragera, Henry, Theresa, Albert, Louisa, John, Joseph, Frank, Anna, Katharine and Magdalena. Anna, who owns the homestead, has always made it her home, and has added thirty acres to the original tract.

The Rippergers are members of the St. Joseph's Catholic church at St. Leon and are the kind of people who make any community the better for their residence. Mr. Ripperger is scrupulously fair in all his business dealings and is accordingly successful, especially as he is clear sighted and has good business sagacity, and he and his wife are counted as among the leaders in their circle.

GILBERT N. SAMUELS.

The Samuels family was one of the first families to locate in Franklin county, Indiana, and during all of the years which have elapsed since they first settled here they have been prominent in every phase of the county's development. Gilbert N. Samuels, whose history is here related, was born in the year the Civil War opened, and his whole career thus far has been spent within the limits of the county. He received a good education and after his marriage, at the age of nineteen, he settled down to the life of a farmer and has been unusually successful in everything to which he has turned his attention. Not only has he been successful in his own personal affairs, but as a citizen in the community in which he resides he has taken an active part in everything pertaining to its welfare. Thus he merits the right to be included among the representative men of his county and in the brief biography which is here presented sufficient data is given to indicate that he is a man of ability and integrity.

Gilbert N. Samuels, the son of Gilbert and Rebecca (Lackey) Samuels, was born in Franklin county July 17, 1861. His parents reared four children, Merritt, deceased; James, who died in infancy; Anna M., deceased; Gilbert N., with whom this narrative deals. Anna M., who died in 1900, was the wife of James Smith, and the mother of four children, Catherine, Lula May, Harriett and Gilbert D.

Gilbert Samuels, the father of Gilbert N., was a son of James Samuels, and was born in Franklin county. James Samuels and wife were the parents of eight children, Abraham, Thompson, John, Joseph, James, Gilbert, David and Oliver. All of these children are now deceased with the exception of John and Oliver.

Gilbert Samuels, the father of Gilbert N., was educated in the common schools of Franklin county, and became one of the most successful farmers and stock raisers of the county. At the time of his death he was the owner of four hundred acres of valuable land in the county. He died May 2, 1893. He was a member of the Baptist church and greatly interested in church work.

Gilbert N. Samuels received a good common school education in the schools of his home county and later attended the high school at Lebanon, Ohio. After completing this course he returned to his father's farm, where he remained until his marriage, in 1880. He then began farming on the old home farm, and at his father's death inherited part of the paternal estate. To his inheritance he later has added until he now owns four hundred and



MR. AND MRS. GILBERT N. SAMUELS.

thirty acres of well-improved land. He possesses one of the finest country homes in the county, all of the buildings on the place being of excellent quality and strictly modern in every respect. As a farmer and stock raiser he ranks high among the agriculturists of the county.

Mr. Samuels was married March 7, 1880, to Sarah Salmon, a daughter of William and Margaret (Meeker) Salmon, who were farmers living near Riley, Ohio. To this union was born one daughter, Lessie, who is the wife of Ernest Condo, and has two children, Naomi and Gilbert E.

The second wife of Gilbert N. Samuels was Emma E. Smith, to whom he was married January 18, 1893. She is a daughter of Joseph B. and Jane (Brown) Smith. The parents of Mrs. Samuels have three children, Dr. Walter J., Olive and Emma, the wife of Mr. Samuels. Dr. Walter J. Smith is a practicing physician at Riley, Ohio. He married Margaret Kitchel, and has one son, J. Kitchel. Olive, the one sister of Mrs. Samuels, is still single and living with her parents. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Samuels were John W. and Catherine (Warfield) Smith, and they were the parents of nine children, Joseph, James, David, Harry, Eva, Rebecca, Phoebe, Margaret and Catherine.

Mr. Samuels is a stanch Democrat, but has left political matters to others, preferring to devote all his energies to his own affairs. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, while he and his wife are both devoted members of the Presbyterian church.

AARON G. AILES.

In the year 1837 the Ailes family first came to Franklin county, Indiana, and since that year the various members of the family have taken an active part in everything pertaining to the general welfare of the county. Aaron G. Ailes has given his active energies to the pursuit of agriculture and is now thus engaged on his farm in Laurel township.

Aaron G. Ailes, the son of Jehu and Violet (Gillis) Ailes, was born September 5, 1852, in Franklin county, Indiana. His father was born May 28, 1819, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and his mother was born January 30, 1818, a daughter of Robert and Nancy Gillis. Jehu Ailes and wife were the parents of six children: Robert P., born January 20, 1850; Elizabeth I, born July 28, 1851; Aaron G., born September 5, 1852; James M.

and William M. (twins), born June 1, 1854; Nancy C., born March 15, 1856, died January 30, 1911.

Jehu Ailes, the father of Aaron G., was born and reared in Pennsylvania. When a young man he farmed and also followed the carpenter's trade. After coming to Franklin county, he followed this dual line of activity, although he gave most of his attention to carpentry. He owned a small farm in Salt Creek township, where he lived.

The paternal grandfather of Aaron G. Ailes was Aaron Ailes, who was born in Pennsylvania, December 25, 1790. He was a farmer in Pennsylvania, and after his marriage to Elizabeth Duvall came to Franklin county in 1837 and settled on a farm. He and his family were sturdy pioneers and contributed in no small measure to the early prosperity of Salt Creek township. In addition to carrying on general farming, he taught subscription schools in his home neighborhood. He also opened his home for religious services and itinerant preachers always found a hearty welcome at his fireside. Aaron Ailes, Sr., and wife were the parents of a large family of children, all of whom are now deceased: Anna, born May 17, 1813; Alexander, born April 21, 1815; Sarah, born March 9, 1817; Jehu, born May 28, 1819; Amos, born September 12, 1821; Abigail, born November 26, 1823; William, born February 23, 1825; Rachel, born June 19, 1828; Marjory, born August 7, 1830; Fletcher, born May 12, 1835, and James Clinton, born November 19, 1838.

The paternal great-grandfather of Aaron G. Ailes was Amos Ailes, a son of Stephen Ailes. Amos Ailes was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1752, and died February 13, 1836. Before his marriage he moved to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and there married Anna Brown and settled in East Pike Run township. Amos Ailes and wife were the parents of several children, among whom were the following: Joseph, born December 2, 1787; Mary, born May 17, 1789; Stephen, born December 26, 1790; Aaron, born May 14, 1792; James, born March 21, 1794; Isaac, born November 30, 1795; Amos, born January 30, 1799, and Sarah.

Aaron G. Ailes was educated in the public schools of Salt Creek and Laurel townships, and it was natural that he should follow farming, as all of his early training was received on the farm. After his marriage he leased his present farm and has since engaged in general farming and stock raising. His well improved farm in Laurel township yields a comfortable income for himself and family.

Mr. Ailes was married March 8, 1876, to Inez Gard, who was born November 17, 1855, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Gard, and who died June 28, 1906. Mr. Ailes and his wife had two daughters, Stella Edith and

Fannie May. Stella Edith was born July 15, 1879, and died November 14, 1886. Fannie May, who was born July 11, 1882, became the wife of William Redmond. Mr. Ailes now shares his home with his daughter and her husband.

Mr. Ailes always has given his hearty support to the Republican party, but has never become candidate for a public office. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Ailes is a man of straightforward, unassuming and obliging manner, who, while advancing his individual interests, has never neglected his general duties as a citizen of the commonwealth, and his counsels are received with respect on the part of his neighbors, who are pleased to regard him as one of the leaders of the community.

FRANK LOCKWOOD.

To own and live on a farm which one's father owned and the farm which one's grandfather also owned and lived upon should be a source of rare personal pride. Frank Lockwood, an enterprising farmer of Franklin county, owns the farm which his grandfather purchased in an early day and has made a remarkable success of the vocation handed down to him by his grandfather and his father.

Frank Lockwood was born on this farm in Laurel township, Franklin county, in 1866, the son of Isaac and Eleanor (Enyart) Lockwood, the former of whom was born in 1816 in New York and the latter in Indiana about 1822.

The paternal grandfather of Frank Lockwood was Jarred Lockwood, a native of New York, who migrated to Kentucky in an early day and later located in Posey township, Franklin county, Indiana, north of Andersonville. Some time later he moved to Iowa, where he and his wife died.

Isaac Lockwood was taken to Kentucky with his parents when he was about two years old, and a little later to Posey township, Franklin county. He attended the public schools, but was educated principally by home study. He was a teacher in the early days and taught school near where Frank Lockwood now lives. He owned the farm upon which Frank Lockwood lives, which consists of two hundred acres of well improved land. He died in 1900.

In the early days Isaac Lockwood was a Whig, but became a Republican upon the organization of that party. He was twice married, first to Jennie Jenks, and after her death he married Eleanor Enyart. He and his first wife were the parents of five children: Sarah, Phoebe, Ruth, Samuel and Isaac. By his second marriage were born Mary, Rachel, William, Jessie, George,

Alonzo, Jasper, Frank B. and Frank. The mother of these latter children died in August, 1882. Of this large family, Phoebe, Ruth, Jessie and Frank are the only ones now living.

Frank Lockwood was educated in the public schools of Franklin county and has been a farmer all his life. He makes a specialty of thoroughbred stock, and has been quite successful, being counted among the leading farmers of his part of the county.

Mr. Lockwood was married in June, 1893, to Sarah J. Harley, who was born in Laurel township, Franklin county, in 1868, the daughter of James and Mary (Huffman) Harley, of Laurel township. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood.

At the formation of the Progressive party, Mr. Lockwood identified himself with this organization and has been active in the councils of his party in Franklin county since its formation. He takes a worthy interest in public affairs, and his influence is an important power for good in the township and county where he lives, and where he and his wife are held in the highest regard by all who know them.

WILLIAM H. PETERSEN.

The sixty-five years which have elapsed since William H. Petersen was born have all been spent within Franklin county, Indiana. In his younger days he learned the harness maker's trade, but has given practically all of his active career to general farming and stock raising, and has acquired a competency which insures the material comfort of himself and family. He has attained success through his own efforts, having been dependent practically upon his own resources since reaching manhood.

William H. Petersen, the son of Charles and Henrietta (Harrencamp) Petersen, was born in Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, March 31, 1850. His father was born in Hanover, Germany, March 18, 1814, his mother also being a native of Germany, born in 1818. They reared a family of eight children: Louis, William H., Frederick, Rosina, Anna, Carrie, Mary and Wilhelmina.

Charles Petersen came from Germany to Franklin county in 1847 and located in Brookville township. He was not married until after he came to this county. After his marriage in Brookville township he settled there permanently, and at the time of his death in 1876 had accumulated one hundred and thirty-eight acres. His wife survived him many years, her death

not occurring until in 1902. Charles Petersen was a Democrat in politics and the whole family were members of the Lutheran church.

William H. Petersen was reared on the old homestead in Brookville township and has never left the confines of the township where he was born. Early in life he was apprenticed to a harness maker and learned the trade, but decided to devote all of his time and attention to farming. His well improved farm of one hundred and nineteen acres is a glowing tribute to his success along agricultural lines. He has now practically retired from active work and turned the management of his farm over to his son. He was superintendent of the infirmary of Franklin county for a year and a half and gave universal satisfaction in the administration of its affairs.

Mr. Petersen was married in 1875 to Christina Horstmann, who was born in Franklin county, the daughter of William and Christina (Christian) Horstman. To this union nine children were born: Charles, Anna, Emma, Mary, Carrie, William, George, Philomena and Hattie.

The parents of Mrs. Petersen were both born in Germany and were early settlers in Franklin county, her mother coming here when a child of six years. Mr. Petersen's parents were married in Franklin county and lived in Butler township for many years. Later they located in Metamora township, where they spent the remainder of their lives.

Mr. Petersen always has given his support to the Democratic party and has taken an active and intelligent interest in its affairs. He has never held any official position save that of superintendent of the county infirmary. He always has been interested in the welfare of his community, and such measures as he felt would promote the general welfare have always found in him an enthusiastic supporter.

JOSEPH HITE.

Very few men are able to identify their ancestors with the two earliest wars fought by this country when it still wore swaddling clothes. Joseph Hite, one of the oldest citizens of Posey township, Franklin county, and one of its most successful farmers, is descended from a long line of illustrious ancestors. Mr. Hite, now a venerable citizen of seventy-seven, is still in good health, despite his years.

Joseph Hite was born January 20, 1837, on Salt creek, in Posey township, Franklin county, Indiana, the son of William and Sarah (Franker) Hite, both natives of Rockbridge county, Virginia.

James Hite (or his name may have been Henry Hite), the paternal

grandfather of Joseph Hite, served in the Revolutionary War, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He was an old man when he came to Indiana some time before 1828, and lived with his children in Rush county after coming here.

William Hite, the father of Joseph Hite, was educated in Virginia, performed able service in the War of 1812 and came to Indiana in the fall of 1828, entering land on Salt creek, in Franklin county, at the point where Joseph Hite was born. He entered two hundred and twenty acres of land in the dense wilderness, the roads not even having been surveyed at that time. This land he cleared and cultivated and improved in many ways and here, in the fullness of his years, his death occurred. William Hite and his wife were the parents of seven children: Greenbury, who was born in Virginia; Eliza and Mary, also born in Virginia; Katherine, born in Indiana; William, born in Franklin county, Indiana; Harriet, who is the only one of these children now living besides the subject, was born in Franklin county, and Joseph, of Posey township, in this county.

Joseph Hite never attended school but two days in his life. He acquired his education by home study and observation and is able to read and write well. He always kept well informed regarding current events, and is a most interesting conversationalist, a man of broad views and wide observation, whose counsels, based upon a ripe experience and sound judgment, gain respectful consideration.

When Joseph Hite started farming for himself he bought fifty-four acres of land from his father. He remained with his mother until his marriage and then moved to his present farm in Posey township.

Joseph Hite was married December 31, 1862, to Ann Croddy, who was born in Rush county, Indiana, the daughter of Christopher and Catherine (Schaffer) Croddy, both of whom were natives of Rockbridge county, Virginia, who lived near the natural bridge in that state. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Hite also were natives of Virginia, and her grandfather was a farmer of that place. Her maternal grandparents also came from the same community in Virginia, and her maternal grandfather owned and operated a distillery. He was an extensive slave owner and died in Virginia. Mrs. Hite's father and his brother married Schaffer sisters and later came to Indiana, where they located permanently.

Mrs. Hite's father first came to Indiana in 1844, first locating in Rush county. He started to return to Virginia in the spring of 1849, but stopped in Metamora township, where he rented a farm, and there he spent the remainder of his life. His widow and children continued to live in Franklin

county. The widow bought eighty acres of land in Posey township, the money with which this land was purchased having been brought to Indiana from Virginia by a brother from her father.

Just before Joseph Hite's marriage, he bought ten acres, where he still lives. He has added to this original tract from time to time until he is now the owner of one hundred and sixty-five acres. The larger part of this land he has rented out for several years past.

Three children have been born to Joseph and Ann (Croddy) Hite, Ellen, Kate and Johanna. The mother of these children is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the various beneficences of which she takes an active interest.

RICHARD NYCE.

It is interesting to note the number of farmers of Brookville township who have spent their whole lives within the limits of the township. This shows that they have been satisfied with the conditions which have always surrounded them, and it is a tribute to the excellent farming land of the township as well as to the general conditions under which the people live. Much of the best farming land of the county is within this township, and for this reason the farmers are loath to leave the land on which they were reared. Richard Nyce is now living on the farm where he was born a year before the opening of the Civil War. He now owns a well improved farm of one hundred and thirty-four acres and carries on a general system of farming and stock raising which has been attended with a flattering degree of success.

Richard Nyce, the son of George John and Emeline (Van Camp) Nyce, was born on the farm he now owns in Brookville township, December 29, 1859.

George John Nyce was born in Frederick, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1819, and his wife was born in Franklin county, Indiana, January 12, 1834. George J. Nyce was the son of George Nyce, a native of Frederick, Pennsylvania and a lifelong resident of that state, who was born in the year 1791 and died in the year 1828. His wife, Susanna Markley, was born in the year 1793 and died in the year 1876.

The maternal grandparents of Richard Nyce were Charles and Mary (Halstead) Van Camp, natives of New Jersey and New York, respectively. Charles Van Camp died at Metamora, as did his wife, the death of the latter occurring in 1869.

George J. Nyce, the father of Richard, came to Franklin county from

Pennsylvania in 1840 and settled down to the life of a farmer. He owned one hundred and thirty-four acres of land, which is now in possession of his son Richard, the only child. George J. Nyce died July 10, 1910, and his wife passed away August 2, 1913. They were both members of the Presbyterian church, and Mr. Nyce was a staunch member of the Democratic party. They were highly regarded in the community in which they so long had resided and in the various good works of which they took such a prominent and useful part.

Richard Nyce received such education as was provided in the common schools of his boyhood days. He inherited the old homestead and has engaged in the life of a farmer, giving due attention to the raising of crops and live stock. Mr. Nyce has never married and he made his home with his parents until their death. He is a Democrat in politics, as was his father before him. He gives his hearty support to the Presbyterian church and is interested in all movements having as their object the advancement of the best interests of the neighborhood, being very properly regarded as one of the leaders in the local affairs of the community.

GEORGE M. BARBER.

In every community there are leaders in agriculture and in business, men who have been fortunate in their struggle for the material things of life and men who are the pride and the stays of the community where they live and in which they have attained success. Among the successful and progressive farmers of Franklin county is George M. Barber, of Posey township.

George M. Barber was born on a farm in the above township, September 20, 1868, the son of John and Mary Ann (Scott) Barber, both natives of Franklin county.

The maternal grandparents of George M. Barber were Thomas and Mary (Hogue) Scott, both born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, who located near Andersonville, in Posey township, Franklin county, at an early day. Thomas Scott was a son of William and Ann (Houston) Scott, both of Virginia, who came to Indiana and who, after living a short time at Logansport, moved to Rush county and bought one hundred and sixty acres of school land, which they cleared and improved. They both lived there until their death.

John Barber, the father of George M., received his education in the public schools and was a saw-mill operator all of his life. He shipped lum-

ber and ran a water mill until 1900. Most of his product was shipped on the canal from Laurel to Cincinnati. His mill was located on the farm where his sons now live. On this farm he erected the buildings which are still standing. The first steam train which John Barber ever saw was at Valley Junction. He owned four hundred and five acres of land. He was drafted during the Civil War, but escaped service on account of severe rheumatism.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John Barber: Thomas, a farmer of Posey township; Emmet, who lives on the home place; Laura, who lives in Hancock county, and George M., the subject of this sketch.

An interesting history is connected with the saw mill operated by John Barber. The industry was originated by Simeon Barber, the paternal grandfather of George M., who started it as a steam mill on the present site of Andersonville before the town was laid out, the survey having been made in 1837. This mill burned about 1840 and was rebuilt south of Andersonville as a water mill. It was later purchased by Simeon Barber and his two sons, John and Daniel. This mill was carried away by the flood of 1849. The two brothers again erected the mill on the land which now belongs to John Barber's heirs, on the opposite side of the creek from where the last mill was located. Still later John Barber bought the entire mill and erected another near the present residence of George M. Barber, the remains of which are still standing. It was the last water mill in Franklin county to cease operation.

George M. Barber was educated in the public schools of Franklin county and worked in the mill with his father until it was abandoned. The Barber family owns and operates several hundred acres of land and are accounted among the most progressive farmers in Franklin county.

George M. Barber was married December 24, 1900, to Roxie Barton, the daughter of John C. and Mary M. (Hood) Barton, both natives of Kentucky, the father having been born in Bourbon county and the mother in Fleming county, Kentucky.

For thirty years Mrs. Barber's father was a general merchant in Milroy, Indiana, and for some time was a farmer in Laurel township, and after that was engaged in the hotel business in Laurel, Connersville and Indianapolis. His wife died in Indianapolis and he now lives at Milroy.

To George M. and Roxie (Barton) Barber one son has been born, Carl J., born December 11, 1909.

In 1890 George M. Barber and F. R. A. Jeter were the only members of the Improved Order of Red Men in Franklin county, Mr. Barber having joined Hiawatha Lodge at Indianapolis in that year. George M. Barber is a

member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Andersonville Lodge No. 96, which he joined April 6, 1910. His brother, Emmet Barber, has been a member of the Andersonville Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons about thirty-five years. The latter also is a member of the Knights of Pythias at Laurel. Emmet Barber is unmarried and lives with his mother on the old home place.

Mr. Barber is a Republican and served as trustee of his township from 1909 to 1915, discharging the duties of that office with great honor and efficiency. Mr. and Mrs. Barber are well known residents of Franklin county, honored and respected by every one with whom they are acquainted, their unostentatious and effective participation in the good works of the neighborhood having gained for them the highest esteem of all.

HERMAN GURR.

Franklin county is essentially a farming community and has assisted materially in establishing the reputation of Indiana as one of the great agricultural states of this nation. Franklin county was settled very early and some of the oldest farms in the state are found in this county. One of the well-known farmers who resides here is Herman Gurr, of Springfield township.

Herman Gurr was born in Springfield township January 11, 1886, the son of William and Mary (Updike) Gurr, who was the second wife of William Gurr. Herman Gurr was one of three children by the second marriage, the others being Orpha and Hazel. Orpha was married to Charles Robertson and Hazel married Paul Merrell.

William Gurr, father of Herman Gurr, was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, of English descent, his family originally coming from England and immigrating to this country, where they settled in Ohio. He is one of six children, the others being John, George, Harriet, Mary and Emma. John lives in Whitewater township and George in Butler county, Ohio. Harriet married James Craig and lives at Mount Carmel, Indiana. Mary married Samuel Garrsion and resides at Brookville, Indiana. William Gurr was educated in the district schools and is regarded as a very substantial farmer, owning two hundred and forty acres and always has taken an active part in the affairs of the community. His first wife was Ellen Selfridge, upon whose death he married, secondly, Mary Updike, who died November 28, 1912. Mr. Gurr belongs to the Presbyterian church, of which he is a devout member, taking an earnest part in its various local beneficences. The grandfather of

Mr. Gurr was born in Kent, England, and after immigrating to America he came west, where he took up land in Indiana and Ohio. He also was a member of the Presbyterian church.

Herman Gurr is known as a progressive farmer, and has had unusual success. He moved to his present location seven years ago, where he erected a new house and also a new barn. His farm of eighty acres is mainly devoted to general farming and stock raising.

On December 25, 1907, Mr. Gurr was married to Florence Sheppard, of Springfield township, the daughter of Job and Eliza (Burden) Sheppard. Job Sheppard was born in England April 9, 1860, and died in Hood River, Oregon, August 11, 1912. His wife was also born in England, October 11, 1861, and is still living. To them were born seven children, as follows: George, Bessie, Beatrice, Florence, Charles, William and Mary. Accompanied by their children, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard moved to Hood River, Oregon, in 1907. The children who accompanied them to that place were George, Charles, William and Mary. George married Evelyn Bell, of Colorado. Bessie married Albert Clark and resides at Brookville, Indiana. Beatrice married Glenn Luse, and also lives at Brookville.

Mr. and Mrs. Gurr are members of the Presbyterian church. They take great pride in their farm, and Mr. Gurr has the reputation of being a very prosperous farmer, as well as being an active participant in the good works of the neighborhood in which he lives, works to which Mrs. Gurr also lends her earnest support.

ALBERT FEY.

The young men are the hope of this country. Their fathers have done a noble work, clearing the wilderness, draining the soil and building substantial roads. This work must be carried forward by the present generation of young farmers until this land is a garden, luxuriant with growing grain and teeming with the good things of the earth. The young farmers see their responsibility and recognize their opportunities. Among the progressive young farmers of Franklin county who are fully alert to present-day opportunities is Albert Fey, one of the best known of the younger men of affairs in Posey township.

Albert Fey was born in Posey township, Franklin county, Indiana, where his mother still lives, May 7, 1881, the son of Adam and Sophia (Kutzen-dorfer) Fey, both natives of Germany, who, shortly after their marriage there, came to America and settled where the widow now lives. Here they

acquired a farm of one hundred and twenty acres, all of which at that time was covered with a virgin forest. When the parents of Albert Fey first arrived on this farm the conditions were so purely primitive that for some time they were under the necessity of using a poplar log for a bed. Later the land was cleared and a splendid farm was developed. Adam Fey died on this farm. He and his family were members of the Catholic church. They had eight children, John, Andrew, Joseph, Edward, Bena, Mary, Albert and Caroline.

Albert Fey was educated in the public schools of Franklin county and has always been a farmer. He rents one hundred acres adjoining the home farm and lives on it. He operates the home place and also sixty acres across the road from where he lives.

Albert Fey was married in August, 1909, to Martha Barber, the daughter of William Barber, formerly a farmer of Posey township, but now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fey one son has been born, Wayne.

Mr. and Mrs. Fey are highly respected citizens in the community where they live, interested in the happiness and prosperity of their neighbors and willing to contribute their time to the development of a superior community spirit.

WILLIAM W. MARLIN.

Among the citizens of Franklin county, Indiana, who have built up comfortable homes and surrounded themselves with many personal comforts and conveniences, William W. Marlin, a progressive farmer of Salt Creek township, must be counted. With few opportunities except what his own efforts were capable of mastering, and with many discouragements to overcome, he has achieved a reasonable measure of success, and has the gratification of knowing that the community has been benefited by his presence and his counsels.

William W. Marlin was born on the farm where he still lives in Salt Creek township, Franklin county, Indiana, August 18, 1879, the son of John and Caroline (George) Marlin, the latter born where William W. now lives, and the former born on a farm which is now a part of this place.

The paternal grandparents of William W. Marlin were Samuel and Charity (Amack) Marlin, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter likewise probably born in New Jersey. Samuel Marlin came with his parents to a farm near Peppertown, where his father also conducted a blacksmith

shop and here Samuel learned the blacksmith trade at his father's forge. This blacksmith shop was located on the forty acres where John Marlin was born and for years was a gathering place for the farmers of that neighborhood. Samuel Marlin later sold his farm and he and his wife moved to Johnson county, Indiana, where they both died. His sons, John and Martin Marlin, were soldiers in the Union army during the Civil War. John Marlin was a member of the One Hundred Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, while Martin Marlin belonged to the Fifth Indiana Cavalry. Martin Marlin was brought home sick and died before John entered the army, the latter's service beginning in 1863, at the age of nineteen. John Marlin never was wounded or taken prisoner, though he suffered from the typhoid fever for a period of eight weeks.

After returning to peaceful pursuits upon the close of the war, John Marlin worked on a farm for a time, but presently married and began working for himself, spending the rest of his life on the farm where William W. Marlin now lives. Here he operated two hundred acres, which he devoted to general farming and stock raising. He was a prominent man in his community and was at one time appointed a member of the advisory board of the township. John Marlin was an enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party, and made a very close race twice for township trustee, in a township which is very heavily Democratic. His wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William W. Marlin was one of four children born to his parents. The eldest child, George, died at the age of three years. Nancy Ellen, the wife of Joseph Fey, of Rush county, Indiana, is the eldest living child. William W. is the second son born to his parents, while Chester A., the third son, lives at Wiseberg, Indiana.

William W. Marlin's maternal grandparents were Andrew and Nancy (Adams) George, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of North Carolina. Andrew George came with his father to Franklin county at an early day, the elder George probably entering the land where Oldenburg is now situated. The elder George later moved to Bartholomew county, Indiana, and there both he and his wife spent the rest of their lives. Andrew George first located on a farm near Metamora, but about 1833 purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land at the point where William W. Marlin now lives. A part of the house in which Mr. Marlin now lives had already been erected at that early date. Scarcely any of the land had been cleared. About twenty-five acres of bottom land constituted the chief part of the soil used for growing crops. Andrew George had one son, William, who was a sol-

dier in the Union army during the Civil War. He survived the war and after it was ended went west and afterward was found dead along a railroad track. The Marlin family, including William W., the immediate subject of this sketch, were all educated in the local public schools, and all became farmers. William W. always has resided on the home farm. He has become a successful dairyman and makes a specialty of Jersey and Shorthorn cattle.

Mr. Marlin was married February 26, 1905, to Cora Pauline Hunsinger, the daughter of George Hunsinger, a biographical sketch of whom is presented elsewhere in this volume. To this union has been born one son, Howard Kenneth.

Mr. Marlin is identified with the Progressive party and Mrs. Marlin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Marlin is a good citizen in every sense of the word, being deeply interested in public questions and in the welfare of his neighbors and friends. He is possessed of a genial disposition and is industrious, economical and prudent in his private habits, well deserving of the high esteem and honor with which he is regarded in his home community and county.

JOHN F. MOELLER.

Franklin county has many young farmers of German descent who are prospering far beyond that measure of success which their years generally warrant. Among those farmers should be mentioned John F. Moeller, who is a man of splendid attainments for the vocation he has chosen in life and if his past success is to be accepted as a criterion, it is only natural to assume that a larger measure of success is to follow.

John F. Moeller was born in Salt Creek township, two miles east of Hamburg, April 12, 1884, the son of Frank and Ann (Neihoff) Moeller, both of whom were born in Salt Creek township.

The paternal grandparents of John F. Moeller were John and Katherine (Ricke) Moeller, both of whom were born in Germany, the father in Prussia and the mother in Hanover. They came to America while yet unmarried and first lived in Cincinnati. Later they moved to near Hamburg and were likely married at that place. John Moeller was a farmer and owned the farm adjoining the one on which John F. Moeller was born. He purchased two hundred and forty acres, cleared about one-half of it and improved it. His wife died there and after her death he married, secondly, Mrs. Katherine

Fischer. He was a man of considerable influence in the politics of Franklin county in his day and served as trustee of Salt Creek township for two terms. He and his wife were the parents of six children, Conrad (who died in infancy), Frank (the father of John F.), John, Josephine, Elizabeth and Katherine.

Frank Moeller, the father of John F., was educated in Oldenburg and was a farmer on the old home place. He first rented it, but later bought the place and lived there the remainder of his life. His wife is still living at Hamburg and the farm is operated by her son, Bernard. Frank Moeller was a supervisor and a man of local political influence. He died at the age of fifty-two. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Moeller were the parents of five children, John F., Herman (deceased), Josephine, Bernard and Rosa. They were all members of the St. Anne Catholic church and all the children were educated in the parochial school.

The maternal grandparents of John F. Moeller were Herman and Catherine (Peters) Neihoff, the former born in Hanover and the latter born in Wietmeisen, Germany. Herman Neihoff came to America while yet unmarried and first settled in Cincinnati, going thence to Louisville, Kentucky, which city he left during the Civil War. He was married in Louisville, however, before coming to Indiana. He first resided on what is known as the Lewis Braumlage place, in Ray township. Later he moved to a farm two miles northeast of Hamburg. He cleared the whole farm of seventy-five acres and improved the land. He died on this farm, but his wife still lives with a daughter, Theresia Harpring, of Salt Creek township.

John F. Moeller first farmer the old home place and in 1911 bought the Groete farm, one and one-half miles west of Hamburg, a tract of eighty acres. A new barn was erected the year he moved to the farm. He is engaged in general farming and raises a large number of hogs and cattle. He also operates a threshing machine and shredding outfit.

John F. Moeller was married October 10, 1909, to Katherine Meyer, the daughter of Bernard Meyer, to which union two children have been born, Anna and Frank.

Bernard Meyer, the father of Mrs. Moeller, was born in Cincinnati, December 27, 1851, the son of Frank J. and Agnes (Encking) Meyer, both of whom were born in Germany and who came to Cincinnati before their marriage. He learned the shoemaking trade in Germany and earned enough while working on the ship on his trip across the Atlantic to pay for his passage. He followed his trade in Cincinnati and was there married, after which he came to Oldenburg in 1852 and started a shoe shop. This venture

prospered and in 1863 he bought a farm in Salt Creek township, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres, where his son, George, now resides.

Frank Meyer, the father of Bernard, was drafted twice during the Civil War, the first time it costing him two hundred and fifty dollars for a substitute and the second time four hundred dollars. He and his family all were devoted members of the Catholic church.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Meyer were the parents of eleven children, Frank, Bernard, John, Anthony, Mary, Lizzie, Theresia, Anna, Joseph, Henry and George.

Bernard Meyer was educated in the Oldenburg and Hamburg schools and has always followed farming. He bought a farm of one hundred and thirty-eight acres in Salt Creek township before he was twenty-two years old. He has put up excellent buildings and otherwise has greatly improved this farm.

Bernard Meyer was married in 1872 to Louisa Middendorf, of Ray township, who was born in Cincinnati, the daughter of Barney Ben Middendorf, and to this union ten children have been born, Mary, Lizzie, Rosa, Eleanor, Cecelia, Katie, Edward, Benjamin, Aloysius and Louise. The family are members of the St. Anne Catholic church at Hamburg. During the last fifteen years Mr. Meyer has served on the advisory board of his township, in which position he always has acted with the best interests of the community at heart and has proved a very valuable public servant. He is interested in all movements having the betterment of general conditions as their object and very properly is regarded as one of the most public-spirited and enterprising men in his part of the county, his judgments on public affairs being considered of much service to the public.

PERRY APPLETON.

Among the numerous active, aggressive and forceful families which have moved from Butler county, Ohio, into Franklin county, Indiana, few have been more influential in the affairs of their adopted county than has been the Appleton family, of which Perry Appleton, of Springfield township, is a descendant. The Appleton family has been located in this county a great many years, where its members have followed farming and have been considered among the most substantial residents of the community in which they have played such prominent parts and in which invariably they have been held in the highest honor and repute.

Perry Appleton was born in this county September 6, 1863. He is a son of Thomas and Martha Ann (Ardery) Appleton and was one of eight children, as follows: James, Cicero, Hannah, John R., Reuben T., William W., Perry and Emma. Of these, James, Cicero and Hannah are deceased. John R. married Emma Luse and resides in this township. Reuben married Carrie Luse and has one daughter, Dora. William married Mary Applegate, and to them were born three children, Riley, Amy and Martha. Emma married Elmer Giffin. The wife of Thomas Appleton, Martha Ann Ardery, was a daughter of James Ardery. She died October 9, 1905.

Thomas Appleton, father of Perry Appleton, was born in Butler county, Ohio, October 14, 1824. He was educated in the common schools of Franklin county, having come to this county when about three years old. During his lifetime he acquired about five hundred acres of land, all of which was heavily timbered. He was active in politics, being an ardent Democrat, and was honored by that party for his services by his election to the positions of county commissioner, township trustee and various other offices. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in the various activities of which he was deeply interested. He died July 27, 1914, about nine years after the death of his wife. Thomas Appleton was a son of Amos Appleton, a native of Ohio, who married Sarah Grant, who bore him four children: Thomas, William, Abbie and Docia, all of whom are now dead.

Perry Appleton was educated in the common schools of this county and was reared on a farm. He continued to live on this farm, assisting his father in the management of the same, until he had grown to young manhood. On December 25, 1884, he married Florence Abbot, daughter of Joseph and Eleanor (Vansdall) Abbot.

Joseph and Eleanor Abbot, parents of Mrs. Appleton, were the parents of five children: Winchester, Elmer, Rettie, Ellis and Clarence. Of these, Winchester is deceased. Elmer married Lou Cox and lives in Bath township. They have two children, Mable and Roy. Rettie married Charles Stinger and lives in Springfield township. Ellis married Edith Morris and lives in Butler county, Ohio. Their children are Morris, Carl and Pearl. Clarence married Hazel Woodruff and lives in Springfield township.

The grandfather of Mrs. Perry Appleton was John Abbot, who married Eliza Smith. In his day he achieved the reputation of being a famous wood-chopper. He was one of the first settlers who went north of here and took up government land, taking up three hundred and twenty acres.

For twelve years Perry Appleton and wife have been living on their

present farm, where he has two hundred and fifty-four acres devoted to general farming. To them were born three children, Laura, Blanche and Wilma. Laura married Lloyd Seal and resides in Brookville township. Blanche married Ray Seal and lives in Springfield township. Wilma is still at home.

Mr. Appleton always has been active in the affairs of this community since reaching manhood and his fraternal affiliations have been with the Free and Accepted Masons. He is a third-degree Mason. Mr. Appleton always has been a Democrat, in the past campaigns of which party he has rendered valuable service, and the voters of this county, recognizing his fine executive ability and sound business judgment, elected him to the honorable and responsible position of county commissioner, which office he filled so acceptably, during a tenure of six years that a desire being expressed by many for his continuance in this important department of the public service, he was re-elected to succeed himself and has now entered upon his second term. Mr. Appleton not only is a progressive farmer who conducts his fine place according to the soundest principles of the science of agriculture, but in the administration of the affairs of the public conducts his office with the same regard to sound principles, with the result that his official acts have the heartiest endorsement of the public which he serves and to whose best interests he is so devotedly attached. He and his excellent wife are held in the highest regard in the community in which they so long have lived and in whose affairs they take so deep and active an interest and are properly regarded as among the most influential residents of that section of the county.

WILLIAM SIMONSON.

Men who take an active interest in public questions, adding to the wisdom of the community their own counsels and helpfulness, are ever honored by the people for their worth. William Simonson, one of the prominent farmers of Franklin county, is likewise one of its most representative citizens, a man who has given much of his time to public service, wherein he has made a consistent and efficient record.

William Simonson was born May 22, 1845, in Posey township, Franklin county, Indiana, the son of William and Eliza (Hite) Simonson, the former born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, and the latter in New Jersey.

The paternal grandparents of William Simonson came to Cincinnati.

Ohio, in an early day and afterwards settled near Harrison, Ohio, where they were pioneer farmers, and there they spent the remainder of their lives.

The maternal grandparents of William Simonson were William and Sarah (Franker) Hite, both natives of Virginia, who, about 1827 settled in Posey township on the farm where John Barber now resides. At this time Eliza (Hite) Simonson, the mother of William Simonson, was four years old. She died in 1914, at the advanced age of ninety-one. After settling in Posey township the grandparents of William Simonson entered land from the government and put up the first log buildings in that community. They cut through a road in the wilderness, improving and accumulating land until they had a large farm. William Hite served in the Mexican War.

William Simonson, Sr., the father of the subject of this sketch, was educated near Harrison, Ohio, and came to Posey township, Franklin county, Indiana, while yet unmarried. After his marriage he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in section 14, township 12, range 11, which William Simonson, Jr., now owns. He added to his holdings from time to time until he was the owner of quite a large farm. He was killed in 1846 while sowing wheat, being struck by a limb which fell from a tree. At the time of this tragic occurrence his son, William Simonson, was but one year old.

William Simonson was reared on his father's farm and educated in the log school house near his home and at Andersonville. When nine years of age he spent one year in Rush county, Indiana, and aside from that all his life has been spent on the farm in Posey township. He began farming on the old home place and later bought the farm of eighty acres where he now lives, in section 15, in Posey township. He erected an excellent house and other buildings and improved the farm in many ways. Mr. Simonson engages in general farming and stock raising, making a specialty in the breeding of Polled Durham cattle and Duroc-Jersey hogs.

William Simonson was married September 21, 1873, to Anna Goble, who was born in Posey township, near Cracker Ridge, the daughter of Israel and Elizabeth (Jinks) Goble, the former born on Mill Creek, within four miles of Cincinnati, the latter born near Laurel, on what is now the Lon Masters farm. Mrs. Simonson's paternal grandparents were Isaac and Nancy Ann (Haines) Goble, natives of New Jersey. They came from that state early in the last century and located near Cincinnati, Ohio. About 1820 they moved to a point just west of the Metamora bridge, where they erected a small log house which still stands, and there they kept a tavern for many years. Isaac Goble was the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of land,

which he probably entered from the government, and on this land he lived until his death.

Mrs. Simonson's maternal grandparents were Gideon and Sarah (Shaw) Jinks. Gideon Jinks was a native of New York and married there before coming to Indiana. Upon his arrival in this county he settled at a point where the Lon Masters farm is now located. At one time he probably owned five hundred acres of land, which he cleared and improved to a great extent. Gideon Jinks was a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife was born and reared in Pennsylvania until sixteen years of age, when she moved to New York state with her parents.

Israel Goble, Mrs. Simonson's father, was educated at Metamora, and was a farmer on the home place until his marriage. He then moved to Posey township, where he lived on a farm until he moved to Laurel and engaged in the drug business. After disposing of his business in Laurel he owned and operated several different farms in the vicinity of Andersonville, at one time owning two hundred and eighty-five acres of land. Mr. Goble was a prominent citizen in his day and generation, an adherent of the Democratic party, twelve years a member of the board of county commissioners, a member of the Indiana State Legislature for two terms and appraiser of real estate for Franklin county for about twenty years.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Simonson four children have been born, Israel, Katherine, Ethel and Leona. Katherine died at the age of two years. Israel married Josie Mattingly and lives at Brazil, Indiana. Ethel is the wife of J. P. Kelso and lives near New Salem, in Rush county, and has two children, Celia and Elmer.

Mr. Simonson is a Democrat and has held several public positions, which he has faithfully filled. He became supervisor many years ago and later was appointed township trustee to fill out an unexpired term, being elected to succeed himself in the same office. He has served as land appraiser for school funds of the county ever since the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Goble, the latter of whom had held this position for many years. In every position held by Mr. Simonson he has discharged his duties with efficiency and faithfulness and in such a manner as to win the approval of the people whom he served.

Mr. and Mrs. Simonson and family are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church and are liberal contributors of their time and means to the support of this denomination, as well as being effective co-workers in the various local movements which seek to advance the general welfare of the community.

CLARENCE W. ABBOTT.

Indiana soon will round out one hundred years of her history. It is the record of the steady growth of a community planted in the wilderness in the last century, reaching its magnitude of today without other aid than that of continued industry. Each county has had its share of the story and every county can lay claim to some incident or transaction which goes to make the history of the commonwealth. There is probably no county in the state that has produced more famous men than has Franklin county. From within its borders have come United States senators, governors, congressmen, scientists, artists and men of military renown. Yet there are those whose names are unsung and whose deeds are not emblazoned on the pages of history. Among these sturdy men are the farmers of the county, who have been content simply to do well the things which their hands found to do, without thought or hope of public renown, and their work has been as essential to the welfare of this county as has that of the many distinguished men who have claimed this county as their birthplace.

Clarence W. Abbott is one of the representative younger farmers of the county. He is a son of Joseph and Eleanor (Vanausdall) Abbott and was born in Springfield township October 17, 1886. He is one of six children born to the first marriage of his father, the others being Florence, Chester, Elmer, Rettie and Ellis.

Joseph Abbott was born in Springfield township and was a son of John Abbott, one of the very first settlers of the county. John Abbott and his wife had three children: John, Jr., deceased; James, deceased, and Joseph, the father of Clarence W. Abbott, with whom this narrative deals.

Joseph Abbott was educated in the district schools of Springfield township, and early in life became interested in general farming and stock raising. Year after year found him more prosperous until he finally owned two hundred and forty acres of well improved land in Springfield township, near the Ohio line. He continued in active service until recently, when he moved to Oxford, Ohio, where he now resides. His son, Clarence W., is now managing the old home farm. Joseph Abbott has been twice married. His first wife was Eleanor Vanausdall, and his second wife Mrs. Shultz, formerly Alice Gillespie.

Clarence W. Abbott was reared and educated in Springfield township and has spent his whole life thus far within the limits of the township where he was born. He was married December 17, 1913, to Hazel Woodruff, the daughter of Charles Woodruff, of Oxford, Ohio.

C. W. Abbott is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, he is a Democrat, but thus far has taken only a passive interest in political affairs. Since his marriage he has assumed the management of his father's large farm, and has already demonstrated that he has those qualities that will assure him success in his chosen lifework. As a consequence, he is fast coming to be regarded as one of the coming men of affairs in his section of the county.

LEWIS BARBER.

One of the well known farmers and highly respected citizens of Posey township, Franklin county, Indiana, is Lewis Barber, who was born in the year 1879 on the farm where he still lives in Posey township, the son of William H. and Esther (Ailes) Barber, both of whom also were born in Posey township. A biographical sketch of William Barber is found elsewhere in this volume, to which the reader may turn for further interesting details of the life and the works of this family in Franklin county.

The maternal grandparents of Lewis Barber were Amos and Olive (Weston) Ailes, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania, who located in Franklin county, where he followed farming all the rest of his life. His parents are mentioned in another biographical sketch found elsewhere in this volume.

William H. Barber, the father of Lewis Barber, was educated at the McCready school. Many years ago he bought the farm where his son, Lewis, now lives. This farm consisted of eighty acres, and here William H. Barber resided until his death. He was a general farmer but was also actively interested in stock raising. He was a man of rather wide local influence in politics, having served effectively as supervisor and assessor. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, including two sets of twins, Lewis, Charles, Pearl, Edgar and Edwin and Mary and Martha, all of whom are still living.

With the exception of four years, when he lived upon a rented place, Lewis Barber has lived on the home farm all his life. He was educated at the McCready school. He bought the home farm in September, 1913, and since that time has been engaged in general farming.

Lewis Barber was married February 12, 1912, to Bessie B. Moore, the daughter of Frank Moore, a farmer of Rush county, who is prominent in the local politics of his section of that county, having once served as supervisor of highways in his township.

Mr. Barber is identified with the Progressive party and has been somewhat active in the councils of his party in local affairs. He was formerly a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but is no longer so. Mr. Barber is known as a well-to-do and prosperous farmer in Posey township. He is a man of genial disposition and, therefore, has a wide circle of friends in the neighborhood, both he and his wife being held in the highest esteem by their large circle of acquaintances.

HENRY BENEKER.

Moderate progressivism as opposed to radicalism is essentially the keynote of modern agricultural thought and is the explanation of general rural prosperity, as evidenced by the fertile fields and commodious buildings which are the rule rather than the exception. Our government is fully awake to the necessity of aiding this movement and does so by the free issuance of bulletins, weather reports, experiment stations and a general system of benevolent paternalism which seeks to aid the agriculturist at every point of his useful work.

Fully in sympathy with this spirit is Henry Beneker, of Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana. He is the son and only child of Frederick and Margaret (Beckman) Beneker, both of whom were natives of Germany, and was born on the farm where he now lives July 9, 1849. His father early in life came to America with his parents and located in Pennsylvania. As a young man he moved to Cincinnati and worked as a carpenter on the construction of the canal which passes through Brookville. Later he bought forty acres, on which farm Mr. Beneker now lives. This land was but partly cleared and bore a log cabin which is now incorporated in Mr. Beneker's home.

Henry Beneker's mother, Margaret Beckman, was thrice married. By her first marriage, which was contracted before she left Germany, she became a Wolsterman. With her husband she immigrated to America and located in Cincinnati. Here she and her husband remained for a year or two and then moved to Highland township, Franklin county, where Mr. Wolsterman soon after died. Then the widow married Frederick Beneker. After his death, in 1852, she married John Coleman and they resided in Highland township the remainder of their lives.

The famous old stone school and subscription schools contributed to

Henry Beneker's education. Choosing agriculture as his life work, he remained on the homestead, which he systematically improved and enlarged. It now contains one hundred acres, the buildings are commodious and in good condition and the house has been improved and enlarged. His own experience has proved that the soil of this section is best adapted to general farming and he plants his crops accordingly.

In 1872 Mr. Beneker married Caroline Scheuck, who was born at Harrison, Dearborn county, Indiana, and to this union eight children were born: Fred, Sophia, Margaret, Elizabeth, John, Mary, William and Edward, of whom Sophia, Mary and William are deceased.

All religious obligations are promptly and gladly fulfilled by Mr. Beneker and his wife, who are members of the Lutheran Evangelical church. He was at one time road supervisor, filling the position with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people of the township. Mr. Beneker lives his life as he cultivates his ground, intelligently and with a constant consideration of that which is best, and he and his good wife are held in the highest regard in their wide circle of acquaintances in the neighborhood in which they so long have resided.

JOHN W. SMIESTER.

The United States owes a debt of gratitude which it can never repay to those thousands of Germans who served in the Union army during the Civil War. One of the citizens of Franklin county, of German birth, who served in the Civil War is John W. Smiester, who served in a Kentucky regiment during the Rebellion. He came to Franklin county in 1872, and has since made this county his home.

John W. Smiester, the son of John Henry and Mary (Bockman) Smiester, was born in Germany, October 13, 1841.. His parents lived all their days in Germany, and reared a family of nine children, George, Henry, Kate, John W., Lizzie, Herman, Andrew, Angelina and August. John W. Smiester was educated in Germany, and when a mere youth of fifteen came to America and lated at Newport, Kentucky. He was working in that city when the Civil War opened. He offered his services in behalf of the Union and was mustered into the service of his adopted country on October 16, 1861, as a member of Troop H. Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cav-

alry, in which he served continuously until he was finally discharged at Savannah, Georgia, December 26, 1864.

After the close of the Civil War Mr. Smiester returned to Newport, Kentucky, and shortly afterwards came to Franklin county, Indiana, and bought a small farm of thirty-six and one-half acres in Brookville township. He has been engaged in the dairy business for the past twenty-three years and his son is now in partnership with him.

John W. Smiester was married in 1872, to Ellen Welch, who was born in Covington, Kentucky, in 1846, to which union two children were born. Mrs. Smiester died December 5, 1907.

William Smiester, the son of John W., now owns one hundred and seventy acres of land, a part of which is within the corporation of Brookville, and he already has sold a number of lots from this tract. He and his father are in the dairy business together, as has been already mentioned. William was married to Kate Feiber, of Brookville, Indiana, a daughter of John Feiber. The father and son both give their support to the Democratic party, but neither have ever taken a prominent part in political affairs.

ANDREW BEDEL.

Few residents of Salt Creek and Ray townships, Franklin county, Indiana, are as well known as the enterprising merchant and representative citizen whose life is here presented, or more favorably regarded in his community than is he. No man stands higher in the esteem and confidence of the community where he resides than Andrew Bedel, and none has devoted more of his time and influence toward the material advancement of his home community.

Andrew Bedel was born October 10, 1854, in Blue Rock, Ohio, and is a son of John and Anna (Stenger) Bedel, both of whom were natives of Germany, and who were married there before coming to this country. Neither the paternal nor the maternal grandparents of Andrew Bedel ever came to America. John Bedel and family came to the United States in 1853 and located first at Blue Rock, Ohio, where he was a farmer. About 1860 he came to Hamburg, Indiana, where he purchased a farm, and followed this occupation the remainder of his days.

Andrew Bedel was educated in the schools of Hamburg, Indiana, and when about eleven years of age went to Cincinnati, Ohio, but later returned

to Hamburg, and upon reaching man's estate engaged in farming. He began on a farm of eighty acres, to which he later added one hundred and sixty acres. This farm is located two miles east of Hamburg, and Mr. Bedel has placed many improvements on the place, making it one of the fine farms of that vicinity. In 1904 he bought a store in Hamburg, and has since been engaged in the general merchandise business in this town. The postoffice has been located in his store most of this time, and practically all of the time during the last nine years, and Frank Bedel, one of Mr. Bedel's sons, has been postmaster during this period. In July, 1903, Mr. Bedel also began carrying the mail on the star route out of Hamburg, which he has continued ever since, in addition to his other business.

Andrew Bedel was married in October, 1875, to Catherine Ripperger, the daughter of Anthony and Catherine (Thalheimer) Ripperger, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. To this union eleven children have been born, John, Joseph, Andrew, Katherine, Josephine, Frank, Barbara, Mary, Theresa, Louisa and Hilda, all of whom are still living. The family are all devout members of the St. Anne Catholic church and contribute to it a large measure of support.

Mr. Bedel has exercised considerable influence in local political affairs, and has served as township supervisor of Salt Creek township at different times. He is a loyal adherent of the Democratic party, to which he has always lent his hearty support. Mr. Bedel has built up a flourishing business in Hamburg and is popular in the community where he is so well known.

FRANK J. FLODDER.

To have served the people of a community in an official capacity and to be re-elected to the same office is an honor of no little significance, yet this is the distinction which has come to Frank J. Flodder, the present painstaking and capable trustee of Ray township, Franklin county, Indiana. Mr. Flodder is a man of pleasing personality and of exceptional business ability.

Frank J. Flodder, the present trustee of Ray township, was born May 29, 1856, at Avondale, Ohio, the son of John B. and Elizabeth (Willenburg) Flodder, the former being born April 1, 1824, in Germany. Frank J. Flodder was educated in the schools of Newport, Kentucky, and later spent two years at St. Mary's College at Dayton, Ohio. As a young man he learned the shoemaker's trade and worked at that trade in Newport for little more than a

year, at the end of which time he came to Oldenburg and worked for his father in the woolen mill. After the death of his father he worked for his mother for two years, after which he and his brother took up the business, which they conducted for five years. His brother died in 1880 and Mr. Flodder then sold the mill, after which, for several years, Mr. Flodder worked in several capacities, first in a saw-mill, then in a creamery and finally in a flour mill. In 1900 he went into the beer business, to which he joined farming, being the active manager of a farm of eighty acres in Ray township, Franklin county. He lives just outside of Oldenburg, where he has a small tract of land.

Frank J. Fodder was married to Mary Fette, the daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth (Klaphaka) Fette. The Fette family came from Germany directly to Oldenburg. Elizabeth Klaphaka was Mr. Fette's second wife, his first wife having been Elizabeth Katers.

Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Flodder, as follow: Henry Harry, born October 12, 1880, married Mary Fehrmann and has one child, John B., born December 22, 1905; Edward, born July 17, 1884, married Hattie Wachsmann and has two children, Arthur, born January 27, 1912, and Gertrude, born June 15, 1913; Bernard F., born October 19, 1886; Gertrude Agnes, born June 21, 1888, died November 8, 1905; Normandia S., born November 6, 1892, and Leo F., born July 1, 1897.

Frank J. Flodder's grandfather, Benjamin J. Flodder, came to America when a middle-aged man with his family and settled in Ohio at Avondale. From there he went to Iowa, where he operated a flour mill at a point which in his honor was called Flodderburg. Benjamin J. Flodder, who was an ardent member of the Catholic church, was the father of two children, John B. and Mary, the latter marrying Henry Wernke.

John B. Flodder, the father of Frank J., was eleven years old when his father came to America from Germany. As a young man he conducted a mill and dairy at Avondale, Ohio. In 1864 he moved to Newport, Kentucky, where he was in the tobacco business. From Newport he came to Oldenburg and here bought the Oldenburg woolen mill from Sellmeyer & Romweber. He handled the mill until his death, in 1874. John B. Flodder and wife were the parents of seven children, Mary, Benjamin H., Margaret, Agnes, Frank, Frances and Henry. Mary married Fred Duwell and lives at Newport, Kentucky. He was formerly in the tobacco business, but later operated a grocery store. Benjamin H., who married Mary Duttonhofer, was a saddle-maker by trade. Two years after his father's death he and his brother, Frank J., operated the woolen mill. He died May 20, 1880. Mar-

garet married Adolf Duber, deceased, formerly a salesman, and lives in St. Louis, Missouri. Agnes married August A. Hackmann, president of the Batesville Bank; Frances married Henry Hackmann and lives at Rushville, Indiana. Henry married Minta Transkill and also lived at Rushville, where he and his brother-in-law, Henry Hackmann, conducted a grocery store. He is now deceased and Henry Hackmann still runs the grocery store.

Mrs. Frank J. Flodder is one of four children born to her father's second marriage, Anna (born May 24, 1851, died the following year), Henry, Anthony and Mary. Henry and Anthony also are now deceased. By his first marriage Mr. Fette had five children: August, born July 1, 1829; Herman, born August 3, 1831; Ferdinand, born July 28, 1833; Anthony, born September 19, 1835, and Charles, born January 17, 1840, all of whom were born in Germany. The first wife of Mr. Fette died August 30, 1845.

Frank J. Flodder is a Democrat in politics. He was elected trustee of Ray township in 1905 and held the office until 1909, being re-elected in January, 1915, for a term of four years. Mr. Flodder is president of the Oldenburg Building and Loan Association and also president of the local lodge of the Catholic Knights of America. He is a staunch Democrat and a devoted Catholic. He is interested in all public enterprises of a local character and is ever willing to contribute his time and money in support of the same.

WILLIAM E. DICKSON.

More and more is the farm attracting men of education and ability. As a typical example of what may be accomplished by this class of men, the study of the career of W. E. Dickson will be interesting, as he is a college graduate and has given his best to his chosen vocation.

William E. Dickson first saw the light of day in Springfield township, this county, on January 20, 1866, and is the son of John and Nancy (Blacker) Dickson, the former of whom was born in Canada and the latter of whom was the daughter of Patrick Blacker, who then owned the farm on which Mr. Dickson now lives. Mr. Dickson has two brothers and a sister, George, John Clinton and Margaret. George married Naomi Rider and is living in Brookville. Margaret is single and also lives in Brookville. John married Viola Biddinger and makes his home at Indiana Harbor. John Dickson, Sr., died in June, 1896.

Ireland was the birthplace of Mr. Dickson's grandparents, George and

Elizabeth Dickson, who came to America, accompanied by their family, locating in Canada, and later found their permanent home near Sharptown, Indiana, while John Dickson was a small child. He had one child by his first marriage, Robert, who sought his fortune in the state of Mississippi. George Dickson married, secondly, Elizabeth Peterson, and to this union were born six children, John, Anne Sparks, Rebecca Kirk, Jane Ford, Eliza Campbell and Loretta Barbour.

As already stated, William E. Dickson has spent several years attending the colleges of Earlham and Otter. After his marriage he decided that his opportunity was in the cultivation of the soil and he accordingly located in Franklin county, where he now owns four hundred and thirty-seven acres, which are devoted to general farming. Mr. Dickson was married on November 7, 1895, to Jennie Shafer, the daughter of Joseph and Harriet (Seal) Shafer, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Dickson and his wife have one child, a son, Howard, who lives with his parents.

Intelligent, prosperous, a leader in his community, Mr. Dickson attributes his success to the application of the same business principles and keen intelligence which are used in other lines of business. He and his family rightfully receive the respect and admiration of all those with whom they are connected.

GEORGE HENRY SAGEL.

Among the successful farmers of Franklin county is George H. Sagel, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1844, a son of John B. and Mary Adelaide Sagel, both natives of Germany, who came to America before their marriage and located in Cincinnati. Mrs. Sagel was a dressmaker, having learned that trade in her native land. She died of the cholera in Cincinnati in 1847.

Mr. Sagel's paternal grandparents were Gerhart Henry and Mary J. Sagel, farming people, the latter of whom died in Germany, after which her husband came to America to live with his children, and died in Covington, Kentucky.

John B. Sagel lived in Cincinnati seven years, where he worked as a laborer. He then moved to Reading, Ohio, where he began farming. He came to Indiana in 1859, and purchased a farm of eighty acres near Oldenburg. Late in life he lived with his son, G. H. Sagel, his death occurring while in the latter's home.

George H. Sagel received his education in the public schools of Reading, Ohio, and always followed the occupation of a farmer. He worked for twelve years as a farm laborer and then began farming for himself. He has placed many improvements on his present farm, having erected all of the buildings, and has added to his land holdings until he is now the owner of one hundred and fifty-seven acres.

Mr. Sagel was married in 1870 to Mary Margaret Hileman, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, a daughter of Herman Hileman, a native of Germany, who settled first in Cincinnati after coming to this country and later moved to Munster, Ohio, where he lived the remainder of his life. He married Margaret Vorholt, also a native of Germany, who came early in life to Cincinnati from her native land. To George H. and Margaret (Vorholt) Sagel were born eight children, Mary, Benjamin, George, John, Frank, Albert, Anna and Adelaide.

Mr. Sagel is an adherent of the Democratic party and has long been prominent in local public affairs. He has been real estate appraiser for the school fund for eighteen years and for thirteen years has served as supervisor in these important positions, discharging his duties in a manner entirely satisfactory to the citizens of his township and county.

Mr. Sagel and his family are devout members of St. Anne Catholic church, to which they are liberal contributors of their time and means. Mr. Sagel and his family are highly esteemed in the community where they have resided for so many years, Mr. Sagel justly being regarded as one of the solid and substantial citizens of Salt Creek township.

HERMAN KLINGWORTH.

One of the well known German farmers of Salt Creek township, Franklin county, Indiana, a man who has lived on the farm he now owns since he was fourteen years of age, is Herman Klingworth, who has long been identified with the history of the community where he lives and who richly deserves the eminent respect in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Herman Klingworth was born October 28, 1862, in Schlegei, near Rothenburg, Hanover, Germany, the son of Albert William and Mattie Margaretta (Roger) Klingworth, both natives of Germany. Albert William Klingworth brought his family to America in the spring of 1868, locating in Hamilton county, Ohio. There he worked as a day laborer until the year

1876, when he came to Franklin county, Indiana, locating upon the farm where Herman Klingworth now lives. At first Albert Klingworth purchased fifty-five acres and put up the buildings which are now standing, and here he spent the remainder of his life, his wife also dying on this farm. They were the parents of five children, Catherine, Herman, John, William and Mattie.

Herman Klingworth received all his education in Ohio, but has lived on the farm he now owns in Salt Creek township ever since the family came to Franklin county. He has added to this farm until he now has one hundred and thirty-two acres. He carries on a general system of farming and stock raising and is meeting with a degree of success commensurate with the efforts he has put forth to bring his acres to their present high state of cultivation.

Herman Klingworth married Mary Beinke, the daughter of Frederick and Anna Mary Elizabeth (Brinkman) Beinke, both natives of Germany. The parents of Mrs. Klingworth came to America before their marriage, settling first in Cincinnati, where their marriage took place. Mrs. Klingworth's paternal grandparents lived and died in Germany. Her maternal grandfather, Frederick Brinkman, remarried after the death of his first wife, and again upon the death of his second wife. After this he came to America, locating at Batesville, Indiana, where his death occurred. In his native land he had been a wooden-shoe maker, and in addition to following this form of handicraft also operated a small farm after coming to America. He was one of the first members of St. John's Lutheran congregation at Huntersville.

Mrs. Klingworth's father, Frederick Beinke, learned the blacksmith trade in Germany and followed this occupation in Cincinnati and also in Batesville. He also was a stationary engineer and operated the first engine in Batesville. For many years he was employed as an engineer at the Union furniture factory. He and his family were members of the same congregation as that of which his father was a member. Thus the Beinke family have been identified with the history of St. John's Lutheran church for more than sixty years. Frederick Beinke and wife were the parents of ten children, Fred, Christopher, Henry, Lizzie, Herman, Louisa, Otto, Mary, John and William. Of these children, Henry, Lizzie and Otto are deceased.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Klingworth, Sena Ossie and Roy Albert. The family are all active members of the Lutheran church, and contribute liberally to its support, and are properly regarded as among the leaders in their neighborhood circle.

JACOB GILLMAN.

The farmers of Franklin county rank well with the tillers of the soil to be found in other parts of Indiana. Whitewater valley has been noted for a century as one of the garden spots of the state and its farmers have been raising excellent crops here for more than a hundred years. They have introduced crop rotation, scientific fertilization and the latest methods of agriculture. It has been truly said that anyone could raise good crops on virgin soil, but it takes scientific farmers to get good results from land which has been under cultivation for a long period of years. Brookville township has many excellent farmers and among this number may be mentioned Jacob Gillman, who owns one hundred and eight acres of land in this township.

Jacob Gillman, the son of Philip and Mary (Harstman) Gillman, was born in Franklin county April 11, 1870. His father was born in Germany and came with his parents, Philip Gillman, Sr., and wife, to America when he was eighteen years of age. Philip Gillman, Sr., and wife had five children, Peter, Jacob, Dorotha, Margaret and Philip, Jr., the father of Jacob. Two of these children, Peter and Margaret, are still living.

Philip Gillman, Jr., the father of Jacob, with whom this narrative deals, received his education in Germany. As soon as he came with his parents to Franklin county, Indiana, he began to work on his father's farm and so continued until his marriage. He accumulated one hundred and twenty-seven acres of land in Highland township and became one of the influential men of his community. Philip Gillman and wife were the parents of seven children, Philip, Peter, Emma, Anna, Mary, Jacob and Hannah.

Philip Gillman, Jr., married Rose Schuck and has four children, Jacob, Anthony, Anna and Charles. Peter, a farmer of Highland township, married Lottie Schlemmer, and has one daughter, Marie. Emma is the wife of Simon Zahn, of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Zahn have seven children, Frank, Magdalena, Mary, George, William, Edward and Marie. Anna is the wife of Michael Roell, of Harrison, Ohio, and has nine children, Frank, Rosie, John, Joseph, Lena, Lillian, Nora, Maggie and Albert. Mary is the wife of Frank Roell, a brother of Michael, and lives in Harrison, Ohio. They have eight children, William, Leo, Emma, Minnie, Anna, George, Clarence and Ralph. Hannah married Lewis Schuck, of South Gate, Indiana, and has three children, George, Rosa and Frank.

Jacob Gillman was educated in the public schools of Franklin county and from his earliest boyhood days worked on his father's farm. After his marriage he rented a farm in Dearborn county for a few years, but in 1901

JACOB GILLMAN AND FAMILY.



returned to Franklin county and bought his present farm of one hundred and eight acres. He has placed all of the buildings on this farm and by ceaseless industry and good management has so conducted his affairs as to rank among the progressive farmers of the county.

Mr. Gillman was married May 30, 1899, to Margaret Wilhelm, to which union have been born four children, all of whom are still living at home with their parents, Catherine, Albert, Rosa and Clarence.

Mrs. Gillman is a daughter of John H. and Catherine Elizabeth (Handori) Wilhelm. Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm have four children, Margaret, the wife of Mr. Gillman; Mary, who became the wife of John Bleill, has four children, Louisa, Edward, Norbert and Henry; Minnie, who married Henry Wesseler, has one daughter, Marie; and Edward, who is still single.

Mr. Gillman and the members of his family all are devoted members of the Catholic church, in the various activities of which they take an earnest interest and likewise are interested in all good works in their neighborhood, few families in that neighborhood being held in higher regard or more general esteem than they. Industry and ceaseless attention to the sound principles of living have brought to Mr. Gillman their invariable reward and he very properly is regarded as one of the leading men in his part of the county. He is a Democrat and takes an intelligent interest in local politics, but never has had aspirations for public office, preferring to give his undivided attention to the proper administration of his own affairs.

MARTIN LAMPE.

Not only are the farmers the backbone of this nation, but Franklin county farmers are hardly surpassed anywhere in the world. Among this number Martin Lampe is eminently deserving of recognition in this volume, and it is a pleasure for the biographer here to present a brief sketch of his career.

Martin Lampe was born November 12, 1864, in Cincinnati, Ohio, the son of Henry and Catherine (Holtmeyer) Lampe, the former born June 23, 1835, and the latter born September 7, 1839. Henry Lampe died March 22, 1914. He was a native of Germany, and his wife was born in Holland. He was a wagon-maker by trade in his native country, and came to America as a young man, settling in Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade. He re-

mained in that city until 1865, when he moved to a farm of eighty acres, which he bought in Butler township, Franklin county, Indiana, and farmed there the remainder of his days.

To Henry and Catherine (Holtmeyer) Lampe were born: Catherine, who became the wife of Anthony Evers, and lives in Cincinnati, Ohio; George, who married Eliza Fuchtman and lives in Shelbyville, Indiana; Martin, with whom this narrative deals; Sophia, who married John Game; Mary, who is the wife of Joseph Smetting and lives in Cincinnati; Frank, who was never married, was a carpenter, and was killed by a fall from a building in Cincinnati; Henry, who died at the age of twenty-three, married Elizabeth Finigan and lived in Benton county, Indiana; Charles, of Kankakee, Illinois, who married Kathryn Garrity; Anna, unmarried, lives in Cincinnati, Ohio; Margaret, unmarried, also lives in Cincinnati; Anthony, single, lives at Connersville, Indiana. The family were all devout members of the Catholic church at Oldenburg, Indiana, while politically, the sons were all Democrats. Henry Lampe was supervisor in Butler township for eight years and discharged the duties of that office with great honesty of purpose.

Martin Lampe received his education in the Catholic schools at Oldenburg. As a young man he started farming, purchasing the farm where he now lives, consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of good farming land. In 1913 he built the house in which he now lives and has otherwise improved and developed his farm until it is one of the best in the township. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, meeting with a fair degree of success in his efforts. In addition to his farming, Mr. Lampe also raises some fine live stock, not only cattle and hogs, but good horses, for which he finds a ready market. One of his fine horses is a large Belgian stallion called "Jud," a remarkably well-trained and valuable animal.

Mr. Lampe was married in 1892 to Mary Etter, the daughter of Peter and Barbara (Gauch) Etter. Mrs. Lampe was born August 5, 1867, and is one of nine children born to her parents, the others being Michael, Carrie, Rose, Frank, Edward, Anna, Albert and Clara, all of whom are living. Peter Etter was born at New Orleans and died December 27, 1914, at the age of seventy-three, at his home southeast of Oldenburg, this county. He was brought here when eight months old by his parents, Peter and Catherine Etter, who located on a farm southeast of Oldenburg and there he spent the rest of his life. His wife, who was Barbara Gauch, was born June 1, 1845, at St. Nicholas, in Riley county, and still lives in the old Etter home near Oldenburg.

To Martin and Mary (Etter) Lampe eight children have been born:

Clara, born March 9, 1893; Rose, born May 17, 1895; Frank, born February 17, 1897; Harry, born October 31, 1899; Alma, born November 29, 1901; Martin, born December 2, 1903; Anna, born March 8, 1905; Laurretta, born September 7, 1908.

Mr. Lampe and family are all members of the Catholic church at Oldenburg, while politically, he is identified with the Democratic party, but has never taken an active interest in political affairs, preferring to devote his attention to his farming interests. Mr. Lampe and his family are highly respected citizens in the community where they live and have a large circle of friends who admire them for their many good qualities of head and heart.

FRANK D. BELTER.

The best title that may be established to the high and generous esteem of an intelligent community is a protracted and honorable residence in that community. Frank D. Belter, one of the better known and most highly esteemed men of Ray township, Franklin county, has resided in the same locality all of his life. His career has been a most commendable one in every respect and well deserves to be perpetuated in the pages of a historical work of this kind. He is a man of well defined purpose and has become the owner of a splendid farm, which he cultivates with good skill and rare management.

Frank D. Belter was born on the farm where he now lives in Ray township, Franklin county, Indiana, October 16, 1867, the son of Frederick William and Charlotta (Rotafelt) Belter, both of whom were natives of Germany, the former born in 1824. His father died on June 5, 1910, and his mother died August 5, 1909.

Frederick W. Belter came to America when a young man and settled first in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained five or six years. About the year 1844 he came to Franklin county and bought a farm of eighty acres in Ray township, where he spent the rest of his life. His farm was not cleared when he came to Franklin county and he put up rough buildings. He kept buying land until at the time of his death he owned three hundred and twenty acres. He was always engaged in general farming and stock raising. He and his wife were the parents of thirteen children: August, who died at the age of twenty-one; Minnie, who married Dr. Ernest Timmerman; John, who married Louisa Hasse; Carrie, who married Bernard Stickfort; Henry, who married Sophia Brakence; Louisa, who died in childhood; Dora, deceased, who married Fred Weatman; Elizabeth, who married John Traves; Louis,

who married Hannah Wert; Frederick, who married Minnie Miller; Frank, the subject of this sketch; Anna, who married William Paunne, and Lilly, who married Fred Bosse. The family are all members of the Lutheran church at Huntersville, and in politics the men are Democrats.

Frank D. Belter was educated in the public schools of Ray township, and as a young man began farming on the farm where he now lives. He rented it of his father for a time and bought it in 1911. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres. Mr. Belter engages in general farming and stock raising.

Frank Belter was married in 1897 to Mary Bosse, the daughter of Clemens and Louisa (Schwegman) Bosse, and to this union two children have been born: Albert, born March 31, 1899, and Eleanor, born August 7, 1903.

Mr. Belter and family are members of the Lutheran church at Huntersville, and he is a Democrat, although he has never held office, preferring, rather, to devote his energies to his private business than to hold office. He and Mrs. Belter are highly respected in the community where they live.

ANTHONY WILLIAM WAECHTER.

There are many enterprises which bring almost immediate success, but few such successes are lasting. It is not thus with farming, however though prosperity in this line of endeavor comes only with long years of labor, of almost desperate struggles against the elements and unforeseen enemies. The German farmers have taken hold of these difficulties firmly and have overcome them. By frugal habits of living and by constant pushing forward they have built splendid homes on fine farms and have, in their old age, been able to retire, living comfortably on the returns of their labors. Anthony William Waechter, one of the enterprising farmers of Ray township, Franklin county, Indiana, although little past middle age, has acquired a comfortable competence and is able to enjoy the remainder of his life as he chooses.

Anthony William Waechter was born on the farm where he now lives in Ray township, Franklin county, June 1, 1863, the son of Herman and Sophia (Lampen) Waechter, the former born in November, 1818, in Hanover, Germany, and the latter born in 1823 in the same place. Herman Waechter died May 12, 1905, and his wife died February 28, 1905.

The paternal grandfather of Anthony William Waechter was Edward Waechter, who was born in Germany, and came to America to live with his

sons, who were already in this country. He lived the remainder of his life with his sons in Ray township, Franklin county, Indiana.

Herman Waechter was educated in the public schools of Germany and came to America at the age of eighteen. He worked on flat boats between Cincinnati and New Orleans about two years and later, for another period of two years, drove a huckster wagon between Oldenburg and Cincinnati. He then worked two years on the canals in Ohio and in railroad construction, after which he bought a farm of sixty acres in Ray township in 1844 and lived there the remainder of his life. He erected the first building put up on this farm. In 1860 he bought fifty acres adjoining his home. Herman and Sophia (Lampen) Waechter were the parents of seven children: Henry, who died single at the age of twenty-six; Theresa, who married Henry Buckner, died at the age of fifty-two; Mary, who died unmarried; Elizabeth, now deceased, was a nun at Oldenburg; Bernard, who died at the age of seven; Anthony, the subject of this sketch, and Philomina, who died at the age of three. Herman Waechter was a Democrat in politics and he and his family were members of the Holy Family Catholic church at Oldenburg.

Anthony William Waechter was educated in the public and parochial schools at Oldenburg. As a young man he started to work on a farm and began farming for himself in 1897. He now owns an excellent farm of one hundred and twenty-two acres, where he engages in general farming and stock raising.

Anthony William Waechter was married June 16, 1897, to Mary Bessler, who was born July 2, 1878, the daughter of John and Gertrude (Uhlenbrink) Bessler, of Millhausen, Decatur county, Indiana, and to this union were born seven children: Amelia, born March 25, 1898; Harry, born July 24, 1899; Leonard, born March 18, 1901; Leora, born November 11, 1903; Gertrude, born August 19, 1905; Edwin, born March 18, 1907, died one week later, and Eleanor, born February 10, 1908.

Mrs. Waechter is one of two children born to her mother's first marriage. The other child, John, married Minnie Lecher. Mr. Bessler died in 1880 and his widow married Herman Boing in 1885. To this latter union two children were born: Catherine, who married Joseph Suttman, and Gertrude, who died at the age of twenty-three.

The Waechter family is one of the oldest and most highly respected families of Ray township. Mr. Waechter is a Democrat and served six years, from 1909 to 1915, as township trustee, performing the duties of that office in an entirely satisfactory manner. The family are members of the Holy Family Catholic church at Oldenburg. Mr. Waechter is not only

thrifty as a farmer, but he is public spirited and possessed of a genial disposition, which makes him universally popular among the people of that neighborhood, a community in which he is regarded as one of the leaders and in the various good works of which he and his family are active participants.

HARRY KOESTER.

Among the successful farmers of Ray township, Franklin county, Indiana, is Harry Koester, born February 23, 1870, on the farm where he now lives.

Harry Koester is the son of Hermann and Rosina (Dickman) Koester, the former of whom was born in Germany, April 4, 1835, and died in Franklin county, March 31, 1895, and the latter of whom was born April 23, 1844, and died January 6, 1906. Hermann Koester was one of eight children born to his parents: Dora, Hermann, Henry, Gesina, Louisa, Elizabeth, William and Henrietta. Hermann Koester and his wife were much beloved in Ray township, where they spent the greater part of their lives. Herman Koester came to America with his parents as a young man about sixteen years of age. Arriving in Baltimore, the Koesters came on to Cincinnati, and from there they came to Ripley county. When he began farming for himself Mr. Koester bought a farm of one hundred acres in Ray township. At this time the place was only partly cleared. He put up all the buildings on the place except the house. Three years later he went to live on his brother's place as a consequence of his brother's untimely death. Here he operated a saw mill for six years and then returned to the farm where he had formerly lived and remained there the rest of his life.

Eight children were born to Hermann Koester and wife: Harry, with whom this narrative deals; Gesina, who married Albert Zierer, lives in Batesville and has two sons, Clifford and Reuben; Dora, who married Fred Borne-meier, of Batesville; Elizabeth, who died at the age of seventeen; Louisa, who is a nurse in the Deaconess hospital at Indianapolis; Rosa, who is single and makes her home on the home farm with her brother Harry; William, who married Bertha Klusman; and Robert, who married Carrie Thielking and has one child, Luella.

Hermann Koester was a member of the St. John's Lutheran church at Huntersville, and in politics was identified with the Republican party. He had much to do with the early history of Franklin county, and while he lived was one of those noble men whose place in a community it is hard to fill.

Harry Koester was educated in the public schools of Huntersville, as were his brothers and sisters. As a young man he worked on the home farm and has been managing it for himself during a period of twenty-five years. He has been unusually successful as a farmer and is regarded as a frugal and economical manager, enjoying the full respect and esteem of the community where he lives.

GEORGE W. HARTMANN.

Germany has furnished thousands of good citizens for the state of Indiana and Franklin county. The descendants of these early German settlers in this state are characterized by the same thrift and economy which made their forefathers the leading farmers and business men of the various communities in which they settled. George W. Hartmann, one of the leading farmers and stockmen of Ray township, Franklin county, Indiana, is a descendant of one of the early German settlers of Dearborn county, Indiana. During his long residence in Ray township, Franklin county, George W. Hartmann has won a warm place in the hearts of his neighbors and friends. He is unassuming and unpretentious, although decidedly progressive and enterprising.

George W. Hartmann was born August 30, 1865, in Dearborn county, Indiana, the son of John and Magdelina (Roll) Hartmann, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Dearborn county, Indiana. George W. Hartmann's grandfather, Henry Hartmann, spent all of his days in Germany, where he owned a small farm and reared a family of several children.

John Hartmann, the father of George W., was educated in the Catholic schools of Germany. He came to America at the age of twenty-five and settled first at St. Leon, Dearborn county, where he worked as a farm hand. When about thirty years old he married, after which he bought a farm of forty acres in Dearborn county, on which he erected modern buildings, planted an orchard and which he otherwise greatly improved, and there he spent the rest of his life. He and his wife were the parents of George W., the subject of this sketch; Barbara, who married Mathew Feller and lives in Dearborn county; Joseph, who died at the age of twenty-six; Stephen, who married Catherine Merkel; Henry, who married Ida Bricks; Elizabeth, deceased; Michael and Catherine, both single, and several who died in infancy. John Hartmann and family were all members of the Catholic church.

George W. Hartmann was educated in the public schools of St. Leon.

As a young man he worked on a farm until after his marriage, at the age of twenty-six.

George Hartmann was married on November 24, 1891, to Mary Brackmann. She was born on September 8, 1864, at Neuenkirchen in Huelsen, Fuerstenaur, Hanover, a daughter of Joseph and Mary Anna (Kleinaier) Brackmann. Her parents moved to Oldenburg, this county, when she was three years old and spent the rest of their lives here farming. Mr. and Mrs. Hartmann are the parents of the following children: Anna, who married Louis Overmeyer; George, Rosa, Frank, Lena, Joseph and Clara, all single and at home; and one daughter, who died in infancy.

After his marriage Mr. Hartmann lived two years at St. Leon, Indiana, and then came to Franklin county. Here he has lived for twenty years on what was known as the old Burdick farm in Ray township. In 1914, however, he moved to a farm adjoining the one he first purchased. He now owns two hundred and eighty acres in Ray township and forty acres in Salt Creek township, where he engages in general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Hartmann is identified with the Democratic party and takes a good citizen's interest in political affairs. He and his family are members of the Holy Family church at Oldenburg. Mr. Hartmann comes from the good old German stock and throughout all of his life has been a hard worker, having been dependant upon his own resources. He has prospered largely and now is enjoying the reward of the hard labor of earlier years. He and his family are highly respected in the community in which they live, being honored as they rightly deserve to be.

LOUIS GERHARD SCHONE.

An enterprising and successful farmer of Franklin county, who has succeeded in agriculture to a large extent because of industry and good management, is Louis Gerhard Schone, of Ray township. Mr. Schone is a man who believes in lending what aid he can to his neighbors and the public in general, while advancing his own interests. Consequently, he is regarded as one of the best citizens of Ray township.

Louis G. Schone was born in Ray township on the farm where he now lives, in Franklin county, Indiana, March 4, 1874, the son of George G. and Mary Anna (Meyer) Schone. His father was born in Hanover, Germany, October 24, 1828, and his mother in Prussia, July 21, 1833. The latter died March 11, 1911.

George G. Schone came to America as a young man about twenty-nine years old, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he operated a dairy for five or six years in partnership with a Mr. Thie. He then settled on one hundred and sixty acres of land in Ray township, Franklin county, where his son now lives. The rest of his life he farmed this place and built a substantial house on the farm in 1885. While living in Cincinnati Mr. Schone was married to Mary Anna Meyer, and to this union eight children were born: Henry, who lives in Oklahoma; George, of Ray township; Herman, who lives in California; John, who lives in Topeka, Kansas; Fred, who also lives in Kansas; Elizabeth, who married Henry Holle, a farmer of Ray township; Louis, who is the subject of this sketch, and Edward, who married Elizabeth Meyer. The family are all members of the Lutheran church at Huntersville. Politically, the men of the family are identified with the Democratic party.

Louis G. Schone was educated in the public schools of Ray township and began farming with his father when a young man. In 1908 he bought out the heirs and now owns one hundred and sixty acres, on which he engages in general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Schone was married on May 8, 1901, to Anna Mary Charlotte Stickfort, who was born near Huntersville December 14, 1878, the daughter of Bernard H. and Carrie (Belter) Stickfort. To this union was born one son, Elmer, who was born June 22, 1913, and died July 31 of the same year.

Mrs. Schone's father was born September 6, 1853, and her mother was born June 4, 1852, the former having been born in Ray township, Franklin county, the son of Henry and Agnes (Drusty) Stickfort. Bernard H. Stickfort was educated in the public schools of Ray township and began farming as a young man on the home place. In 1883 he bought seventy acres and later added to this fifty-four acres. He farmed actively until the last few years, although he still lives on the place. He was married May 11, 1876, and to him and his wife two daughters were born: Anna Mary Charlotte, who is the wife of Mr. Schone, and Lilly Mary Agnes, who was born September 20, 1888, and who was married November 11, 1903, to Fred F. Meyer, born October 24, 1879. The Meyers have three children, Delia C. L., Esther A. E. and Florence E. N. Mr. Meyer lives with Mr. Stickfort and farms his place. The Stickfort family are members of the Lutheran church at Huntersville and are one of the oldest families of Ray township.

Louis G. Schone is one of the prosperous young farmers of Ray township. He and his wife have a pleasant farm home, with buildings, fences and farm equipment all in good condition. They are extremely popular in the community where they live and are members of the Lutheran church at Huntersville.

CHARLES M. MARCUM.

Charles M. Marcum is a representative farmer and stock raiser of Ray township, Franklin county, Indiana. He is known as one of the alert, progressive and successful farmers of Franklin county. In Mr. Marcum's experience as a farmer he has sought to avoid all ruts and has studied and experimented in an effort to secure the maximum returns from his efforts. Mr. Marcum is a man of honorable business methods, advocates whatever tends to promote the public interest, and commands the confidence and regard of the people in the community where he lives.

Charles M. Marcum was born April 7, 1868, at Ansonia, Darke county, Ohio, the son of Thomas and Samantha (Joseph) Marcum, the former born May 25, 1845, in Darke county, Ohio, and the latter born March 15, 1852, in Darke county, Ohio.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Marcum was Thomas Marcum, who was a native of Virginia. His wife was Elizabeth Knee, who came from Wurtemberg, Germany. Thomas Marcum, Sr., was a cooper by trade, who came north before the Civil War. His father was a plantation owner and also a slave holder. When Thomas Marcum, Sr., came north he settled in Darke county, Ohio, where he married. He worked at the cooper's trade for a few years, and then conducted a tavern in Ansonia, Ohio. Before the breaking out of the Civil War he moved to Warsaw, Indiana, where he operated a saloon and lived in that city until the close of the war. At this time he moved back to Darke county, Ohio, where he spent the most of his remaining years, his death occurring in Covington, Ohio, at the age of eighty-six years. He and his wife were the parents of six children: Mary Jane, Mary Catherine, William Henry, Beverly, Thomas and Horace G. After the death of his first wife, Thomas Marcum married, secondly, a Miss Morehead, who died without issue, Mr. Marcum afterward marrying her twin sister, to which union one child, Albert W., was born. Mr. Marcum was a Republican and was a man of considerable influence in the community in which he lived.

The maternal grandparents of Charles M. Marcum were William and Christina (Supinger) Joseph, who lived in Pennsylvania, where both were born. They reared a family of five children, one son and four daughters. The son, Albert, died at Dalton, Georgia, of the measles while serving as a Union soldier during the Civil War.

The father of Charles M. Marcum, Thomas Marcum, Jr., obtained very little education, and at the age of sixteen he answered Lincoln's first call for volunteers, serving his country as a member of Company D, Fifty-eighth

Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in the service during the entire period of the war, at different times serving under Chester A. Arthur and Generals Grant and Sherman. He served part of the time as a mail carrier for the army and was not wounded during the entire war. After the close of the war he returned to Darke county, Ohio, where he lived part of the time on his farm and a part of the time in town. Later in life he moved to Paulding county, Ohio, and here he followed his trade as a carpenter and worked in factories. In 1867 Thomas Marcum, Jr., married Samantha Joseph and the following children were born to this union: Charles M., who is the immediate subject of this sketch; Christina H., who died young; Roy, who married Parthina Caldwell; Orlando Washington, who married Minnie Wolf; Mary L., who became the wife of Edward Proxmire; Samuel Joseph; William H., who married Susannah Schnepf, and Nelson E., who died young. Thomas Marcum, Jr., and wife are still living.

Charles M. Marcum, the eldest son of his parents, received his education in the schools of Darke county, Ohio, attending several different schools, the last one being the Union school near North Star, Ohio. As a young man he worked in the timber in Paulding county, Ohio, and after following this occupation for seven years went west to Iowa, where he worked in coal mines as hoisting engineer for the Phillips Fuel Company, of Ottumwa, Iowa. He remained with this company for three years as hoisting engineer, afterward working down in the mines for two years. On April 8, 1891, he lost his right eye in an accident in the mines. He later worked for the Hawkeye company as hoisting engineer at the same place, after which he came to Iowa City and assisted in the construction of sewers, working for the John Berry company, contractors. With this same firm he went to Davenport, Iowa, and later returned to Iowa City to work for Edward Crawley, for whom he operated a hydraulic pump. From that place he went to Cedar Valley, Iowa, where he remained one year, and from this latter place to Shellburg, Iowa, where he was employed in a brick and tile works as an engineer for about eight months. From Shellburg Mr. Marcum went to Brooklyn, Iowa, where he assisted in rebuilding the town after a destructive fire. He then entered the employ of Jackson & Moss, of Des Moines, Iowa, helping to put in water pipes, and became an expert pipe fitter, remaining with this firm about eight months. He then returned home from Amboy, Minnesota, to Payne, Ohio, and remained at home one year. Mr. Marcum then went to Sligo, Missouri, and worked in the timber, going back home again the following spring and working on a sewer in Greenville, Ohio. After this Mr. Marcum worked at Piqua, Ohio, as a pipe fitter, and two years for the American Strawboard company as an engineer and steam fitter. He then went to Dayton, Ohio,

where he worked two years for the Aetna paper mill as a steam fitter. Afterward he worked four years as an engineer for the S. N. Brown company, of Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. Marcum was married April 22, 1908, while at Dayton, to Mrs. Mary C. Girard, the daughter of Henry Boing, of Ray township, Franklin county, Indiana, and to this union has been born one daughter, Ethel Marie, who was born June 1, 1909. Mrs. Marcum has one child by her first husband, Arthur Girard. Mr. and Mrs. Marcum came to their farm in Ray township, Franklin county, Indiana, in October, 1910, from Dayton, Ohio. They have a farm of one hundred and four and one-half acres, and here Mr. Marcum is engaged in general farming and stock raising, with a very gratifying degree of success.

Mrs. Marcum is one of twelve children born to her parents, the others being Anna, Henry, William, Elizabeth, Margaret, Theresa, Rosa, Lena, Frank and Emelia. Of these children Anna, Henry, Theresa, Rosa and Lena are deceased.

Mr. Marcum has good reason to be proud of his ancestry, as members of the family fought in the Revolutionary War, in the Mexican War, in the Civil War and in the Boer war in South Africa. His father stood guard over his grand-uncle and two cousins after the battle of Shiloh in the Civil War.

Charles M. Marcum started only a few years ago with a farm that was once run down, but with untiring energy he is improving it gradually, and will soon have one of the best farms in the county. He takes a warm interest in the affairs of the community in which he recently put in his part and is rapidly taking his place as one of the leading men in Ray township.

FRANK J. RAVER.

Among the progressive young farmers of Franklin county, who have achieved a considerable measure of success in their chosen vocation, is Frank J. Raver, of Ray township. Mr. Raver has impressed his personality upon the citizens of the township where he lives, and is today ranked as one of the leading factors in the community life of that township.

Frank J. Raver was born March 17, 1873, in Ray township, four miles west of Oldenburg, Indiana, the son of Frank F. and Anna (Lamping) Raver, the former a native of Ray township, born May 20, 1844, and the latter born March 31, 1846.

The paternal grandparents of Frank J. Raver were John and Adeline (Nienaber) Raver, the former of whom was a native of Germany. He came to America as a young man and settled in Ray township, where he bought two farms of eighty acres each. The Raver family was one of the earliest families in this part of Franklin county. John Raver and his wife were the parents of five children: Henry, who died at the age of twenty-one; John; Frank F.; Mary, who married Theodore Meyer, and Catherine, who married William Dwenger. Frank F., father of the subject of this sketch, is the only living child born to this marriage. The family were Catholics and members of the church at Oldenburg.

Frank F. Raver was educated in the public schools of Ray township and as a young man began farming on his father's farm. For many years he operated a threshing machine in connection with farming. He moved to Oldenburg about 1893, previously owning a farm of two hundred acres. After moving to Oldenburg he sold farming implements for about fifteen years, but is now living a retired life. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Henry, a farmer of Decatur county, who married Margaret Little; Anna and Mary, both of whom died young; Frank; Benjamin, who married Bernardine Kuntz; Philomena, who married Anthony Ziegler and lives on the old home farm in Ray township; Amelia, who died young; Frances, who married Henry Schwegmann, of Decatur county; Anna, who married Joseph Huser, deceased, and George, who married Elizabeth Wanstreth and lives in Ray township. The family are all members of the Holy Family church at Oldenburg.

Frank J. Raver, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the Enochsburg school. As a young man he started in with his brother in the threshing business. They also did job sawing and followed this business for five or six years. Then Frank J. Raver went to Oldenburg and bought out a blacksmith business, operating this for two years and then returning to his father's farm.

In 1898 Mr. Raver was married to Mary Bunnemeyer, the daughter of Clemens and Agnes (Wielenberg) Bunnemeyer, who was born at Oldenburg, this county. Her father came from Dinklage, in Oldenburg, Germany, locating, about 1850, at Cincinnati, where for twelve years he followed his trade as a tailor. At the end of that time he moved to Oldenburg, this county, where he resided for forty years before his death. To the marriage of Frank J. and Mary (Bunnemeyer) Raver were born four children, Clemens, Walter, Raymond and one son who died in infancy.

In 1898, the same year in which Mr. Raver was married, he moved to the farm three miles west of Oldenburg, which was owned by his father. In

1904 he bought the farm and now owns one hundred and fifty-nine acres. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, as well as threshing.

Mr. Raver is a stockholder and director in the Farmers and Merchants bank at Oldenburg. He is identified with the Democratic party and is now a member of the advisory board of Ray township. The family are members of the Holy Family church at Oldenburg. Mr. Raver takes an active interest in questions affecting the interest of the public and is highly respected in the community where he lives.

JOHN G. OESTERLING.

One of the enterprising and successful farmers of Franklin county, who has succeeded in his chosen vocation wholly as a consequence of his own courage, thrift, industry and good management, is John G. Oesterling, of Ray township. Mr. Oesterling is thrifty and enterprising, although unassuming, and believes in lending what aid he can to his neighbors and the public, while prudently managing his own individual interests. Consequently, he is regarded as one of the best citizens of Ray township.

John G. Oesterling was born October 17, 1870, at St. Maurice, Decatur county, Indiana, the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Wisker) Oesterling, the former born October 15, 1845, in Germany, and the latter born in 1854 in Franklin county, Indiana. Elizabeth Oesterling was the daughter of Gehrard Wisker.

Henry Oesterling came with his parents from Germany when he was three years old. They settled at Oldenburg and his father, Henry Oesterling, Sr., owned a small farm in Ray township. Henry Oesterling, Sr., died when Henry Oesterling, Jr., was five years old, and the mother died seven years later. Henry Oesterling, Jr., was educated in the public schools at Oldenburg, and as a young man began working as a farm hand for six dollars a month. Later he worked in Kingston, Decatur county. At the age of twenty-eight he married and bought a farm of eighty acres. There were no improvements on the land when it was purchased, and he built a log cabin and a stable of poles. In 1880 Henry Oesterling, Jr., built a large frame barn, and in 1882 he built a house. He farmed there the rest of his active life and still lives on the farm, his youngest son now operating the place. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Oesterling, Jr., five children were born: Catherine, who died when twenty years old; John, the subject of this sketch; Anthony, deceased, who married Elizabeth Fahrman; Minnie, who is unmarried; Benja-

min, who married Mary Berkermeier and lives on the home place. The Oesterlings are all members of the Catholic church.

John G. Oesterling was educated in the public schools of St. Maurice, Indiana. As a young man he assisted his father, remaining with him until he was twenty-four years old, when he married Elizabeth Aultanau, who was born in 1868, the daughter of John and Mary Aultanau. John G. and Elizabeth (Aultanau) Oesterling became the parents of six children: Anna, born in June, 1895; Clara, born in November, 1897; William, born February 9, 1900; Frances, deceased; Mary, born in October, 1904, and Rose, born in March, 1908.

After his marriage Mr. Oesterling worked seven years for a farmer for twenty dollars a month. He then bought the place of one hundred and sixty acres which he now owns, December 15, 1900, removing to this farm February 20, 1901. Mr. Oesterling is engaged in general farming and stock raising. He and his family are members of the Holy Family Catholic church at Oldenburg. Mr. Oesterling is a Democrat, but has never been active in the councils of his party, though giving his interested attention to local political affairs, ever being willing to promote any movement looking to the advancement of the common weal.

JOHN WESSEL.

One of the largest land owners of Ray township, Franklin county, Indiana, a man who is somewhat past the active period of life, but who still oversees his farming interests, is John Wessel. Mr. Wessel is a plain, unassuming man of pleasing temperament, who makes little noise in regard to the successes of his life. He has accomplished far more than the average man, and deserves to rank as one of the representative farmers of Franklin county.

John Wessel was born February 7, 1852, on the farm in Ray township where he now lives. He is the son of Frederick and Maria (Lubbe) Wessel, both natives of Germany. Frederick Wessel came from Germany while still a young man and settled on the farm where John Wessel now lives. He bought two hundred and forty acres and cleared most of it, putting up the first buildings on the place. He and his wife were the parents of four children: Henry, deceased, who married Mary Stickfort and was a farmer of Ray township; Herman, who married Margaret Skreiben, both deceased; Mary, who married August Krieger, and John, who is the subject of this

sketch. Frederick Wessel was a Democrat, and a devoted member of the Lutheran church at Huntersville.

John Wessel was educated in the public schools of Ray township and began farming while still a young man on his father's farm. He has lived on this farm all of his life, and has owned the two hundred and forty acres since 1898. He engages in general farming and stock raising.

Mr. Wessel was married October 19, 1897, to Mary Hackman, who was born December 8, 1859, the daughter of Frederick and Mary (Birkstead) Hackman. Mr. and Mrs. Wessel have no children.

Mrs. Wessel was one of seven children born to her parents: Henry, who married Jane Abbot; John, who married Sophia Meyer; Elizabeth, who married William Hess; Ernst, who married Flora Brown; Herman, who married Lottie Armstrong, deceased; Mary, the wife of Mr. Wessel, and Louisa, who married Louis Schutte. Mr. Wessel is a Democrat, and he and his wife belong to the Lutheran church at Huntersville.

The Wessel family is one of the oldest in Franklin county. They came to Franklin county when the place was a wilderness, there scarcely being a wagon road anywhere. Mr. Wessel is one of the large land owners of the township. He has a splendid farm and has made the best use of his success in the community where he lives. He takes a worthy interest in all public enterprises and enjoys the universal esteem of the people of his township.

GEORGE W. McCLURE.

Franklin county, Indiana, has many successful farmers, men who have applied themselves diligently and earnestly to agriculture, not merely as a source of daily wages, or of a comfortable living, but as a great business proposition with annual fixed charges, operating expenses and net profits to be considered as phases of helpful growth. The time was when farming was an indifferent success, notwithstanding the failure to consider these things, but land was cheap in those days, crop raising was confined largely to hand labor, and the farmer had a very small investment. It is no longer so. His investment is comparatively large in these latter days, when land is high, when splendid buildings must be erected at great cost, when fencing and drains are expensive, and machine equipment is constantly depreciating in value. Assuredly the farmer of today must first of all be a business man. Franklin county has many farmers who have "caught on" to this modern phase of farming and who are making it pay as a business, and George W.



GEORGE W. MCCLURE AND FAMILY.

McClure, of Springfield township, undoubtedly is one of the foremost farmers of Franklin county belonging to this group.

George W. McClure was born in Springfield township, Franklin county, Indiana, January 1, 1858, the son of John W. and Mary (McCaw) McClure, the former a native of Franklin county, the son of James McClure, who came to America from County Sligo, Ireland.

James McClure, the paternal grandfather of George McClure, was born and educated in County Sligo, Ireland, and married Catherine Likely. After the birth of two sons, James McClure brought his wife and family to America, and was one of the first settlers of Franklin county, where he owned one hundred acres of land now known as the Frank McClure farm, and located in Brookville township. James and Catherine (Likely) McClure were the parents of five children, Richard, James, Jr., William, John W. and Henry. James McClure and wife were faithful and earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

After his marriage to Mary McCaw, the daughter of David McCaw, John W. McClure purchased a farm in Springfield township, on which George W. McClure, the subject of this sketch, was born and reared. John W. and Mary (McCaw) McClure were the parents of the following children: John P., who is deceased; Mary Ellen, Emma Frances, Charles Oscar, Alfred N., David O., and Anna May, deceased. Of these children Mary Ellen became the wife of Hervey M. King, and lives at Seattle, Washington. Emma Frances married Andrew Henning, and lives in this county, and is the mother of one child, Ralph. Charles Oscar is married and the father of two children, and lives in Starkville, Colorado. Alfred N., who married Edith King, now deceased, lives in Cincinnati, Ohio. David O. married Ruth Gaston, and lives in Kansas City, Missouri.

Though the opportunities for obtaining an education were not of the best in the days of his youth, George W. McClure was able to finish the common schools, and after leaving school he took up farming as his life vocation. After years of industry and careful management he has acquired a fine farm of two hundred and fifty-seven acres, located directly on the Indiana and Ohio state line. This farm is in a splendid state of cultivation, has been improved with a fine, modern house and a large and commodious barn and presents a very attractive appearance.

George W. McClure was married to Mary Bourne, and to this union there have been born two children, Harvey B. and Grace N. Harvey B. McClure was educated in the common schools of his home neighborhood and

later spent two years in Purdue University, at Lafayette, Indiana, where he was a student in the agricultural department. He is a member of the Purdue Agricultural Society. On his return from college he assisted his father on the home farm until August 15, 1907, when he was married to Mabel Wehr, the daughter of Oscar and Olive J. (Conrey) Wehr, to which union has been born one child, Arthur Carl, born November 22, 1912. Harvey B. McClure is the owner of eighty acres of land, on which he does general farming and stock raising with a most gratifying degree of success. Mr. McClure's daughter, Grace N., was married March 1, 1910, to J. H. Miles. They have been living in New Mexico, but are now returning to make their home in Franklin county.

Mr. and Mrs. McClure are faithful and devoted members of the Harmony Presbyterian church, in the various beneficences of which they take an active and interested part. In politics, Mr. McClure is a Republican. The family are and always have been highly respected and esteemed residents of the community where they are so well known. Mr. McClure is properly interested in all public questions and devotes a considerable part of his time to worthy local enterprises. He and his family belong to that class of people who are a distinct addition to the social and religious life of any community and are held in the highest regard throughout that whole region.

BERNARD LEISING, JR.

A community's greatness consists not so much in the character of its institutions or the machinery of its government, but rather in the sterling qualities of individual citizens and in their capacity for unselfish devotion to public enterprises. Bernard Leising, Jr., one of the most successful farmers of Franklin county, has conferred honor and dignity upon his township, not only as an enterprising private citizen, but by the exercise of his progressive notions of community life, and his career is intimately associated with all the present-day progress of Franklin county.

Bernard Leising, Jr., was born north of Oldenburg, Indiana, in Ray township, January 2, 1879, the son of Bernard, Sr., and Josephine (Haverkos) Leising. Bernard Leising, Sr., was born January 29, 1847, in Redding, Ohio, while his wife was born May 11, 1852. She was a daughter of Henry and Mary (Lamping) Haverkos and died in 1889.

Mr. Leising's paternal grandparents were Henry and Mary (Knuya) Leising, both of whom were born in Holland. Shortly after their marriage

in their native country they came to America, settling in Redding, Ohio, where Mr. Leising worked as a farm hand for six years, at the end of which time he rented a farm in Ohio, remaining in that state for eight or nine years. He then came to Franklin county, Indiana, where he bought a farm of eighty acres, later adding twenty acres to his original purchase, and here he lived the remainder of his life. He and his wife were the parents of two children: Mary, who married Benjamin Kemmann, and Bernard, the father of the subject of this sketch.

Bernard Leising, Sr., was educated in the Catholic schools at Oldenburg, and as a young man began work on the farm where he now lives. He owns one hundred and eighty acres, on which he does general farming and stock raising. He was twice married, to his first union five children being born: Frances, who became the wife of Matthew Futchman; Bernard, with whom this narrative deals; Catherine, who is the wife of Matthew Dill; Anna, who became the wife of Harry Erntes, and Bertha, who is the wife of George Schulte. In 1889 the mother of these children died, and in 1892 Mr. Leising married, secondly, Bernardine Punt, who was born January 2, 1867, in Oldenburg, Germany. To this second union were born eight children: Joseph, Josephine, Hugo, Leona, Mamie, Alvina, Clara and Philomina. The family are all members of the Holy Family Catholic church at Oldenburg and now live on Mr. Leising's farm north of that city.

Bernard Leising, Jr., was educated in the public schools of Oldenburg, and as a young man worked for about six years at farm labor in Rush and Decatur counties, Indiana. In 1901 he was married to Agnes Haskamp, who was born on the farm where she now lives, September 9, 1877, the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Wielenberg) Haskamp, residents of Ray township in this county.

Joseph Haskamp, who is a half-brother of Henry Klein, of Oldenburg, this county, was born at Haverbeck, in Oldenburg, Germany, and died on the farm in the north edge of Ray township, this county, February 15, 1894, at the age of sixty-nine years. He came to America in infancy with his parents, who settled at Dry Ridge, near Cincinnati. His wife, who was Mary Wielenberg, also was born in Oldenburg, Germany, July 10, 1838, and died February 19, 1904, in her Ray township home, at the age of sixty-five. She came to Cincinnati with her parents when she was fifteen years old, her parents later locating on a farm near Oldenburg, this county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. During his residence in Cincinnati, Joseph Haskamp learned shoemaking, at which trade he worked until his marriage, after which he engaged in farming in this county, later buying a farm of eighty

acres in Salt Creek township, still later buying the farm where Mr. Leising now lives, and here he farmed the rest of his life.

To Bernard and Agnes (Haskamp) Leising have been born six children: Marie, born April 13, 1902; Elmer, born August 1, 1904; John, born August 22, 1906; Clarence, born November 12, 1907; Thelma, born August 1, 1910, and Regina, born June 27, 1912.

In 1905 Mr. Leising bought the farm where he is now living, consisting of three hundred and forty-two acres, one hundred and eighty-two acres of which is in Ray township and one hundred and sixty acres in Salt Creek township. He engages in general farming and stock raising and is an extensive breeder of Shorthorn cattle. In 1911 Mr. Leising remodeled his house, and now has one of the most attractive country homes in the vicinity, and is considered one of the substantial and progressive farmers of Ray township. Mr. Leising and family are all devoted members of the Catholic church at Hamburg, to which they are liberal contributors of their time and means. He is a Democrat, but has never held office.

JOSEPH GIESTING.

Agriculture has long been an honored vocation and as a usual thing men of honorable and humane impulses as well as those of energy and thrift have been patrons of husbandry. The free out-of-door life of the farm has a decided tendency to foster and develop independence of mind and self-reliance, which characterize true manhood. No truer blessing can befall a boy than to be reared in close touch with nature, in the healthful, life-inspiring labor of the field. It has always been the fruitful soil from which have sprung the bone and sinew of the country, and the majority of our nation's great warriors, renowned statesmen and men of letters were born on the farm and were largely indebted to its early influence for the distinction which they have attained.

Franklin county has many enterprising young farmers, but none of them has shown a more progressive spirit than Joseph Giesting, of Ray township, who was born October 9, 1891, the son of John and Elizabeth (Bramlage) Giesting, the former a native of Germany, born in 1840, and the latter born in Ray township.

John Giesting came to America alone at the age of seventeen. He remained in Cincinnati two years and then came to Ray township, working in

the timber. He followed this occupation until his marriage at the age of forty. After his marriage he bought the farm where the subject of this sketch now lives, and which originally consisted of forty acres. Two years later he bought forty-four acres more, and in 1898 he bought forty-one acres adjoining, making one hundred and twenty-five acres, the same comprising the present farm. He put all of the present buildings on the place. John Giesting died in 1901. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Frederick, who married Catherine Brune; Anna, who married John Bedel; Carrie, who married Joseph Luesse; Frank, who is still single; John, who married Mary Macke; Joseph, whose history is here presented, and Mary, who is unmarried.

The children of John Geisting were all educated in the public schools at Oldenburg. Joseph, the subject of this sketch, lives on the home place with his mother and operates the farm. The family are members of the Catholic church at Oldenburg and all are highly respected, enterprising citizens, holding the esteem of a large number of friends.

PETER ETTER, JR.

The true measure of individual success is determined by what one has accomplished. An enumeration of those men of the past generation who were successful in their life work and at the same time left the impress of their strong personalities upon the community, men who won honor and recognition for themselves and at the same time conferred honor upon the locality, would be incomplete should there be failure to make specific mention of the late Peter Etter, Jr., in this volume. Although Peter Etter is sleeping the sleep of the just, his influence still pervades the lives of those who were so fortunate as to enjoy his acquaintance. His life was an industrious one, but he never permitted anything to interfere with his duties as a worthy Christian gentleman. Pure, constant and noble was the spiritual flame that burned in and illumined the life of Peter Etter, a kind father and a loving husband.

Peter Etter, Jr., was born October 12, 1840, in New Orleans, the son of Peter Etter, Sr., who was born in Germany and came to America before he was married. Peter Etter, Sr., was a farmer of two hundred acres of land in Franklin county. He came to Franklin county from New Orleans. He was a member of the Catholic church at Oldenburg. He and his wife were

the parents of three children, Peter, Jr., the subject of this sketch; Louis and Philomena.

Peter Etter, Jr., was educated in the common schools and married Barbara Gauck, who was born in 1845, the daughter of John and Barbara Gauck. John Gauck was born and reared and married in Germany and came to Ripley county, Indiana, in pioneer times, probably about 1836. He was a farmer during the latter part of his life and lived in Oldenburg, Indiana.

Peter Etter, Jr., was brought to the farm, where his son Albert and wife now live, when eight months old. He lived on this farm the remainder of his life. He owned the two hundred acres that his father had owned before him and did general farming. He was a member of the Catholic church at Oldenburg and devout in his religious belief as well as active in his religious duties. He died December 27, 1913. The farm with which he was connected for so many years is now operated by his son.

Peter Etter, Jr., and wife were the parents of nine children: Michael, Mary, Carrie, Frank, Edward, Rosa, Anna, Albert and Clara. Of these children, Michael is living at Indianapolis, Indiana, and has been twice married, first to Theresa A. Oswald, now deceased, and secondly to Frances Eckstein. Two children were born to the first marriage, William and Marie, and two children also were born to the second union, Helen and Florence. Mary lives in Ray township, Franklin county, and is the wife of Martin Lampe. They have eight children: Clara, Rosa, Frank, Henry, Elmer, Martin, Anna and Loretta. Carrie married Lewis Ferry, of Indianapolis, and has seven children: Marie, Irma, Ida, Albert, Lewis, Louisa and Clara, the two latter being twins. Frank, who now lives in Ohio, married Mary Strausberger and has five children: Henry, Charles, Joseph, Albert and Robert. Edward, who married Anna Timmerman, resides in Benton county, Indiana, and has two children, Lutwina and Mercella. Rosa married Adam Fussner, of Indianapolis, and has eight children: Helen, Anna, Francis, Martha, Mary, Anthony, Bernard and Hilda. Anna married William Gehring, of Indianapolis, and has three children: Gertrude, Pauline and Edward. The other two children, Albert and Clara, are single. Albert, who is farming the home place for his mother, was born on this farm June 16, 1881. He is a member of the Catholic church at Oldenburg, was educated in the common schools and is a Democrat.

The Etter farm is one of the best in the community. It has splendid buildings and is kept in an excellent state of repair. The Etter family is well known and popular in the township where they live, and the various members are prominent in the good works of the community.

BERNARD N. MIDDENDORF.

The best history of a community is that which deals with the lives of its people, especially those who by their own endeavor and indomitable energy have forged to the front and placed themselves where they deserve the title of progressive men. Bernard N. Middendorf, the subject of this sketch, has made a notable success in agriculture in the community in which he lives. His name is one that his fellow citizens delight to honor because of his upright life and his habits of thrift and energy.

Bernard N. Middendorf was born February 22, 1864, on the farm where he now lives in Ray township, Franklin county, Indiana, the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Pruess) Middendorf, both of whom were natives of Germany, the father being born in 1824 and the mother in 1826.

Joseph Middendorf came to America when a young man. He stopped in Cincinnati and worked in a printing office there for eight or nine years. During this time he was married and a little later he bought the farm where Bernard N. now lives, consisting of two hundred acres in Ray township. This farm was purchased in 1856 and Joseph Middendorf and wife moved there at once. They were farmers the rest of their lives. Sixty acres were cleared when he came to the farm, and he cleared ten acres more. He built a barn and a splendid brick house and was engaged in general farming and stock raising. Joseph Middendorf and his wife were the parents of the following children: Anna, born February 15, 1856, who married August Lamping; Elizabeth, born February 14, 1858, who married Bernard Wanstried; Philomena, born June 11, 1860, who married George Werring; Mary, born July 13, 1862, who married Adam Kuntz; Bernard N., the subject of this sketch; Josephine, born April 9, 1866, who married Henry Kessing, and Rosa, born July 4, 1868, who married William Huser.

Bernard N. Middendorf was educated in the public school at Oldenburg and as a young man started on the farm where he now lives. He has never done any work except on this farm. After his father's death he farmed one year for his mother and then began for himself. He bought the farm where he now lives in 1899 and does general farming and stock raising. His house was remodeled and an addition built on to the same in 1914. Mr. Middendorf is constantly improving the appearance and productivities of the farm where he lives.

Mr. Middendorf was married April 20, 1896, to Bernardina Schulten, who was born near her present home November 1, 1866, the daughter of Johann Bernard and Catherine (Kersting) Schulten. To this union three

children have been born: Elizabeth, born June 25, 1897; Catherine, born May 10, 1899, and Anna, born May 31, 1903.

Johann Bernard Schulten was born December 8, 1822, in Hanover, Germany, and while a young man came to America and located in Cincinnati, where he was employed for a period of about eight years, at the end of which time he came to this county, settling at Oldenburg, where he married Catherine Kersting, who was born in Prussia, February 14, 1837. After his marriage Mr. Schulten bought a farm in the north part of Ray township, on which he lived and which he successfully operated until advancing years incapacitated him for the hard labors of the farm, whereupon he retired, and his last years were spent in the town of Batesville, Indiana, where his death occurred November 1, 1909, at the age of eighty-six, his widow surviving him a little more than three years, her death occurring December 6, 1912.

The Middendorf family have always been members of the Catholic church and devoted to this faith. Mr. Middendorf is a Democrat, as was his father before him, and takes a proper interest in the county's political affairs. Mr. Middendorf is a man of genial disposition and is popular in the community where he lives.

ANTHONY BRANDES.

Farming is daily becoming more and more of a business proposition, requiring fully as much business ability as does merchandising or manufacturing. A well-known Franklin county agriculturist who applies business principles to his work is Anthony Brandes, of Ray township. In combination with the intelligence required to farm in this way, Mr. Brandes possesses a pleasing personality and an air of sociability which render him popular among a wide circle of friends.

Anthony Brandes was born August 14, 1856, near Oldenburg, the son of Henry and Catherine (Brock) Brandes, who also were the parents of two other children, Henry and Mary, both of whom now are deceased. Henry Brandes was born in Germany July 7, 1820, and died June 20, 1863. His wife also was a native of Germany. Henry Brandes came to America at the age of thirty-five and located in Cincinnati, where he worked at day labor and where he was married. A few years after his marriage he moved to Franklin county, where he settled on a farm near Oldenburg, and where he lived until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Eighty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under General R. L. McCook, and died in

the war from sickness incurred while on duty. He was a member of the Catholic church.

Educated in the common schools, Anthony Brandes has never felt a desire to wander afield in search of better opportunities, realizing that Franklin county is full of opportunity. Soon after marriage Mr. Brandes bought the forty acres on which he now lives, later adding twenty acres adjoining. The new residence which adorns the farm was built in 1911. Mr. Brandes does general farming, raising the fruits, cereals and forage crops best suited to his soil and to the Indiana climate.

Mr. Brandes was married February 6, 1884, to Mary T. Merchen, who was born March 10, 1863, and whose parents were William and Theresa (Grossman) Merchen, William being born in Germany in 1822 and dying February 16, 1892, and his wife dying November 12, 1900, aged fifty-seven years. William Merchen lived on a farm of eighty acres which he owned near St. Marys, Franklin county, and was a shoemaker. He and his family were members of the Catholic church.

William Merchen was twice married, his first wife having been Mary Fischer, to which union were born two children, Henry and John, the latter of whom is deceased. Upon the death of his first wife Mr. Merchen married, secondly, Theresa Grossman, to which union there were born eleven children: John, Charles, William, Conrad, Mary, Catherine, Elizabeth, Theresia, Anna, Rosa and Lena, of whom John William, Catherine and Theresia are deceased.

To Anthony and Mary T. (Merchen) Brandes were born thirteen children: William, born November 7, 1884; Henry, born April 24, 1886; John, born December 27, 1887; Lucia, born December 13, 1889; Edward, born April 4, 1891, died October 19, 1894; Mary Theresa, born January 19, 1893; Charles, born April 27, 1895; Joseph, born March 30, 1897; Theodore, born June 25, 1899; Anna, born February 28, 1902; Alma, born May 13, 1903; Marie, born July 30, 1905, and Emma, born March 20, 1910. Of these children, William is living in Chicago; he married Josephine Herbert, and has no children. Henry, who married Leah Barton, resides in West Branch, Michigan, and has two children, Bernice and Stanley. John, who married Gertrude Lichtenstein, lives in Dunnington, Benton county, Indiana, and is the father of one child, John, Jr.

Mr. Brandes and his wife are valued members of the Catholic church of Oldenburg. He is a Democrat and is now road supervisor of his township. Kind to his family and the farm animals as well, Mr. Brandes is regarded as a progressive farmer and a cultured, intelligent gentleman. No history of Franklin county would be complete without mention of the significant part he plays in the affairs of his neighborhood.

PETER WAGNER.

Farming has been revolutionized within the last fifty years. The farmer of today knows few of those disadvantages which surrounded the pioneer farmer of this state. Scores of inventions have been put on the market which enable the farmer to lead a life of comparative ease. As a consequence of these improved devices an increasing number of our young men are remaining on the farm in preference to trying their fortunes in the city. Indiana is far famed as an agricultural state, and Franklin county has no mean station as an agricultural county. Among the prominent young farmers of Ray township, Franklin county, is Peter Wagner.

Peter Wagner was born at Napoleon, Ripley county, Indiana, July 31, 1873, the son of Frederick and Catherine (Fothover) Wagner, the former a native of Germany and the latter a native of Indiana. The father died in 1903. Frederick Wagner came to America at the age of nine, settling near Napoleon, in Ripley county. As a young man he started farming and engaged in this occupation all his life in Ripley county, where he owned a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. Frederick Wagner and wife were the parents of eleven children: Frank, now deceased, married Frances Huff; John married Julia Mehn; Catherine is the wife of Nicholas Kelch; Theresa is the wife of George Lustig; Frederick married Catherine Mehn; Andrew is unmarried; Peter, with whom this narrative deals; Anna is the wife of George Stretchfus; Sophia is the wife of Joseph Brunner; Henry, single; Carrie is the wife of Charles Brunner.

Frederick Wagner's family are all members of the Catholic church, and all are Democrats.

Peter Wagner received his early education in the public schools of Leatherwood and later attended the Catholic school at Napoleon, Indiana. As a young man he worked on the farm, coming to Ray township, Franklin county, in 1905, where he purchased a farm of one hundred acres, where he now lives. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising and has met with a fair measure of success in his efforts.

Mr. Wagner was married June 15, 1904, to Lena Ebner, who was born July 24, 1879, the daughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Rule) Ebner, who were residents of Napoleon, Indiana. Peter Wagner and wife are the parents of five children: Margaret, born June 24, 1905; Edwin, who died in infancy; Lawrence, born July 14, 1909; Joseph, born August 8, 1910, and Alfred, born August 5, 1912.

Mr. Wagner is a stanch Democrat, but, being yet a young man, has not taken an active interest in political affairs, preferring to devote his time and

attention to his agricultural interests. He and the members of his family are devout Catholics, belonging to the Church of the Holy Family at Oldenburg.

Mrs. Wagner is one of seven children, the others being as follows: Elizabeth, the wife of Frank Roesch; Theresa, a nun in the Franciscan convent; Emma, the wife of William Brunner; Matthew, unmarried; Matilda, wife of Harry Weber, and Joseph, who married Ethel Bingham.

Mr. Wagner is an industrious farmer, and if his past record and his present habits are to be accepted as an indication of future attainment, is certain to become in time one of the wealthiest and most influential farmers of Franklin county.

HENRY BROCKMAN.

Practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied, never fails to bring success. It carries a man onward and upward, brings out his individual character and acts as a powerful stimulant to the efforts of others. The greatest results in life are often obtained by simple means and the exercise of the ordinary qualities of common sense and perseverance. The everyday life, with its cares, necessities and duties, affords ample opportunity for acquiring experience of the most valuable kind, and its best beaten paths provide a true worker with abundant scope for the exercise of his best efforts and for ample self-improvement. Henry Brockman, a farmer of Ray township, Franklin county, Indiana, has performed each day's duty with a spirit born of a strong heart, the spirit which never falters when there is work to do. Mr. Brockman, therefore, has succeeded in a rather large degree.

Henry Brockman was born October 13, 1854, in Ray township, Franklin county, the son of J. F. and Catherine (Kunnen) Brockman, the former born in 1818 in Hanover, Germany, and the latter also a native of Germany.

The paternal grandfather of Henry Brockman was Bernard Brockman, who brought his family to America about the year 1836. They first settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, where they remained a short time. He had been a farmer in Germany and followed this vocation after coming to America. Bernard Brockman was a devout member of the Catholic church.

J. F. Brockman, the father of Henry, was a shepherd in his younger days in Germany. He was a lad of eighteen when his father came to America. For a time he was in the drayage business in Cincinnati, but later came to Ray township, Franklin county, Indiana, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, where he lived until his death, February 19, 1883. His

wife died in May, 1879. They were the parents of three children: Henry, the subject of this sketch; Herman, deceased, and John.

Henry Brockman was educated in the common schools and at St. Xavier's College. After leaving college he returned to the farm and helped his father on the farm until he was married. Mr. Brockman married, first, Elizabeth Ferkinghoff, the daughter of Theodore Ferkinghoff, a farmer of Franklin county, to which union one son, William, was born. Upon the death of his first wife Mr. Brockman married, secondly, Catherine Fehrman, and lives near Antwerp, in Paulding county, Ohio. Mr. Brockman's second wife died in 1883, and he married again, the third wife being Anna Wahmann, the daughter of Joseph Wahmann, a farmer of Ray township. To this third union seven children have been born: Mary, Joseph, Elizabeth, Anthony (deceased), Carrie, Martin and Rosa. Of these children, Mary married Joseph Hirt, of Ray township, and has one daughter, Anna May; Joseph, who lives in Greene county, Ohio, married Helena Struewing and has one daughter, Henrietta. The remainder of the children are still single and at home.

Mr. Brockman owns one hundred and sixty acres of land and does general farming. He recently built a fine large barn and has a splendid house.

Mr. and Mrs. Brockman are highly respected citizens of Ray township and Mr. Brockman is in every sense a progressive farmer, active in public affairs and interested in all good works.

AUGUST JOSEPH HACKMAN.

No one questions but that August Joseph Hackman, the well-known Oldenburg banker, has given to Franklin county more than he has taken away, since he has offered all in his power toward the advancement of the community interests. A strong, virile man, those influences which make for the deterioration of the civic standards find in him a foeman worthy of their steel, and he is ever foremost among those who seek the betterment of local conditions.

August Joseph Hackman came into this world in Franklin county, Ray township, on December 17, 1886, the son of August Anthony and Agnes (Flodder) Hackman, the former being born in Ray township on November 9, 1858, and to whom were born four other children, Stella Kleona, Cora and Florence. Stella married John Burdick and lives in Cincinnati. Kleona, who married Paul A. Munchel, makes her home in Oldenburg, Franklin county.

Cora, who also lives in Oldenburg, married Peter S. Kellerman. Florence died in infancy. The mother of these children died December 3, 1903.

August Anthony Hackman, the well-known banker of Batesville, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Oldenburg, this county, November 9, 1857, a son of Anthony and Mary (Brokamp) Hackman, the former of whom was a native of Oldenburg, Germany, and the latter of whom was born at Cincinnati, the daughter of John Henry Brokamp, who came from Germany and located in the Oldenburg settlement in this county at an early period in the settlement of that place. Anthony Hackman came to America before he had reached his majority and located at Oldenburg, in this county, where he engaged in merchandising in a small way. This business grew to include many lines, among them that of buying and selling of live stock, which he drove to Cincinnati long before railways were built in Indiana, and he became one of the most active and prosperous merchants of his day in this section of the state and a man of large and beneficent influence in his community. Anthony Hackman died about 1870 and his widow is still living, her place of residence being Minster, Ohio. She married, secondly, Herman Rulman, who formerly owned a mill at Laurel, this county, but who is now deceased. To Anthony and Mary (Brokamp) Hackman were born five children: A. A., Joseph, H. G. and two who died in infancy.

It was in Oldenburg, this county, that August Anthony Hackman grew to manhood. He was educated in the public schools of that town and imbibed his father's spirit for merchandising, following in the footsteps of the elder Hackman, and for thirty years was the proprietor of a general store at Oldenburg, being reckoned as among the most prominent business men of the county. In 1909 Mr. Hackman moved to Batesville, Indiana, where he had an interest in the Batesville Bank, of which he now is president. In addition to his banking interests at Batesville, Mr. Hackman is a director of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Oldenburg, of which his son, A. J. Hackman, is the cashier. Mr. Hackman is a devout member of the Catholic church and is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Catholic Knights of America.

August Anthony Hackman has been twice married. His first wife, mentioned above, was the sister of Frank Flodder, a history of whose family is contained in the biographical sketch of the latter, presented elsewhere in this volume. The children of this union are mentioned above, among them being August Joseph, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Hackman died in 1903, and in June, 1909, Mr. Hackman married, secondly, Mrs. Catherine Baumer, the widow of John Baumer, who was born in Cincinnati, a daughter of Joseph

and Sophia Koelker, natives of Germany, the former of whom was a well-known tailor in the Queen City.

With a praiseworthy ambition, August Joseph Hackman attended Notre Dame University for three years, from 1900 to 1903. He not only was diligent in his studies, but held a place on the football squad in the position of guard, although he was not on the regular team. After leaving school he went to Brookville, Franklin county, where he worked in a grocery store for two years, after which he went to Batesville, where he was employed four years as assistant cashier in his father's bank. Six years ago Mr. Hackman was transferred to Oldenburg to fill the position of cashier of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, of which his father is a director, and in which the subject also holds stock. Mr. Hackman owns his own home in Oldenburg, one of the pleasantest places in the town.

On May 12, 1909, Mr. Hackman led to the altar Mary F. Lamfing, the daughter of August Lamfing, a farmer near Oldenburg, and to this union two children have been born, Arnold A. and Stella Agnes.

Mr. Hackman is a devout adherent of the Catholic church and his life is guided by the precepts of this church as interpreted by his conscience. As bank cashier Mr. Hackman is the right man in the right place, his intrinsic trustworthiness being beyond question, enabling him to command the complete confidence of those with whom he comes in contact. Sincerely anxious for the advancement of those around him, Mr. Hackman's unselfish motives have gained him a host of friends, and he is reckoned among the leading young men of the county, being a factor in the development of the community in which he has cast his lot that promises to carry more and more weight with the coming years.

WILLIAM S. KALER.

The incredible hardships and privations endured by the soldiers in our Civil War stagger description and arouse the fullest measure of our gratitude. A soldier who did his utmost to preserve the Union is William S. Kaler, now a prominent citizen of Franklin county. While marching at the head of his regiment at the foot of Lookout Mountain, April 17, 1864, Mr. Kaler's left ankle was thrown partially out of joint. Despite this painful injury he continued to march, with the result that the ankle has never been put in place to this day. This is an example of what was undergone by those brave men.

Born in Rush county, Indiana, on August 16, 1835, Mr. Kaler is the son of Jacob M. B. and Catharine (Deal) Kaler, who were respectively native to

Virginia and Floyd county, Indiana. Jacob Kaler was a carpenter who located in New Albany, Indiana, but after a sometime residence there moved to Rush county in 1834, where he spent the major part of his life. Toward the latter part of his life he began the study of medicine in private, going alone to Center Point, Iowa, to practice. After being there about three years he died, in 1854.

The paternal grandparents lived in the Blue Ridge section of Virginia, and, it is thought, died there. The maternal grandparents were natives of Germany, the husband, Jacob Deal, coming to America just before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, in which he served for seven years, until its close. At the age of forty he married, very probably in Kentucky, and to him and his wife were born eleven children. For many years he lived near New Albany, Indiana, where he became a prosperous farmer, dying at the advanced age of one hundred and eight years.

Obtaining his youthful education in the public schools of Andersonville, William Kaler then learned the trade of the shoe maker under the teaching of Charles Harris, of Andersonville, and made shoe making his business until about 1899, with the exception of the time spent in service during the Civil War. On February 18, 1864, Mr. Kaler enlisted in Company K, of the One Hundred Twenty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry and served faithfully until being mustered out, at Lexington, North Carolina, on August 25, 1865. In 1877 Mr. Kaler built his comfortable home on a small tract of land which he owns, located just north of Andersonville. After discontinuing his shoe-making business, Mr. Kaler established his present fire insurance business, in which he represents the Home Insurance Company of New York, the Fidelity Phoenix Insurance Company of New York, the German American Insurance Company of New York and the Sterling Insurance Company of Indianapolis, and has built up a lucrative and extensive business.

On March 10, 1864, Mr. Kaler married Nora L. Busby, and to this union were born four children: Walter A., who learned the trades of printer and blacksmith, and is now on a homestead in Florida; Fred M. was drowned May 17, 1894; F. Wilson is a minister in the Christian church and also is editor of the *Andersonville Herald*; Mrs. Grace K. Miller resides in Posey township.

Mr. Kaler and his family are members of the Christian church. He takes an active part in politics and was appointed postmaster of Andersonville for four years under President Harrison, and for six years he has been a justice of the peace of Posey township. His old regiment still retains its organization, of which Mr. Kaler has been secretary-treasurer for twenty-

five years, the members of the regiment holding a reunion every year. Mr. Kaler is a member of Thomas G. Hall Post No. 304, of the Grand Army of the Republic and is the oldest member of Andersonville Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, which he joined September 29, 1858, and of which he was master for three years and secretary for twenty-four years. He and his wife, in 1894, became charter members of the Order of the Eastern Star in Andersonville. During Mr. Kaler's busy life he has gained a great number of devoted friends, who have at all times found him true to any trust reposed in him and therefore worthy of implicit confidence. With a keen business acumen, tempered by a warm-hearted sympathy, Mr. Kaler measures up to all those standards which proclaim him a man among men.

GEORGE W. SHAFER.

Fortunate, indeed, is the family in this county which can trace its ancestry back as many as five generations. The Shafer family, worthily represented in this connection by George W. Shafer, has preserved the family record complete for no less than five generations. Most of the members of the family have been farmers since locating in Franklin county and George W. Shafer has devoted his entire life thus far to the pursuit of agriculture. In order to keep the family record clear in the mind of the reader, the historian will begin with the first member of the family concerning whom definite data is known.

Frank Shafer was the great-great-grandfather of George W., with whom this narrative is directly concerned. Frank Shafer was born before the middle of the eighteenth century and married Anna Elizabeth Kiehl. She was born April 27, 1740, and was a daughter of Jacob Kiehl, and was married to Frank Shafer, March 17, 1758. The children of Frank and Anna Elizabeth (Kiehl) Shafer were: John Daniel, born November 3, 1760; Jacob, born August 7, 1762; William, born June 28, 1764; Hannah, born June 28, 1766; John, born September 28, 1768; Anna, born March 20, 1771; Peter, born May 17, 1773; Elizabeth, born August 9, 1775; George, born December 9, 1777; Catherine, born July 6, 1780; and Peter, born October 26, 1782. Of this large family of children, John Daniel became the progenitor of George W. Shafer. To John Daniel and his wife, Mary Magdalena Shafer, were born seven children, Daniel, John, Peter, George, Michael, Mary and Catherine.

Daniel Shafer, the grandfather of George W. Shafer, was born November 6, 1787, and was married August 29, 1809, to Eve Burget, his wife being



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE W. SHAPER.



born November 30, 1792. Nine children were born to Daniel and Eve (Burget) Shafer: John, born April 20, 1811; Sally S., born November 26, 1812; Henry, born December 13, 1813; Mary, born April 11, 1815; Catherine, born March 13, 1817; Elizabeth, born January 13, 1820; Daniel W. A., born June 13, 1826; Eliza Jane, born August 20, 1829; and James M., born January 29, 1834. Daniel Shafer was a very active worker in the Methodist church and a soldier in the War of 1812.

John Shafer, the first-born of Daniel and Eve Shafer, was the father of George W., whose history is here recorded. John Shafer was born in Butler county, Ohio, and married Mary Clendenning, a daughter of John Clendenning, of Franklin county. John Shafer was born in Butler county, Ohio, but came to Franklin county, Indiana, with his parents at the age of two years and early in life learned the cooper's trade. Most of his active career, however, was devoted to farming. Following his marriage, in Franklin county, he located on the farm which is now owned by his son, George W., and became one of the most prosperous farmers in the county, at one time owning two hundred and eighty-seven acres of land. He died in 1884 and his widow survived him until 1893. Nine children were born to John and Mary (Clendenning) Shafer: Margaret, Daniel, Mary E., John P., James F., Henry J., George W., Charles M. and Sarah J. Of this large family of children only two are now living, Daniel and George W. Daniel is a farmer of Howard county and now lives at Kokomo. He owns three hundred and twenty acres of land near that city. Daniel married Catherine Lovett and has five children, William, Cora, John Chester, Clyde (deceased), and Omar.

Three of the sons of John Shafer performed able service in the Civil War. James, Daniel and Henry. Henry died at Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1898. James died at the front with typhoid fever; while Daniel, as has just been mentioned, is living at Kokomo. Daniel was in the service three years and a half and was at one time taken prisoner and confined in Libby prison. He carries in his body to this day a bullet which he received while in the service.

George W. Shafer, with whom this narrative now concludes, was born on the farm where he is now living, in Springfield township, February 23, 1850. He was educated in the district schools of his home neighborhood and from his earliest boyhood worked on his father's farm. After his marriage he located on the old homestead and now owns one hundred and four acres of what is known as the Shafer homestead. He has applied himself

industriously to the various phases of successful, modern farming and has had the satisfaction of seeing his efforts productive of good results.

Mr. Shafer was married October 13, 1881, to Mary Kinney, a daughter of Martin and Margaret (Glesson) Kinney, and to this union three children have been born: Pearl, born August 9, 1882, died January 28, 1901; Winnie, born June 22, 1888, and Lyle, born August 9, 1903. Winnie is a graduate of Miami University and is now teaching at Milford, Ohio. Lyle is living with his parents and now attending the public schools.

Mr. Shafer and his family are earnest members of the Methodist church, to the various beneficences of which they give proper attention. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his wife holds membership in the Daughters of Rebekah, both being actively interested in the affairs of these allied ritualistic societies.

JOHN C. HUERMANN.

To have served as commissioner of Franklin county and to have had an official part in the erection of the splendid new court house at Brookville is an exceptional honor. John C. Huermann, as one of the three commissioners of Franklin county during the past four years, enjoyed that honor. Mr. Huermann performed his official duties as a member of the board of county commissioners to the entire satisfaction of the citizens of his county.

John C. Huermann was born July 28, 1855, in Oldenburg, Franklin county, Indiana, the son of Conrad H. and Mary (Brackmann) Huermann, the former of whom was born in Germany on April 21, 1804, and died June 20, 1874. Conrad Huermann was married three times, his last wife being the mother of the subject of this review. Mary Brackman was a daughter of Joseph Brackman, a native of Germany, who never came to America. By her marriage with Conrad H. Huermann she had seven children: Rosa, Elizabeth, John C., Mary, Anna, Martina and Johanna, all of whom are living. The mother of these children died in 1895.

In his native land Conrad Huermann was a locksmith, but after coming to America he became a blacksmith, which vocation he followed all his life. He landed first at Baltimore upon arriving in the United States, and from there went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he secured employment as tool sharpener for the contractor of a tunnel gang. Later he came to Oldenburg, Indiana, where he operated a blacksmith shop for ten years, but finally engaged in the hotel and saloon business in Oldenburg. He also owned one hundred

and twenty acres of land in Ray township, and was prominent among the citizens of his day and generation in this section of the county.

Conrad Huermann's first wife was Gertrude Fuss, a native of Germany, and to this union three children were born: Elizabeth, Catherine and Conrad, Jr., deceased. All of these children were born in Germany, and there their mother died and is buried. For his second wife Conrad Huermann married Mrs. Catherine Baidleman, the widow of Henry Baidleman, and to this union one child was born, Veronica.

John C. Huermann was educated in the public schools of his home neighborhood at Oldenburg. He was married on February 3, 1904, to Anna Luebbers, the daughter of John and Wilhelmina (Wilke) Luebbers, the former of whom was born in Holland, May 24, 1843, and is now living at Cincinnati, Ohio, and the latter of whom was born August 15, 1857, in Germany, and died June 10, 1902. John Luebbers and wife were the parents of two children: Harry, deceased, and Anna, the wife of Mr. Huermann.

Mr. Huermann is the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Ray township, but he and his wife reside in Oldenburg, in the house formerly owned by his father. They are devout members of the Catholic church, and Mr. Huermann is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Knights of St. John. Mr. Huermann served as county commissioner of Franklin county from 1908 until 1914, during which time the county court house was being built. Mr. Huermann is known throughout the county for his integrity, for his pleasing personality and for the welcome that is always accorded to his friends when they visit his home.

BERT COFFEY.

A member of the medical fraternity who fully realizes the importance of his mission to suffering humanity is Doctor Bert Coffey, of Andersonville, this county, who has gained many of those deep pleasures which come into the physician's life and has also endured the trials which are inevitable to those who follow his profession.

Doctor Coffey was born at Catawba, Clark county, Ohio, July 1, 1871, on the same farm where his father, George Coffey, was born, and where his grandfather, William Coffey, was born. Doctor Coffey is one of three children. His sister, Mrs. Mary Wingate, resides in Clarke county, Ohio, and the brother, Kemp, is on the old homestead.

Doctor Coffey's great-grandfather, Joseph Coffey, was native to Penn-

sylvania and settled in the Territory of Ohio in 1799. George Coffey and his wife still live in Catawba, Ohio. When the Civil War broke out George Coffey enlisted in the Third Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, on the 11th of June, 1861. He saw much active service, as he served in the Army of the Cumberland, took part in the battle of Perryville, which occurred in October, 1862, and in the battle of Murfreesboro, on the last day of 1862 and the first two days of 1863. When Colonel Streight made his raid, George Coffey was captured and imprisoned at Belle Isle, where he remained until he was exchanged, and he received an honorable discharge June 21, 1864.

Doctor Coffey attended the common schools of his locality and then attended the high school of Catawba, from which he was graduated in 1889, after which he studied one year in the Ohio Normal University, and then took a two-year course in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. He entered with the intention of preparing for the ministry, but found that his abilities inclined more toward the study of medicine, so he began the preparation for his present-day profession. He was graduated June 4, 1895, from the Eclectic Medical Institute, of Cincinnati. Professor William E. Bloyer, who held the chair of anatomy in the medical college, was the same teacher who first taught Doctor Coffey when he entered the public schools as a child.

At the beginning of his practice, in 1895, Doctor Coffey practiced at 427 Yorke street, Cincinnati, but in less than two months after his graduation he located in Laurel, this county, where his practice grew steadily for seven years. He left Laurel in December of 1901 and for two years practiced in Andrews, Huntington county, Indiana; then, on January 9, 1904, he returned to this county and has practiced at Andersonville ever since. Doctor Coffey has not allowed his education to become useless, as he keeps himself well informed by reading up-to-date journals of medicine and current events, as well as by constant reference to his handsome and complete library. Doctor Coffey is deputy coroner of Franklin county, and was pension examiner for four years. He is also a member of the Indiana Medical Association and the National Eclectic Medical Association.

Doctor Coffey has been married twice. On December 23, 1895, he married Nellie Allison, who died October 2, 1896. On October 17, 1897, Doctor Coffey married, secondly, Etta Ensminger, the daughter of Henry Ensminger. Having no children of their own, Doctor and Mrs. Coffey, in 1906, adopted Helen, who was then four years old, and who was as dear to them as if she were their daughter.

Taking high rank as a physician and surgeon, Doctor Coffey is at the same time a cultured gentleman and a deep student of human nature. Fra-

ternally, he is a valued member of the Free and Accepted Masons. Doctor Coffey is the recipient of the gratitude of many in the locality he serves who cannot voice their sentiments and feel that they owe a debt which is beyond the power of money to repay.

HENRY CARTER METCALF.

That medicine in its form and practice is far different today from what it was fifty years ago is a fact of common knowledge. The wonders of modern medicine and surgery are almost beyond the realms of the imagination, and new wonders are being produced every day. The allayed suffering and the lives saved are incalculable, while thousands of suffering ones bless the men who have devoted their lives to the cause of humanity in the healing arts.

One of these modern savants of medicine is Henry Carter Metcalf, who came into this world in Garrard county, Kentucky, on May 24, 1888, the son of Henry P. and Savannah (Lewis) Metcalf, both of whom were born in Laurel county, Kentucky. Henry P. Metcalf spent his youth in Kentucky, and was graduated from the University of Louisville with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and immediately, in 1883, took up the practice of medicine in his home town, Paint Lake, Kentucky, where he remained until about 1895. He then went to Mays, Indiana, and still later to Andersonville, Indiana, where he spent thirteen years, while the past three years have been spent in New Salem, Indiana.

The paternal great-grandparents of Doctor Metcalf were natives to England and they came to America and located in North Carolina, where they lived on a farm till death. Their son, Adorn Metcalf, married Mary Morgan, a native of Laurel county, Kentucky, whose brothers were Confederate soldiers in the Civil war. Adorn Metcalf cultivated a Kentucky farm and died at the age of ninety-three, in April of 1913.

John Lewis, the maternal grandfather of Doctor Metcalf, was a Kentucky farmer, who became a Union soldier and received a scalp wound in the Civil War, which never healed, although it did not cause death.

The primary education of Doctor Metcalf was obtained in Andersonville, after which he attended the New Salem high school. After he was graduated from high school he elected to study at his father's alma mater, so he accordingly attended and was graduated from the University of Louisville, where he gained the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after graduation, in 1913, Doctor Metcalf went to Andersonville, Indiana, where

he established the practice which has already grown to very respectable proportions.

On the 11th of December, 1913, the young doctor led to the hymeneal altar Alma Helman, who formerly made her home in Richland township, Rush county. She is a charming lady and makes a worthy partner to share the doctor's inevitable trials.

Doctor Metcalf is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Improved Order of Red Men. Well versed in all the newer revelations of his science, Doctor Metcalf is a worthy representative of the "New Medicine" and has gained the affection and respect of both patients and fellow practitioners in the wide section of both this and the adjoining county which his extensive and growing practice covers.

SIMEON BARBER.

All praise to that man who gains an honorable competency by a series of victories and by the persistent application of the abilities with which he is endowed. True success is always gained in this way, just as a lofty structure is erected, by slowly placing brick upon brick, the method being slow and with no apparently visible result, but the final result being impressive to the fullest extent.

Simeon Barber holds his present enviable position as a result of patience and persistence. He was born August 25, 1853, in Posey township, the son of Daniel Barber, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. The youth of Mr. Barber was spent under the beneficent influence of his father's rural home, during which time the boy was absorbing those elements of agriculture so essential to him who would follow agriculture as his life work. Educational advantages did not abound in those days as they do now, so Mr. Barber's education was confined to the instruction given in the common schools of Posey township. True to his early training, Mr. Barber decided to be a farmer and accordingly, in 1879, purchased a tract of one hundred and thirty acres in Posey township. He still makes his home on this farm, although the original tract of one hundred and thirty acres has been increased to a splendid farm of two hundred and fifty fertile acres. This land has been given over to the raising of diversified crops, with gratifying success. Mr. Barber has been retired for the last five years from the active labors of the farm and makes his home in Andersonville, this county, where he built a comfortable house in 1907.

It is hard to place too great stress upon the importance of choosing a life-mate who will make home what it should be and be a constant source of inspiration. Mr. Barber indeed chose well when, in 1880, he married Henrietta Crowel, as she has at all times been an ideal wife. Henrietta Crowel was born in Posey township, Franklin county, Indiana, a daughter of Henry and Julia Ann (Osborn) Crowel. Henry Crowel came from Virginia and became a farmer in Posey township, this county, where he spent the remainder of his life. Julia Ann Osborn was born in Union county, Ohio, daughter of William Osborn and wife, who moved here in an early day. Mrs. Barber has spent her entire life in the township where she was born.

The gift of inspiring confidence in one's associates comes only as a result of an unsullied reputation and a true understanding of the strength and frailties of the human race. Mr. Barber understands human nature, he realizes that he is eventually judged altogether on his merits, and the esteem in which he is held is an eloquent testimonial to the excellence of his words and deeds.

MICHAEL ROSSFELD.

Farming, as a vocation, is a hard master. It requires the closest kind of application, much physical labor and long hours of service. It is said that "a woman's work is never done," but it is also true that a man's work is never done, no matter what his vocation. The most hopeful phase of farming is that men like Michael Rossfeld, of Ray township, Franklin county, are able to perform the hard work connected with agriculture and at the same time retain their high spirits of optimism.

Michael Rossfeld was born July 12, 1861, in Highland township, Franklin county, the son of Harmon and Catherine (Geiger) Rossfeld. Harmon Rossfeld was born near the Rhine river in Germany and was brought to America by his mother, his father having died in Germany. Harmon Rossfeld was a carpenter and owned eighty acres of land in Highland township. He was a member of the Catholic church. He and his wife were the parents of six children: John, Elizabeth, Michael, Barbara, Catherine and Mary.

Harmon Rossfeld died rather early in life, and his widow married, secondly, Barnhart Otten, to which union four children were born, Anna, Margaret, Harmon and Barnhart, the latter of whom is deceased.

Michael Rossfeld was educated in the common schools. He first went to work in a brickyard and after working there for some time began to farm.

In 1902 he bought his present farm in Ray township, one hundred and sixty acres southeast of Oldenburg.

Mr. Rossfeld was married July 20, 1892, to Elizabeth Gehring, who is a sister of John B. Gehring, referred to elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Rossfeld are the parents of the following children: Clara, Loretta, Harmon, Leo, Helen and Louisa, all of whom are single and at home. Another child, Carl, born after Leo, died at the age of four months.

Mr. Rossfeld is a Democrat and he and his wife are members of the Catholic church at Oldenburg. Mr. Rossfeld is an enterprising citizen in every respect. He owns a good farm, which is kept in a splendid state of repair with modern buildings and fences. He takes a keen interest in public questions and devotes considerable time to matters which have to do with the continued welfare of his community.

GEORGE MEID.

Occasionally a tiller of the soil is found who takes the fullest measure of satisfaction and contentment from his daily work, and the farmer who does this indeed lives in an earthly paradise. Such a man is George Meid, who takes a deep and sincere pleasure in the various operations required in the cultivation of his acres.

George Meid was born January 12, 1868, the son of Christian Meid and his wife, who also were the parents of seven other children, namely: Louis, Edward, Frank, Emma, Ann, Clara and Kate, the latter of whom is deceased. Christian Meid was born in Germany in 1833 and came to America at the age of twenty-five, and after a short stay in Cincinnati came to Franklin county. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company F, Third Indiana Cavalry, which company was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Meid took part in McClellan's Peninsular campaign and in the battle of Antietam, and during a two months' sickness he was in the hospitals of Frederick, Maryland, and Baltimore, finally being sent to the convalescent camp at Alexandria. After recovery he rejoined his regiment and participated in the early part of General Grant's Virginia campaign, but shortly after his regiment was mustered out by reason of the expiration of their three-year enlistment. Christian Meid then returned to Franklin county and was married in 1865.

The health of Christian Meid was shattered in the war and he has

been afflicted with rheumatism for years. He is a member of John Secrest Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 384, and is a Republican.

The education of George Meid was obtained in the schools of Laurel township, and following his natural bent, he took up farming in the same township. Mr. Meid was married on December 25, 1893, and then moved onto the farm in Posey township, where he now lives. He operates ninety acres, and plants his fields with the various crops best adapted to his locality.

The marriage of George Meid to Anna M. Secrest has been regarded by each of them as mutually beneficial, and they have three children, Clara Ruth, Howard Henry and George Donald.

Anna M. Secrest was born on a farm adjoining her present home in Posey township, the daughter of Henry and Ruth (Bryson) Secrest, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter of whom was born in Salt Creek township, this county, the daughter of Hugh and Ruth Bryson. Hugh Bryson came to this part of the country from Virginia at a time when the Indians still roamed the forests of this section and was widely known as the slayer of Kilbuck, the renegade Indian who had killed so many white persons during his bloody career. Both Henry Secrest and Hugh Bryson were farmers in Franklin county for many years and were among the best known men in their respective neighborhoods.

In his political views, Mr. Meid favors the Republican party and has always taken an active part in local politics. He was township assessor between the years 1896 and 1900, and he is now township trustee. Mr. Meid is a faithful attendant of the Methodist Episcopal church and stands ready to aid any one or any cause worthy of his services. He has done much for his community and the compilation of such a volume as is this would not be complete without fitting reference to his public service.

WILLIAM A. COLE.

The farm is nearer Nature's great and interesting life than any city home, for there, though the lawns and shrubbery be green and beautiful, they do not have the variety of soil, leaf-mold, shade and moisture required. There, too, the quiet, sequestered nook so congenial to many of the animal kingdom is entirely wanting. Occasionally, these conditions appeal to man. Thus we find William A. Cole, who was born in such surroundings near Cedar Grove, Indiana, February, 1864, and thus lived the first thirteen years of his

life in the midst of a heavily-timbered region, a region thickly inhabited with all the wild creatures native to Indiana, including a few prairie wolves, wild cats, an abundance of grouse and wild turkey and occasionally a deer. There, too, the pools and brooks served as feeding grounds for thousands of wild geese and ducks and the waters kept continually on the move by myriads of fish playing, seeking food and attempting to escape the dangerous charge of the shark-like pond fish or the numerous bass that inhabited these waters.

This region was not near Cedar Grove, however, but between the marshes of Black creek and Prairie creek, which lie in Knox and Daviess counties, in southwestern Indiana. Mr. Cole here attended what was known as the Sand Hill school, in which, according to custom, he committed the words of the Eclectic Speller and solved the problems in Ray's Book III three times before he was thirteen. His parents and elder brother were dead by the time he reached this age and Mr. Cole spent a year with his maternal grandparents, Joseph W. Whitney and wife, in Clark county, Illinois. These family ties were again broken in the year 1878 by the death of grandmother Whitney and William A. came back to Cedar Grove, Indiana, to live with his uncle, John Crawford, a half-brother to his father, and remained with him until he began teaching in 1883.

Mr. Cole attended school during summer vacations at various places. He was graduated from the National Normal College at Lebanon, Ohio, and later from the Indiana State Normal, teaching for a number of years both common and high school branches. He served fifteen years in this capacity at Cedar Grove, Brookville, Whitcomb, Bath and Blooming Grove.

In 1899 Mr. Cole was married to Catharine Klemme, then of Indianapolis, but whose parents now live in Brookville, Indiana.

In 1906 Mr. Cole purchased a farm in Bath township, Franklin county, and lived there four years. His wife's health began failing and he again began to teach, but her poor health continued until she died November 21, 1910, while Mr. Cole was serving as principal of the Bath township high school. She left him with one daughter, Mildred, then nine years of age. Mr. Cole and daughter have now returned to the farm in Bath township, where they are preparing to engage quite extensively in fancy poultry and choice fruits.

Mr. Cole's grandfather was of English Quaker descent. He lived for a time in New Jersey and in the Quaker settlement in Pennsylvania. Mr. Cole's father, James P. Cole, was born at Flemington, New Jersey, and came with his father to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he died of typhoid fever. Grandmother Cole then married Alexander Crawford and they lived near Cedar

Grove in the early days of the old canal. James P., then a mere lad, was engaged to drag timbers for the old dam about two miles above Cedar Grove. While busy with this duty, he became entangled in the chain and the oxen ran off, crippling him for life.

Mr. Cole's maternal grandfather, Joseph Whitney, was a Baptist minister of the old "hard-shell" type. He preached at several places in western Indiana and eastern Illinois.

EDWARD W. ZACHARIAS.

The career of Edward W. Zacharias is replete with well-defined purpose, which has won for him an influential place in the ranks of the people of his community and a high personal standing among his fellow citizens. His life has been one of unceasing industry and perseverance. His systematic and honorable methods have resulted in his gaining the confidence of those with whom he has had dealings and he is well and favorably known in the community where he lives.

Edward W. Zacharias was born December 23, 1868, at Laurel, Indiana, the son of the late Edward W. and Emma (Deppermann) Zacharias, both of whom were born in Germany.

Edward W. Zacharias, Sr., died November 7, 1911, from the effects of uraemic poisoning. He was born in Brakel, Germany, October 28, 1829, and had reached the ripe age of eighty-two years when called by the death angel. He came to America in 1851 and lived eight years in New York, where he married Emma Deppermann, who still survives. After leaving New York, Mr. and Mrs. Zacharias came west, located for a short time in Everton, Indiana, and from this place they came to Laurel more than half a century ago. Edward W. Zacharias, Sr., was a cloth printer, house, sign and decorative painter. He brought to America a complete outfit of stencils for printing calicoes, which was unique in design and finish. He was a devout Catholic and was instrumental in the organization of the Catholic church at Laurel. He was survived by the following children: Mrs. Nellie Von Klein, of Chicago; Mrs. Henry Barnhorst, of Sydney, Ohio; and Edward W. Zacharias, Jr., of Laurel, the subject of this sketch.

Edward W. Zacharias, Jr., learned the painter and paper hanging trade with his father and worked at it until 1906, when he became a rural route carrier on route No. 2 out of Laurel, which position he still holds. In 1912

he bought one hundred and two acres three miles west of Laurel, which he has improved in many ways. Mr. Zacharias is a breeder of white Plymouth Rock chickens, having followed this business before leaving Laurel and has taken many prizes at Cincinnati and elsewhere. He also has a fine herd of thoroughbred Jersey cows and is engaged in dairying.

Mr. Zacharias was married to Rosa Friedericks, the daughter of Anton Friedericks, of Minster, Ohio, and to this union four children have been born, Hilda, Lewis, Joseph and Marie, the latter of whom died in infancy.

Mr. Zacharias is identified with the Democratic party and takes a good citizen's interest in political affairs. He and his family are members of St. Raphael Catholic church at Laurel. They are highly respected citizens and popular where they live.

ATWELL MORGAN.

Although the qualities which go to make the successful merchant are manifold, perhaps none of them are so important as scrupulous honesty. This is daily proved by the examples offered of those merchants who, believing that success can be gained by dishonest methods, or blinded by immediate gains, make a temporary success and then find their custom rapidly leaving them. A merchant who has gained widespread fame throughout his section of Franklin county because of his honesty is Atwell Morgan, who maintains a grocery and dry-goods store in Andersonville.

Atwell Morgan was born in the same town where he now lives, Andersonville, in the year 1843, the son of Torrence G. and Ruth (Jackman) Morgan, both of whom were natives of Franklin county. Clarence Morgan was educated in Franklin county and became a blacksmith at Andersonville, where he followed his trade his entire life and where he died.

Mr. Morgan's paternal grandparents were John and Hulda (Lewis) Morgan, who came from New York in the early days and located in Posey township. John Morgan farmed and preached the Gospel, as he was a minister in the United Brethren church. While he gained his livelihood from farming, he married many couples and preached at a great number of funerals.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Morgan were Atwell and Nancy (Walker) Jackman, who came from North Carolina and located in Franklin county near Andersonville, where Mr. Jackman cultivated a farm. He was a merchant in Andersonville for some time, and he died in the same town.

Mr. Atwell Morgan received only the common school education offered

by the schools of Posey township, but it was sound and practical and was continually supplemented by the broader lessons of experience. At the age of twenty-two Mr. Morgan became a clerk in a store in Andersonville and some time later he began the operation of his own store. The establishment then founded is the same as that conducted by Mr. Morgan today.

The presence of a loving wife in the home serves to smooth life's roughest roads, and Mr. Morgan chose wisely when, in 1865, he married Esther E. Hall, who has stood at his side through sunshine and shadow and borne her full share of Mr. Morgan's troubles. To Atwell and Esther E. (Hall) Morgan three children were born, Sarah A., Benjamin and Sidney.

Ever watching the progress of his community with deep interest, Mr. Morgan does all in his power to elevate the standard of civic life. At one time he was township trustee, in the administration of the affairs of which office he did much good for his township. Mr. Morgan is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. His kindly face is seen almost daily by his neighbors as he stands behind his counter and is respected alike for his enterprise and for his integrity.

JAMES FREEMAN MILES.

One of the younger farmers of Springfield township, Franklin county, Indiana, is James Freeman Miles, whose career thus far has been identified with this township. In fact, the family for many years have been influential factors in every phase of the development of Springfield township, his father having been born in this same township. There has been a renewed interest in farming in the past few years. In pioneer times farming was often a drudgery but, with the modern improvements which the farmer now enjoys, is relieved of much of the hard work which was a portion of his forefather's. Farming has undoubtedly arisen in dignity and is now often referred to as a profession rather than as an occupation.

James F. Miles, the son of John P. and Mary (James) Miles, was born in Springfield township April 1, 1883. The reader is referred to the history of his father elsewhere in this volume for further interesting information concerning the family.

James F. Miles received his elementary training in the district schools of Springfield township and remained at home until he reached his majority. He then married and located on his father's farm of one hundred and seventy

acres. He has been managing this farm since his marriage and has been very successful in all phases of general farming. The paternal estate is well improved and has as its center a beautiful country residence and large and commodious barns.

Mr. Miles was married in 1904 to Nellie Morrow, the daughter of Isaac Morrow. To this union have been born three children, Lois C. B., Howard LeRoy and Evelyn E.

Mr. Miles and his wife are members of the Methodist church. He is a Republican, but this far has not taken an active part in political matters.

JOHN C. GIRE.

Among the farmers of Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, who have accumulated a farm by their own efforts may be mentioned John C. Gire, who started in with nothing, and yet by his own efforts has accumulated a farm of one hundred acres. It takes no little effort to do this at the present time. The man who accumulates one hundred acres now could easily have bought one thousand acres in the early history of the county for what he has to pay now for one hundred acres. It is true that the farmer of today makes more money than his forefathers did; nevertheless, it is becoming increasingly difficult to buy land and pay for it from the proceeds of the soil. This Mr. Gire has been able to do, consequently he is well deserving of the esteem in which he is held in the community.

John C. Gire, the son of Amos and Amoretta (Cummins) Gire, was born in Brookville township, December 29, 1869. His parents had three children, John, Ada and Dora. Ada married Charles Fry, and now lives in Kentucky. Dora is the wife of Benson Masters, a farmer of Union county, Indiana. The mother of these three children died in 1908.

Amos Gire, the father of John C., was born in Brookville township and when a small lad lost both of his parents by death. He was then taken to rear by John Wright, of Brookville, and lived with him until the opening of the Civil War. He was a member of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but was in the service only a short time. After returning from the war Amos Gire settled down to the life of a farmer in Brookville township, where he remained many years, but is now living a retired life in Indianapolis. His wife, Amoretta Cummins, was a daughter of Allison B. and Angeline (Woodward) Cummins, a farmer of

Brookville township. Since the death of his first wife, in 1877, he has re-married.

John C. Gire was educated in the common schools of Brookville township, and after his marriage located on a farm in the township of his birth. By well-directed industry he has been able to buy a farm of one hundred acres, on which he carries on general farming and stock raising. He has given particular attention to the breeding of Holstein cattle and Duroc hogs, and adds not a little to his annual income from the sale of live stock. He has owned his farm since 1907 and since that time has placed many improvements of a substantial nature upon it.

Mr. Gire was married in 1901 to Nora Wattler, a daughter of John Wattler, a farmer of this county.

Mr. Gire is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and takes an active interest in the welfare of this organization. Mrs. Gire is a member of the Christian church and is an earnest worker in that denomination. Mr. Gire is a man of genial and unassuming manner, and has lived such a life as to command the respect of those with whom he mingles.

HERMAN J. KLEMME.

Any true and lasting success is reached only by unremitting effort and the slow attainment of each successive stage. The young man who decides to succeed through the ownership and cultivation of a well-kept farm, finds this especially true when he starts with practically nothing but his own strength and ambition. However, many a prosperous agriculturist began as a farm laborer, then rented land, and finally purchased his own ground.

The above has been the case with Herman Klemme, who was born March 2, 1872, on the farm which he now owns in Highland township. He is the son of John Klemme and Margaret (Reifel) Klemme, to whom were born eight children, Joseph, Anna, Mary, Katharine, Emma, Charles, Herman and Elizabeth.

John Klemme had small opportunity for education and worked the greater part of his life on the farm of his father, of which he received sixty acres at his father's death. He was married in 1855. In 1899 he sold his place and in 1901 moved to Brookville. A more complete account of his life may be found elsewhere in this volume.

As a lad Herman Klemme attended the local school and after arriving

at man's estate worked for neighboring farmers for two years. Then the home place was rented, and finally, in 1899, the homestead, containing one hundred acres, was bought. Mr. Klemme follows general farming and stock raising, as is the custom and approved method in this section.

In 1901 Mr. Klemme married Elizabeth Wolber, who was born in Brookville township, the daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Baker) Wolber. Jacob Wolber tilled the soil his entire life, living in Highland township until he was twenty-one, then moving to Brookville township, where he died in 1900. His widow still lives and makes her home in Brookville.

Jacob Wolber was the son of Herman and Louisa (Cook) Wolber, who settled in the early days on the land in Highland township, where Henry Wolber now lives.

Mrs. Klemme's mother, Margaret (Baker) Wolber, was the daughter of Herman and Wilhelmina (Buddemeyer) Baker, both of whom were of German extraction, immigrating to America and settling on Blue creek in the early days. Herman Baker served in the Civil War and died at his home on Blue creek. His wife, who survived him, died in Brookville about the year 1902.

To Herman and Elizabeth (Wolber) Klemme have been born five children, Elsie Margaret, Walter Henry, Ada Mary, Esther Marie and Helen Caroline. These children have been reared under the guidance of the Lutheran church, of which their parents are devoted members.

Mr. Herman Klemme lives a simple, unostentatious life, surrounded by a happy family and secure in the knowledge that he is doing his duty as appointed by Providence and maintaining the best traditions of his sturdy German ancestors.

HARRY U. GOLDEN.

The career of Harry U. Golden has been such as to reflect credit upon himself and the worthy family name which he bears. Born and reared in this county, he taught school for many years and then engaged in general farming and stock raising, to which occupation he has been giving all of his attention for the past fifteen years. The school room lost an able instructor when he decided to engage in farming, but he has been no less successful as a tiller of the soil. He started in with practically nothing and at present he is owner of two hundred and sixteen acres of some of the best land in Springfield township.



HARRY U. GOLDEN AND FAMILY.

Harry U. Golden, the son of George S. and Mary Jane (Hamlin) Golden, was born in Whitewater township, Franklin county, October 11, 1870. His father was born in the same township February 4, 1845, a son of John and Nancy (Reding) Golden. To his parents have been born seven children: Otto, deceased, Lizzie, Harry, William, Nancy, Cozette and Edna. The reader is referred to the interesting autobiography of George S. Golden, elsewhere in this volume, for further information concerning the family.

Harry U. Golden received his elementary education in the district schools of Franklin county and later spent a year and a half at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. After leaving the university he engaged in teaching and for eleven consecutive years was a teacher in the public schools of Springfield township and one year in Whitewater township. During his long service in the school room he gave eminently satisfactory service, and the hundreds of children who came under his supervision have cause to be thankful for the help they received from him. About 1900 Mr. Golden decided to devote all of his time and attention to farming. He bought a small farm and as he prospered from year to year added to his acreage until he now owns two hundred and sixteen acres. He has built his present fine country residence, large and commodious barns and many out-buildings of various kinds. Under his skillful management his farm is yielding a most satisfactory return and he is justly classed among the most progressive farmers of the county.

Mr. Golden was married August 25, 1894, to Mary Liming, and to this union were born three daughters, Irene, the youngest, now being a student in the Brookville high school. The other two, Alpha and Ruth, died in infancy.

Mrs. Golden was born July 5, 1873, and is a daughter of Enoch and Louisa Ann (Roberts) Liming. Her father was the only son of Thomas Liming, who was born in Whitewater township and lived to the advanced age of ninety years. Enoch Liming and his wife were the parents of two children, Enoch G., deceased, and Mary, the wife of Mr. Golden. Enoch Liming, Sr., and his wife have both been dead about thirty-three years. He was a successful farmer in Whitewater township.

Mr. Golden always has given his hearty support to the Democratic party and has been one of the leaders in local affairs. He served as trustee of Springfield township for four years, during which time he gave satisfactory service to his fellow citizens. He also served for five years as assessor of Springfield township. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias

at Mt. Carmel. Mr. Golden is a man of splendid intellectual attainments and his influence is such that he adds stability to the community in which he resides. He and his wife are earnest workers in all movements having to do with the advancement of the best interests of the community in which they live and are very properly held in the highest regard by their large circle of friends and acquaintances.

WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

One of the pioneer families of Franklin county, Indiana, is the Osborn family, a worthy scion of which is William H. Osborn, a substantial farmer of Brookville township. Mr. Osborn has devoted his active career to farming and stock raising and has been very successful in this dual line of activity.

William H. Osborn, the son of Squire and Nancy (Loback) Osborn, was born in Butler township, Franklin county, Indiana, December 16, 1874. His father was born in the same township and is still living in the county. Five children were born to Squire Osborn and wife, William H., with whom this narrative deals; Squire, Jr., deceased; Minnie, the wife of Frank White; Ida, the wife of Benjamin Kruthaupt, of Farmersville, Illinois; and Edward, a farmer of Butler township, who married Carrie Kroger.

Squire Osborn, the father of William H., was a son of James T. and Ruth (Nelson) Osborn, early settlers in Franklin county. Squire Osborn was reared in Franklin county and served for four years in the Civil War as a soldier in the Union army. He was in many of the hard-fought battles of that struggle, among which were the engagements at Shiloh, Vicksburg and Nashville. His wife died in 1888 and he still makes his home in Butler township.

William H. Osborn received his elementary education in the schools of Franklin county and later attended a business college at Marion, Indiana. After leaving business college he married and started farming in Hamilton county, Ohio. He bought eighty-three acres of land in Blue Ash township, that county, on which he lived for several years. He then sold his farm in Ohio and bought his present farm of two hundred acres in Brookville township, this county, where he gives attention to grain raising, but has devoted most of his time to stock raising. He handles high class Chester White hogs and Holstein cattle and has been very successful in the management of his live stock. His farm is well equipped for modern agriculture and everything

about the place indicates that he is a man of thrift, energy and good management.

Mr. Osborn married Emma Harvey, the daughter of Joseph Harvey, and to this union have been born three children: Alice, born April 16, 1905; Emma, born April 3, 1907, and William, born July 26, 1910.

Mr. Osborn has always been a staunch worker in the ranks of the Republican party and was postmaster at Haymond during two years of Roosevelt's administration. Fraternally, he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Osborn is rightly ranked among the enterprising citizens of his community, an honor which is his by virtue of the fact that he takes a deep and abiding interest in everything pertaining to its general welfare.

JOHN N. SMITH.

A complete history of a man who had lived in Franklin county for seventy-five years would cover practically the whole history of the county. A man who has lived this length of time in the county is John N. Smith, who was born in Brookville township and now makes his home in Bath township. The occupation of farming has commanded his attention during his active career and his well-improved farm of one hundred and eighty-six acres in Bath township is ample witness of the fact that he has been successful. He has taken an intelligent and active part in political matters and has held official positions with credit to himself and satisfaction to his fellow citizens.

John N. Smith, the son of Noah Noble and Harriet W. (Smith) Smith, was born August 28, 1840, in Brookville township. His father died in 1843 and his mother in 1845, consequently he was left an orphan at a very early age. His parents had one other child, a daughter, Margaret Jane, who was born February 3, 1842, and who died June 3, 1844.

After his mother's death, John N. Smith was given a home in the family of Doctor Wallace, of this county. Doctor Wallace and his good wife reared and educated Mr. Smith and the doctor helped him to buy his first eighty acres of land. After his marriage he bought his first land as he was able, and has added to his original tract. Upon his present farm of one hundred and eighty-six acres he has carried on general farming and stock raising in such a way as to acquire a very comfortable competence for himself and family.

Mr. Smith has been twice married. His first wife was Sarah Elizabeth

Dubois, who died March 5, 1898. She was a daughter of Smith Dubois. To this first union were born two sons, Edwin M. and Charles W., the latter of whom is deceased. Edwin is a farmer of Springfield township, in this county. He married Martha Hedrick, and has five children, Charles R., Herbert N., Harry W., Elizabeth Esther and Walter. Mr. Smith married, secondly, on November 14, 1901, Elizabeth Weaver, the daughter of Michael Weaver, of Ohio.

Mr. Smith has been an active worker in the Democratic party for many years, and has been considered one of the leaders in local affairs. He has served as trustee of his township for six years, during which time he was instrumental in making many improvements in the roads and in the schools of the township. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being one of the oldest members of that popular ritualistic order in the county. The long career of Mr. Smith in Franklin county has been marked by many acts of kindness, his many deeds of this character having endeared him to his fellow citizens, and it is small wonder that he is highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends and acquaintances.

JOSEPH SHAFER.

One of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Franklin county is Joseph Shafer, whose whole career of eighty-two years has been spent within the limits of this county. He and his good wife have been married fifty-four years and this probably stands as the record of Franklin county. The Shafer family are well represented in the county and, without exception, they have been excellent citizens. Mr. Shafer has devoted his active career to farming and stock raising and now owns three hundred and sixty-one acres of land in the county. He has lived a quiet and uneventful life, free from the worries of a business man and, consequently, is yet enjoying good health.

Joseph Shafer, the son of John and Catherine (Whitmore) Shafer, was born in Franklin county, December 2, 1833. His father was born in Pennsylvania and was a son of Daniel Shafer, a native of the same state. Daniel Shafer came to Indiana and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Franklin county and lived here the remainder of his days. Daniel Shafer and wife reared a family of eight children, Daniel, Peter, George, Michael, Joseph, John, Pauline and Homer.

John Shafer, the father of Joseph, was a life-long farmer. He and his worthy wife reared a family of eleven children, Jacob, John, Daniel, Elizabeth, James, David, Jessie, William, Isaac, Mary and Joseph. Of these children, Isaac and Joseph are now the only ones living. John Shafer and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church and highly esteemed people in the community where they lived for many years.

Joseph Shafer received a limited common school education in the subscription schools of his boyhood days. He lived at a time when farming implements were very crude and many is the day he has spent cradling grain and later threshing it with a flail. He has lived to see Franklin county emerge from the pioner conditions to its present prosperous state of civilization and in this transformation Mr. Shafer has done a worthy part. In his earliest boyhood days he worked on the farm and it was but natural that he should engage in this occupation when he started out to make his own way in the world. As early as 1859 he bought his first land, buying one hundred and thirty-seven acres in that year. Year after year found him more prosperous and he invested part of his money in land in the county. He now owns two hundred and twenty-four acres in the county in addition to his farm where he has been living since 1859.

Mr. Shafer was married in 1861 to Harriet Seal, the daughter of Harrison and Lydia (Meyers) Seal, and to this union have been born three children, Frank, Jennie and Wilson B. Frank married Carrie Bourne and has one son, Carl B. Jennie married William Dickson, a farmer of this county, and has one son, Howard. Wilson B. married Ada Willey and lives with his parents.

Harrison Seal, the father of Mrs. Shafer, was a son of William Seal, an early settler in Franklin county. William Seal married Elizabeth Owens and he and his wife had seven children, John, James, Harrison, William, Harriet, Elizabeth and Hanna. Harrison Seal and his wife had ten children, John, William, Harriet, Eliza, Ira, Jane, Sylvester, James, Eldora and Frank. All of these children are still living with the exception of John and William.

Mr. Shafer gives his support to the Republican party. He has never aspired to public office, although he has frequently been consulted by the leaders of his party with regard to local affairs. He is a member of the Methodist church and he and his wife have given it their hearty support for many years. Mr. Shafer belongs to that fine type of citizens who helped to make Franklin county what it is today. Therefore, it seems particularly fitting that his career be recorded in the annals of his county's history.

FRANK P. FLINN.

Among the prosperous farmers of Franklin county who have built up a comfortable home and surrounded themselves with the comforts and conveniences of life, none have attained a higher degree of success than Frank P. Flinn. With few opportunities except what his own efforts and those of his wife were capable of mastering, and with many difficulties to overcome, he has made a notable success in life. He is a man of tireless energy and strong courage, and in his whole career has shown that he is an able and conscientious worker. As a friend and neighbor he combines those qualities of head and heart that have won confidence and commanded respect.

Frank P. Flinn, the son of Washington T. and Miranda (Little) Flinn, was born in Butler county, Ohio, May 23, 1858. His parents had four children, Frank P., with whom this narrative deals; Stephen B., deceased, who married Lillie Hodges, deceased; Alma, who became the wife of James Pugh, of Oxford, Ohio, and has three children, Ethel, Grace and Blanch; Robert, who has been twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Hunter, to which union were born two daughters, Hazel and Mabel. His second wife was Lena Davis.

Washington T. Flinn, the father of Frank P., is a son of David Flinn, who was born near Cincinnati, Ohio. David Flinn married Mrs. Mary (Weaver) Mustin. His wife had one son, Mandervil, by her first husband. David Flinn and wife were the parents of two children, Washington T., the father of the immediate subject of this review, and Milton. David Flinn was an influential citizen of his community in Ohio and owned eighty acres of land near the city of Cincinnati. He was a staunch Methodist and was always interested in everything pertaining to the general welfare of the community.

Frank P. Flinn was reared in Butler county, Ohio, and received his education in the schools of his native county. His early training being received on the farm, it was but natural that he should follow in the footsteps of his worthy father. After his marriage he settled down to the life of a farmer and this has been his occupation down to the present time. Several years ago he came to Franklin county and purchased a farm in Springfield township. He has since added to his original purchase until he now owns three hundred and twenty acres of well-improved land. He built a handsome country home in 1905, and has also erected barns and other outbuildings. His farm has all the appearance of being well managed, and Mr. Flinn is generally considered one of the leaders along agricultural lines in his township.

Mr. Flinn was married August 2, 1893, to Luta Barbour, the daughter of John Barbour. Her family formerly owned the farm on which Mr. Flinn now lives. Mr. Flinn and his wife have one daughter, Catherine Hortens, born February 25, 1897, who is still living with her parents.

Mr. Flinn and his wife are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is deeply interested in the work of both these fraternal organizations. Earnest purpose and tireless energy have been among the most prominent characteristics of Mr. Flinn, and because of his many worthy qualities of head and heart, he has won and retains the respect and esteem of all who know him.

CLIFFORD B. MOORE.

It is gratifying to note that many of our college-trained men are returning to the farms. Within the past few years there has been an insistent cry that the young men were leaving the farm to engage in professional and business pursuits, but within the past decade there has been a marked change. Indiana is fortunate in having one of the best agricultural schools in the country at Purdue University, at Lafayette, while a recent change in the school law of the state makes it compulsory to teach agriculture in the public schools. The 1913 Legislature of the state provided for an office known as the county agent, a man who must be trained in scientific farming. It is not too much to say that the introduction of the county agent means the greatest stride in agriculture which Indiana has ever known. One of the younger farmers of Franklin county, Indiana, who was satisfied to settle down to the life of a farmer after leaving college is Clifford B. Moore, who owns eighty acres of excellent land in Springfield township.

Clifford B. Moore, the son and only child of Isaac and Lou (Bourne) Moore, was born in Bath township, Franklin county, Indiana, July 1, 1873. His father was born in Butler county, Ohio, and is a son of Robert and Sarah Ann (Wardwall) Moore, both natives of Ohio. Robert Moore and wife were the parents of eight children. Oscar, Theodore, Alphonso, Isaac, Gifford, Mark, Amanda and Francis. Three of these children are deceased, Alphonso, Gifford and Amanda. Oscar served in the Civil War for three years and was severely wounded in that terrible struggle.

Isaac Moore, the father of Clifford B., with whom this narrative deals,

was educated in the common schools and for fifteen years after his marriage farmed in Butler county, Ohio. He then moved to Franklin county, Indiana, and bought eighty acres in Bath township, where he is still living. He is a member of the Harmony Presbyterian church and an elder in that denomination. His wife, Lou Bourne, was a daughter of Nathan Bourne, a farmer of Franklin county, Indiana.

Clifford B. Moore received his elementary education in the schools of Butler county, Ohio, and later attended Miami University for two years. He married at the age of twenty-three and two years later bought his present farm of eighty acres in Springfield township. He has remodeled the house, built a large and commodious barn, and made many other extensive improvements, which have greatly enhanced the value of his farm.

Mr. Moore was married August 14, 1901, to Lena Dickson, a daughter of George Dickson, of Franklin county.

Mr. Moore is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, holding membership in the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Brookville, and in the Consistory and Shrine at Indianapolis. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, in the faith of which denomination he was reared. Mr. Moore is in the prime of life and has a long career of usefulness before him, and the record he has made thus far is sufficient to prophesy a successful future for him. Genial in manner, kindly in disposition, thoroughly upright in all of his dealings, he well merits the high esteem in which he is universally held.

GEORGE H. BRADY.

The Brady family located in Franklin county, Indiana, in 1817, in which year the grandfather of George H. Brady entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in the county. Thus, for nearly one hundred years the family has been connected with the history of the county, and its various members have so lived as to win the high esteem and respect of the several communities in which they have resided. George H. Brady belongs to that class of intelligent farmers and stock raisers who believe in keeping pace with the latest advances in agriculture.

George H. Brady, the son of John P. and Amanda (Guard) Brady, was born in Springfield township, Franklin county, Indiana, October 19, 1857. His father, who was a native of Pennsylvania, was twice married. His first wife was Eleanor Nutt, and to this union six children were born, Sarah,

William, Levi, Mary, Jennie and John. All of these children have passed away except Mary and Jennie. The second wife of John P. Brady was Amanda Guard and to this second union four children were born, Elizabeth, Jeremiah, Nelson and George H.

Elizabeth Brady and her brother, Nelson, are now residing on the old homestead in Springfield township. Jeremiah is living in Whitcomb, Indiana, farming the old homestead. He married Nancy Long, and has one daughter, Ethel. John P. Brady, the father of these children, came to Franklin county with his parents when he was very young, and spent the remainder of his life in this county.

The paternal grandfather of George H. Brady was William Brady, a son of Samuel Brady. Samuel Brady and his wife were the parents of two sons and several daughters, the two sons being William and Joseph. William Brady came to Indiana in 1817 and entered one hundred and sixty acres of land in Franklin county. He had previously married Sarah Thurston, and had three children when he located in the county. He settled in Bath township and farmed there until his death. Eight children were born to William Brady and wife, John P., Samuel, Rachel, Susanna, Joseph, Emmeline, Mary Ann and Elizabeth.

The children of John P. Brady by his second marriage were educated in the schools of Springfield township and have never felt any desire to leave the township of their nativity. After the marriage of George H. Brady he settled down on a farm in this county, and for many years has been renting his present farm of one hundred and fourteen acres.

Mr. Brady was married August 15, 1888, to Lillie Zink, a daughter of James and Susan (Grove) Zink, and to this union has been born one son, Zerley, who was born June 8, 1889, was graduated from the Brookville high school, became a student of Indiana State Normal at Terre Haute, and is now teaching school in this county. He was married May 27, 1914, to Mabel Stanley.

To James and Susan (Grove) Zink were born four children, Sarah, Mary E., Jennie and Lillie. Sarah was the wife of Joseph Henderson, of Marion, Indiana, and has three children, Clinton, Clifford and Ora. Mary L., now deceased, was the wife of James Minor, and left her husband with three children, William, deceased, Edith and Olie. Jennie, the wife of David Spencer, has seven children, Arthur, Pearl, Minnie, David, Mattie, Roy and Wilmer. James Zink was a skilled blacksmith, a resident of Mixersville, this county. He was a son of William Zink, a native of Virginia, and an early settler of Franklin county, and died December 2, 1913.

Mr. Brady is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church at Bath, and gives it her hearty support. While Mr. Brady is not a member of the church, yet he is a firm believer in the Baptist faith and subscribes of his means to the support of the denomination. Mr. Brady's clean and wholesome life have won for him the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens to a marked degree.

ELMER GIFFEN.

Although he was not born in Franklin county, Indiana, Elmer Giffen has been a resident of the county since 1870, when he came to this county with his parents from Butler county, Ohio. His father was an unusually successful farmer and he has followed in the footsteps of his worthy ancestor. He now owns a well improved farm of one hundred and ten acres in Springfield township, where he carries on a diversified system of farming and stock raising.

Elmer Giffen, the son of David and Martha (Wiekard) Giffen, was born in Butler county, Ohio, November 12, 1859. His father was born in the same county and lived there several years after his marriage. He came to Franklin county, Indiana, about 1870 and settled in Springfield township, where he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres. He and his wife had only one child, Elmer, whose history forms the theme of this narrative. David Giffen died November 6, 1914, his wife having died December 26, 1905.

The paternal grandparents of Elmer Giffen were Stephen and Elizabeth (Smith) Giffen. Stephen Giffen was an active worker in the Methodist church, and a man who was highly esteemed in his community. Six children were born to Stephen Giffen and wife, David, John, Stephen, Jr., Samuel, Mary and Martha. Of these children, Stephen, Jr., served in the Civil War and is the only one now living. He makes his home at Dayton, Ohio.

Elmer Giffen received part of his education in the schools of Butler county, Ohio, and completed his education in Franklin county, Indiana. He was about eleven years of age when his parents located in this county and his whole career since that time has been spent here. After his marriage, in 1884, Mr. Giffen rented land in Bath township for about two years. He then bought his present farm of one hundred and ten acres in Springfield township and has been living on the same for more than twenty years. He built

his present commodious residence and has placed many other improvements on the farm, which have not only added to its value but have added to its general attractiveness.

Mr. Giffen was married February 14, 1884, to Emma Appleton, the daughter of Thomas and Martha Appleton.

Mr. Giffen has never cared to take an active part in political affairs. Nevertheless, he always gives his support to all measures of general welfare and in every way indicates that he has an interest in the life of the community about him. Personally, he is a man of genial manner and kindly disposition and charitable to the faults of others, and such has been the character of his life that he merits the high esteem in which he is held by those who know him.

ROLLIE LEE.

It is interesting to note that Franklin county was one of the thirteen counties which petitioned Congress for an Enabling Act in 1815. At that time Franklin county had a total population of 7,370, with a voting population of 1,430. The county was the next largest in the territory, Knox county having less than a thousand more inhabitants. It would be difficult to enumerate the heads of the families who were living in Franklin county in 1815, but it certainly is interesting to know that the county was next to the largest in the territory at that time. It is probable that the Lee family, worthily represented in this section by Rollie Lee, settled in Franklin county before 1815.

Rollie Lee, the son of Minor and Sarah (Crawford) Lee, was born in Bath township June 5, 1883. His parents had seven children, Charles M., Mary E., Ernest, Arthur, Rollie, Lura and Luther. Of these children, Lura and Luther are deceased. Charles M., a farmer of Franklin county, Indiana, married Fannie Samuels and has five children, Raymond, Wilbur, Lena, India and Harry. Mary E. has been twice married, her first husband being Ernest Welliver, who left her with one daughter, Bessie, and her second husband being William Wadleigh, two children being born to the second marriage, Lee and Harry. Ernest, the third child of Minor Lee and wife, married Della Wade and has three children, Mildred, Georgie and Florence, deceased. Arthur married Clara Stibbons and has three children, Hilda, Helen and Robert.

Minor Lee, the father of Rollie, was born in Franklin county May 17, 1849, and was reared on the Lee homestead. After reaching his majority he

married Sarah Crawford, a daughter of Charles and Mary N. (Gibble) Crawford. Charles Crawford, the father of Mrs. Minor Lee, was a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Chaber) Crawford, of Butler county, Ohio. Charles Crawford was twice married, his first wife being Mary N. Gibble, to which union were born five children, Harriet, Nelson, Robert, Willard and Sarah, the latter of whom was the wife of Rollie Lee's father. The second wife of Charles Crawford was Phoebe Watson and to this second union five children were born, Martha, Nellie, Eve, Lena and Laura.

The paternal grandfather of Rollie Lee was Jordan Lee, who was born in Franklin county and lived his whole life here. He was a member of the home guards during the Civil War, but was never called out for duty. Jordan Lee married Dashiby Martin, the daughter of John Martin and to this union eight children were born, Rebecca, Samuel, Minor, Joseph, Marion, Melissa, Louisa and Lincoln. Four of these children are deceased, Samuel, Melissa, Louisa and Lincoln. The first wife of Jordan Lee died and he married, secondly, Rebecca Circle, to which second marriage were born two sons, Sherman, deceased, and Hugh.

The paternal great-grandfather of Rollie Lee was Abraham Lee, who was one of the early settlers of Franklin county, coming here from Kentucky. He entered one hundred and sixty acres of land and became a man of influence in his community. He was a Republican in politics, a Baptist in religion and a man active in all local affairs. He was married in Kentucky and he and his worthy wife were the parents of six children, William, Jordan, Runyan, Simpson, Margaret and Eunice.

Rollie Lee, the third in direct line of the Lee family to be born in Franklin county, was educated in the district schools of Bath township. His boyhood days were divided between the school room and the work on the farm and thus he had manual along with his mental labors. Since his marriage he has been managing A. W. Lewis' farm of one hundred and eighty acres in Springfield township and although he has had charge of the farm only a few years he already has demonstrated the right to be included among the representative farmers of the township.

Mr. Lee was married January 28, 1909, to Emma Bossert, the daughter of Henry Bossert. Mr. and Mrs. Lee have one daughter, Elsie.

Mr. Lee is a Republican, but while taking an intelligent interest in the welfare of his party, has preferred to devote all of his time and attention to his agricultural affairs. He and his wife are members of the church and are interested in all community good works.

JOSEPH C. SCHAF.

The prestige of a county is to be determined not so much by the average of its citizenship, as by the very best and most successful citizens whom it nourishes. Great men have made otherwise obscure communities famous as the scene of their nativity. Wayne county, Indiana, while it has many claims to distinction, bases its greatest claim as the birthplace of Indiana's great war governor, Oliver P. Morton. While Franklin county has other claims to greatness, it cannot be denied that the business success of one of its noted sons, now a resident of Indianapolis, is sufficient to establish and maintain this fame. Franklin county was the birthplace of Joseph C. Schaf, undoubtedly one of the foremost commercial geniuses of the state of Indiana. In twenty years Joseph C. Schaf has arisen from comparatively humble financial circumstances to a position of great power in the financial and commercial world. In all this time he has never lost sight of his larger duties, because of the added power which wealth has given him, and has performed every civic and social duty in the spirit of one who knows that he is only the custodian of wealth to accomplish great and lasting benefits that are greater than wealth itself. Joseph C. Schaf is an affable, democratic, whole-souled man of affairs, notwithstanding his great successes. In his youth he worked as a "news-butcher" on trains and transferred baggage to and from hotels in Brookville. He did all sorts of things that become a natural American boy and has not forgotten these humble services because they were the foundation of his later triumphs.

Joseph C. Schaf was born near Brookville on a farm, January 14, 1859, the son of Peter and Katherine (Scholl) Schaf. Peter Schaf was born about 1826 in Lorraine, near Strassburg, now a German province, but at that time a part of France, and died July 31, 1893. The father and mother of Peter Schaf were Nicholas and Marie (Haller) Schaf, both natives of Lorraine. Nicholas Schaf and his wife both came to America. They were the parents of five children, two girls and three boys, only two of whom are living, Mrs. Elizabeth Lux, the wife of a wealthy farmer, living in Shelby county, and a brother, Nicholas, who also lives in Shelby county. Nicholas Schaf, Sr., was born July 21, 1797, and his wife was born February 14, 1801. After coming to America, in 1838, they settled in Dearborn county and here resided until Mr. Schaf's death. Mrs. Schaf died several years later at Madison, Indiana, at the home of a daughter.

Peter Schaf, after landing at New Orleans, worked on a steamboat on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. He and Mark Twain were partners and

cabin boys on the Mississippi. He remained on the river for thirty years and worked up from a cabin boy to the highest position. His uncle was, at one time, the owner of a packet line. Peter Schaf married Katherine Scholl at St. Mary's Catholic church at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1850, the marriage ceremony being performed by Rev. Father Hammer. Mrs. Schaf was a native of Bavaria, having been born in 1824. At the time of her marriage she was living in Cincinnati with her brother, Adam Scholl. After living in Cincinnati for some time, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schaf moved to Franklin county, Indiana, January 1, 1870. They moved to Brookville, Indiana, and bought the Valley House, at that time one of the largest hotels in southern Indiana. Just prior to this time Mr. and Mrs. Schaf had lived on a farm in Franklin county. Peter Schaf became known as one of the most popular hotel keepers in the state. The old Valley House, which he operated so long, is still standing and is still owned by the family. This famous old hostelry was sold by Mr. Schaf in 1886 to his two sons-in-law, Michael P. Senefeld and W. A. Koehler, after which Mr. Schaf built a house in Brookville, where he lived retired the remainder of his life. In 1892 he was elected to the Legislature from Franklin county, against his will however, but served one term in the Indiana General Assembly in joint representation from Franklin, Union and Fayette counties. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schaf were the parents of ten children, who are referred to elsewhere in this volume in the life sketch of Peter Schaf.

Joseph C. Schaf was educated in Cincinnati and in the commercial college at St. Meinrad, Indiana. After his graduation from this college, he returned to Brookville. In 1879 he left Brookville and went west to Colorado, where he was engaged in railroad work. One year later he returned to Cincinnati and for some time traveled for a distilling company. He continued in this work for six years and then went to Indianapolis in 1887. In this year Mr. Schaf entered into the brewing business and was connected with the C. Maus brewery until 1890, when it was sold to an English syndicate. Then Mr. Schaf organized the American Brewing Company and built the brewery of which he is the sole owner. Joseph C. Schaf is a part owner of the Waverly Electric Company and is a director and stockholder of the Fletcher American National Bank, of Indianapolis, and the Fletcher Savings and Trust Company, of Indianapolis. He is also a director of the Claypool Hotel Company. Mr. Schaf also owns much rental property in Indianapolis.

Joseph C. Schaf was married in 1887 to Josephine (Maus) Schaf, who was born in Dearborn county, near Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and who went to Indianapolis in childhood. To this union two children have been born, Alice

Louise and Joseph C., Jr., both of whom are still single and live with their parents in Indianapolis.

Mr. Schaf is a Republican, and has been an active worker in this party all of his life. He has held many important offices, both in his state and in the city of Indianapolis. Mr. Schaf is a member of almost all of the prominent clubs of Indianapolis and was formerly president of the Columbia Club. The Schaf family are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Schaf is well informed on all public questions and has traveled extensively, both in this country and abroad. His travels, however, have not interfered with his business career, for he is still active in business and expects to continue so for many years.

The career of Joseph C. Schaf has been no idle dream but it is to be remembered that he comes of good stock, his great-grandfather having been a general under Napoleon and his grandfather having been a fort keeper in the present war center of Europe. Despite his success, he is an unassuming and quiet man.

GEORGE PAX.

Many of the residents of this county are of German descent and, like their countrymen wherever found, are noted for their thrift and industry. The Germans have always been welcome immigrants to this country and have done much for the advancement of this community. Among those who were born in Germany and settled in this county is George Pax, of Springfield township.

George Pax was born in Germany November 7, 1859, the son of John and Josephine (Ost) Pax, to whom were born seven children, as follow: John, Mary, George, Joseph, Lena, Anna and Fred. Of these, John, who was a millwright for twenty years, married Anna Wilhelm and now is a farmer in Mercer county, Ohio. Mary married Edward Fusner, both of whom afterward were drowned in Blue creek, which was overflowing its banks, when they attempted to ford it. This occurred twenty-two years ago. Joseph married Louise Wilhelm and lives at Mercer county, Ohio. Lena married John Hartmann, who was afterward killed by an accidental gunshot while climbing a fence. Anna married Pirus Piestner.

John Pax, the father of George Pax, came to America, bringing his family in 1863. He settled at Cleveland, Ohio, where he had kinsfolk and where he remained for a year, later moving to St. Peters, Indiana, where he

located on and farmed forty acres. This he later increased by adding sixty acres. His wife died in 1877 and he died about ten years ago. John Pax and family were members of the Catholic church, to which they were devoutly attached.

George Pax was but five years old when his father decided to come to this country. He attended school for awhile. After leaving school, he hired out by the month at various places, this being the custom in those days. He followed various occupations for about twelve years, three years of which time was spent in a flour mill. After coming to St. Peters, in this state, he married May Albaugh. They lived at the old home place for a year and then purchased a place. May Albaugh was the daughter of John and Theresa (Linder) Albaugh, the other children of whom were Lewis, Kate, George, Clarence, Martin, Earl, Stephen and two who died in infancy. Stephen married Catherine Reisert and lives at Ft. Wayne. Lewis married Elizabeth Brindle and lives at Brookville. Katherine is single and lives at Brookville. George married Elizabeth Piestner and resides in Minnesota. Eva married Stephen Bruder and resides at Ft. Wayne. Martin married Clara Hartmann and lives at Brookville and Clara resides at the old home.

George Pax is engaged in general farming on his well-kept place of eighty-six and one-half acres in Springfield township. Mr. and Mrs. Pax are lovers of music. They recently purchased a player piano and their home is the center of the music lovers of their neighborhood. They are fond of entertaining their friends and treat them to splendid musical programs. They have no children but have a large circle of young friends who visit them quite often. Mr. and Mrs. Pax are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Pax is public spirited and is very popular, as also is his wife.

ADAM SHUMAKER.

At all times considered the most important of life's vocations, farming never was on a higher plane than it is today. The farmer lives close to nature and not only is beset by fewer temptations but possesses more and larger opportunities for developing strength and ruggedness of character than has one who follows many of the other vocations. One of the most prominent farmers of this county is Adam Shumaker, who has followed this occupation the greater part of his life.

Adam Shumaker was born in Cleveland, Ohio, October 24, 1859, the son of Nicholas and Mary E. (Seipel) Shumaker. To Nicholas and Mary



ADAM SHUKKER AND FAMILY.

Shumaker were born six children as follows: Julia, Catherine, Elizabeth, Adam, Lena and Louisa.

Nicholas Shumaker, father of Adam Shumaker, was a native of Germany. Realizing that the advantages for individual progress in that country at that day were quite limited, he came to this country in 1852 and located in Cleveland, Ohio, where Adam Shumaker was born. In 1867 Nicholas Shumaker came to Indiana and settled in this county where he bought eighty acres of land. He lived here until 1888 when he moved to Muncie, Indiana, where his death occurred in 1899. He belonged to the Catholic church of which he was a very devout member. Like all of his countrymen he had the native thrift of the German and soon became possessed of sufficient means to enable him to live comfortably. During his residence in this county he earned the respect and consideration of his neighbors. He had a wide acquaintance and endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact.

Adam Shumaker was quite young when he came to Franklin county with his father and the greater part of his schooling was secured in this county. He spent the early youth of his life assisting his father on the farm, where he gained the fine training and substantial foundation for success that have been of such invaluable aid to him in his life's struggle. On January 12, 1886, he was married to Catherine Walter, daughter of Andrew and Caroline (Grosman) Walter, of Ripley county. After his marriage he lived on his father's place for one year, at the end of which time he located in Bath township where he purchased a farm of sixty acres. He applied himself to developing this farm, devoting it to general agriculture and soon had a splendid farm. This he sold in 1905 and bought one hundred and sixty acres in Brookville township where he now lives. Mr. Shumaker has achieved considerable distinction in this part of the state as a cattle raiser. His fine drove of Duroc Jersey hogs and fine drove of Holstein cattle have given him more than a merely local reputation among those who give closest attention to the live-stock industry.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shumaker have been born six children, Mary, Rose, deceased, Anthony, Jennie, deceased, Adeline and Charles, the four who are still living, all of whom are remaining at home with their parents. Mr. Shumaker and family are members of the Catholic church with which they are prominently identified, and he is a member of the St. Michael Society at Brookville. In his various activities of life Mr. Shumaker has devoted an interested attention to the more worthy affairs of this county that has commended him to the favor of his fellow citizens.

IRA STOUT.

The history of many families in this county is teeming with interest. Many of those living here are descendants of persons who took a very active part in the affairs of the nation and who were very prominent and known as leading colonists as far back as 1620. There are some families in America and a few living in Franklin county who would be glad to consider themselves included among what would be called the first families of America, those families that are able to trace their ancestry directly to someone who settled in America between 1620 and the Revolution. Among the families who are able to trace their lineage back to progenitors who were active in the early counsels of this nation and in its affairs, is the Stout family of this county, of which Ira Stout, of Brookville township, is a member. As early as 1620, when the Pilgrim party was just landing at Plymouth Rock, the Stout family already was known among the earlier colonists.

Ira Stout was born June 2, 1873, in Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana. His father was John Stout, who also was born in this county May 7, 1835. John Stout was twice married, his first wife having been Maggie Wynn, a member of one of the oldest families in the county, to whom was born one child, who died in infancy. Upon the death of his first wife, Mr. Stout married, secondly, Jane Brady, the daughter of John P. Brady, and to them were born two children, Ira C. and Indiana. Indiana married Parry Elwell, of Franklin county, and has four children, and Ira is on the home farm.

John Stout, father of Ira Stout, was born and spent his early life on the homestead. He received the advantages of such meager educational facilities as the schools of that day afforded, but the lack of educational facilities only accentuated the greater abilities and intelligence of the pioneers of those days and John Stout, who had a great deal of energy and intelligence, soon became a man of substantial means. After his marriage he acquired additional land and at the time of his death owned one hundred and forty acres of land in this county. He died December 7, 1898, a prominent citizen and highly respected by all who knew him.

The grandfather of Ira Stout was Ira Stout, who was a direct descendant of Richard Stout, the founder of the family in America. Richard Stout, according to all available records, settled in New York, which was then called New Amsterdam, having located in that place as early as 1618, two years before the Pilgrim party settled in America. His son, Jonathan, was a settler of Hopewell, New Jersey. A number of the Stout family followed

to Hopewell and became the founders of the Baptist church in that country, so that the Baptist church in America always has been associated with the Stout family to such an extent that an early writer, writing in the year 1790, said: "From first to last, half of the members have been of this name." One of the earlier records of the activities of the Stout family mention the experience of a man who married a woman whose maiden name was Von-princis. They were captured by the Indians who killed the husband and left the wife wounded, supposing her also to be dead. In spite of the horrible cruelty of the Indians, they having fractured her skull and partially disemboweled her, she lived and was discovered by another Indian, who spared her life and afterwards sold her to her countrymen in New York for a large sum of money. It was here that she met and married Richard Stout, who was the founder of the Stout family in this country. Their children were: Jonathan, John, James, Richard, Peter, David, Benjamin, Mary, Sarah and Alice.

Job Stout, the son of Jonathan Stout, was the founder of Hopewell, New Jersey, and married Rhoda Howell, who was born May 3, 1771, and died April 12, 1844. They reared a family of thirteen children. He served in the Revolutionary War from its very beginning throughout its fiercest campaigns to its close and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He was married after the close of the war and moved to Fort Pitt, which is now Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1788 he embarked with a company of emigrants on the Ohio river and landed where Louisville is now standing. They were compelled to fight their entire way, as the Indians were very numerous and hostile. From Louisville this party went to Lexington, Kentucky, and from there to what is now Bracken county, Kentucky, on the Licking river. About the year 1812 Job Stout moved to Franklin county, Indiana, purchasing a partially developed farm. Here he resided until his death, which occurred February 28, 1833. The children of Job Stout and wife were Jonathan, who married Nancy Thompson in Kentucky; Rachel, who married William Cummins; Mary, who married Andrew Shirk; Elizabeth, who married Samuel Shirk; Abner, who married Malinda Tyner, the daughter of Reverend Tyner, a well-known Baptist clergyman of that time; Jacob, who married Amanda Rairden and later married Rebecca Wincoop, his first wife having died; David, who married Rhoda Miles; Margaret, who died quite young; Rebecca, who married Samuel Goudie; Ira, who married Elizabeth McNutt; Sarah, who married Paul Holiday; Aaron, who married Helen McKinne; and Anna, who married William Waldorf.

Ira Stout, of Springfield township, was educated in the common schools of this county and after leaving school returned to his father's farm. He was married September 23, 1905, to Effie Stout, the daughter of Willis Stout, of this county. To this union have been born three children: Harry, John and Martha. Mr. Stout is farming one hundred and twenty acres which he inherited at the death of his father. He is very progressive in his farming ideas and devotes his farm to general agricultural lines. As he inherited an instinct for agriculture it is only natural that his farm should be the embodiment of progressive ideas and he so skillfully applies his store of information and training to the management of his farm that he has met with considerable success. The Stout family always has been esteemed in this community, from the very beginning members of this family having been identified with the activities of the county, to the progress of which they have contributed greatly, Ira Stout being a worthy descendant of the sturdy founder of that name in this county.

EDWIN STANTON LUSE.

It is the pride of a great many Americans that they can directly trace their lineage to an ancestor who fought in the American Revolution, but it is only a few who can claim descent from the leaders in this great war, and among these is Edwin Stanton Luse, of Franklin county, who traces his lineage to Gen. John Stark, of military fame during the great struggle for American independence.

Edwin Stanton Luse, a prominent farmer of Springfield township, Franklin county, Indiana, was born at the Luse homestead located in this township, one mile from the Ohio line, November 3, 1857, the son of Hiram and Rebecca (Reinearson) Luse. He was one of ten children, six sons and four daughters, as follows: Cicero Laughlin, born August 27, 1835; Mary Ann, the eldest daughter, born November 6, 1837; Robert, born November 14, 1839; William Henry, born January 20, 1842; Elizabeth Jane, born November 8, 1843; Francis Marion, born December 9, 1846; Almira, born June 12, 1849; Emily, born August 20, 1851; John Wilford, born February 19, 1855, and Edwin Stanton, born November 3, 1857.

Cicero L. Luse engaged in the occupation of a farmer, was married to Kate Conyers, and died near Lebanon, Boone county, Indiana, August 30, 1908, survived by his widow and several children. Mary Ann, the eldest

daughter, married William T. Heard, a wealthy farmer of Butler county, Ohio. She died April 24, 1913, survived by a daughter and three sons, and several grandchildren. Robert was a veteran in the Civil War, serving three years with an Indiana regiment, and at the expiration of his first enlistment joined Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, on March 25, 1865. The only record extant in the war department states that he was taken ill at Camp Chase in March, 1865, and nothing further ever was heard of him by his relatives and no further government record ever was found concerning him. It was thought that he died in camp, as every possible effort was made to locate him. William Henry died in infancy, aged about one year. Elizabeth J. married Moses Rariden and resides at Liberty, Union county, Indiana, and is the mother of three daughters and one son. Francis Marian died in June, 1906, aged sixty years. He owned and resided on the old Luse homestead, which formerly belonged to his grandfather. He is survived by his widow, three sons and one daughter. Almira married James T. Bartlow, and died at her home in Hamilton, Ohio, January 23, 1907, survived by her husband, one son and three daughters. Emily married John R. Appleton, a wealthy farmer of Springfield township. John Wilford is engaged in farming near Mt. Carmel, Indiana. He married Mary Liming, and is the father of a son and daughter.

Hiram Luse, the father of Edwin Stanton Luse, was the second son of Robert and Mary (Jenes) Luse, born in Reily township, Butler county, Ohio, January 26, 1811. With his parents he moved to Franklin county, Indiana, in 1815 and lived practically his entire life on the farm on which his father settled after coming to Indiana, and which afterwards was owned by him. His father dying in 1827, he concluded to equip himself with a trade, and with this end in view learned the trade of millwright, at which he worked for a few years, later purchasing the old homestead, where he spent the remainder of his life. On November 11, 1834, he was married to Rebecca Reinearson, the daughter of John and Anna (Carle) Reinearson, who was born in Warren county, Ohio, October 30, 1813, and died at her home in Franklin county, Indiana, November 8, 1891, aged seventy-eight years and eight days, having been married fifty-seven years. She was a devoted Christian and revered for her many charitable deeds. Mr. Luse died June 4, 1898, aged eighty-seven years, four months and eight days, eighty-four of which had been passed on the old Luse homestead in this county. He was a very industrious man, highly respected in his community, and was noted as a deep student and inveterate reader and was a splendid conversationalist.

Robert Luse, the paternal grandfather of Edwin Stanton Luse, was a native of Morris county, New Jersey, born August 19, 1780. He died in Franklin county September 30, 1827, aged forty-seven years. His parents were Matthias and Susannah (Stark) Luse, who were married in Morris county, New Jersey, in 1779. Matthias Luse, who was born October 19, 1759, in Morris county, New Jersey, and who died September, 1828, in Washington county, Pennsylvania, was a son of Joseph Luse, a Revolutionary soldier, a land holder of Morris county, New Jersey, who was considered very wealthy at that time. Susannah (Stark) Luse was the daughter of General John and Mary (Dilla) Stark, born at Flanders, New Jersey, in 1764, and died in 1841. It was from Susannah Stark that Edwin Stanton Luse is able to boast of his descent from the famous Revolutionary leader. The paternal grandmother of Edwin Luse was Mary Jones, the second wife of Robert Luse, and was a daughter of Jonathan and Keziah Jones, who migrated to Ohio from Pennsylvania early in the nineteenth century and settled in Butler county. Their daughter, Mary, was born in Pennsylvania, April 21, 1785, and died in Franklin county, Indiana, March 27, 1865, aged eighty years. The first wife of Robert Luse was Charity Warner, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, where they were married in 1802. In 1806, following the line of emigration westward, they came down the Ohio river by boat from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, and for a time they lived near the mouth of the Little Miami river, where they tilled the soil on Round Bottom, but desiring a more healthful location on the upland, they entered government land in what is now Reily township, Butler county, Ohio, where they resided until after the death of Mrs. Luse, which occurred in the spring of 1807. She was survived by her husband, two sons and a daughter. After his second marriage Robert Luse sold his Ohio land and moved to Franklin county, Indiana. Here he entered government land and established the Luse homestead, continuing to reside on this farm until his death, in 1827.

Rev. Matthias Luse, the paternal great-grandfather of Mr. Luse, left Morris county, New Jersey, in 1788, migrating to what was then called the wilderness in western Pennsylvania, where he acquired extensive land holdings in Greene and Washington counties, that state. He established his residence in Amwell township, Washington county, which was about eight miles from the town of Washington, and here he engaged in active farming and for a time taught school, being one of the pioneer school teachers of that section. He was ordained as a Baptist minister in the Redstone Baptist Association, preaching for a time at the church located at Bruch Run, at the head of Ten Mile creek. On June 12, 1812, he performed the rite of baptism by

immersion on Alexander Campbell and seven followers of the latter, who were the founders of the Christian church, or Disciples of Christ, sometimes called the "Campbellites," after their founder, Alexander Campbell, who, with his father, Thomas Campbell, were originally Presbyterian ministers, and who, because of differences involving Scriptural teachings, withdrew from that church. Rev. Matthias Luse was prominent in public affairs of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and in 1820 was chosen to the office of county commissioner. He died in September, 1828, aged sixty-nine years, survived by his wife, Susannah (Stark) Luse, whose death occurred in 1841, aged seventy-seven years. Their son, Robert Luse, became an influential citizen of Indiana, and although he died at the comparatively early age of forty-seven years, his life was one of activity and he accomplished a great deal during his active years. In 1822 he served as one of the five commissioners appointed by the Indiana Legislature to locate the seat of justice, or as it is now called, the county seat, of Rush county, which was established at Rushville, and which still remains the county seat of that county. He also served as justice of the peace.

Gen. John Stark, from whom Mr. Luse is descended on his father's side, was a citizen of great prominence and distinction in New Jersey colonial affairs before the War of the Revolution. When the colonies rebelled against the rule of England, he was appointed to the command of the Continental forces of New Jersey on May 15, 1777, serving with this command until May 3, 1783. His services earned commendation and made him a figure of national importance. He contributed much to the shaping of the destinies of this nation. After the close of the war for independence he served several terms as a member of the New Jersey Legislature.

On March 10, 1886, Edwin Stanton Luse was married to Eva L. Barbour, the daughter of Francis and Mary (Gleidwell) Barbour. After their marriage they rented a place in Springfield township, known as the Samuel Barbour place, and in 1901 they purchased fifty-one acres of land, which later was supplemented by a gift of eighty acres from Mr. Barbour, making a total of one hundred and thirty-one acres of fine farming land, which is well improved and one of the best and most productive farms of the county. Mr. Luse erected a new, modern house on his farm, and also rebuilt his barn, so that his place now presents a very attractive appearance.

Mr. and Mrs. Luse reared two children, Parry Francis, who was born April 12, 1890, and died November 2, 1906, and Nellie Rebecca, who was born July 27, 1901, now a student in the local schools. On August 28, 1912,

Mrs. Luse died, survived by her husband and daughter, who reside on the home farm.

There is no more interesting history in this county than that of the Luse family, who, from the very earliest times, have shared in the activities not only in the councils of the nation, but in the various states and localities where they have resided. Mr. Luse still retains a keen interest in the affairs of life and especially in the management of his fine farm, and is eminently entitled to representation in the annals of his county.

JOHN B. NUTTY.

The farmer is indeed a busy man these days and farms are not isolated from the general run of life as they formerly were. Every farmer of any consequence has his modern conveniences and is in close touch with the life in the cities. The modern transportation systems enable a man to go to the state capital and return before evening. The telephone puts him in close touch with the outside world and there is a greater demand for his time and services than there formerly was. He is now expected not only to attend to his farm, but to take his share in the public activities of the community and to divide his time between private interests and public affairs. Among the farmers of this county who have found time to participate in the public activities of the county and at the same time give the best of his attention to his own interests, is John B. Nutty, of Springfield township.

John B. Nutty was born in Augusta county, Virginia, January 9, 1845, coming to this part of the country with his father. He was the son of James and Elizabeth (Hanger) Nutty, the latter of whom was the daughter of John Hanger, of Virginia. James Nutty was married in that state and to him and his wife were born eight children: Mary, Elizabeth, John B., Ellen, Howard, Esteline, George and Ida. Mary, Elizabeth, Ellen and Ida are deceased. Howard, of Connersville, married Blanche Grist, now deceased, and had one daughter, also now deceased. Howard Nutty married, secondly, Florence Abernathy and they have three children, Frank, Archie and Maud. Esteline, a widow, lives at Dayton, Ohio.

James Nutty, the father of John B. Nutty, was a native of Virginia and came from a very prominent family of that state. He concluded to go westward, and in 1854 left Virginia and arrived in Indiana a short time later, locating in Springfield township, Franklin county. He engaged in farming

in this community, having farmed in Virginia and was highly regarded while a resident in this county. He was a man of very religious temperament and was an active worker in the United Brethren church. Mr. and Mrs. James Nutty were well known and well liked by their many acquaintances and endeared themselves to all with whom they came in contact. Mr. Nutty died in 1871 and his wife died a short time afterwards.

John B. Nutty was born in Virginia and came to this state with his father. They came overland in a covered wagon, which was a common means of transportation in those days. He was quite young when he came to this county and attended the district schools here. He worked with his father on the farm and early developed those traits of industry which characterize his life as a farmer. In 1884 he purchased a farm of forty acres in Springfield township, which he sold in 1894, and after that bought the farm on which he now resides, purchasing it about 1899. This farm consists of seventy-seven acres of splendid farm land, which he devotes to general farming. Mr. Nutty was married September 28, 1880, to Elizabeth Smith, the daughter of Benjamin Smith, of this county. Elizabeth Smith was one of seven children of Benjamin and Sarah (Landon) Smith, as follows: Daniel, Samuel, Martha, Elisha, Benjamin, Elizabeth and Amy. Samuel and Amy are now dead. Daniel married Georgia N. Roberts and lives in Elwood, Indiana. Martha married Edward Hyde and lives in Bath township, in this county. Elisha, a farmer of Springfield township, married Cora Roberts and has one son, Linly R.; Benjamin married Jennie Buckingham and lives in Madison county.

Benjamin Smith, father of Mrs. Nutty, died in 1901, survived by his second wife, Margarette Ann (Myers), who is still living, his first wife having died May 15, 1874. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Springfield township, in which they were very active.

Samuel Smith, the grandfather of Mrs. John B. Nutty, was one of the earliest settlers in this part of the country. He married Letitia Updike, whose family was very prominent in the early days of Franklin county. They bought land here, entering ninety-three acres, to which Mr. Smith devoted his entire life after retiring from his trade, which was that of a wheelwright and at which he worked the earlier part of his life. He was considered one of the most expert wheelwrights of that time in this section of the country.

John B. Nutty and wife have two children, Edna May and Raymond S. Edna May married James Boyle and lives in Union county, Indiana, where Mr. Boyle owns and operates an extensive farm. Raymond married

Blanche Whitman and lives in Franklin county, in Springfield township. Mr. Nutty is very active in politics and is one of the standard bearers of Democracy in Franklin county. He has served as road supervisor in Springfield township and has been spoken of for other offices, but has not desired to enlarge his political activities yet. Mr. Nutty's farm is known as a progressive one and is especially noted for the completeness and up-to-date character of its equipments. Mr. and Mrs. Nutty are active in the social life of their locality and are well regarded by all who know them.

AMOS W. BUTLER.

Amos Butler, a young Quaker from Chester county, Pennsylvania, came to Lawrenceburg in 1803. He selected some land in the "Big Bottoms," near Elizabethtown. The next spring, upon his return from Pennsylvania, he found his chosen homestead under water. In the course of his prospecting in the summer of 1804 he made his way along the Indiana trail up the Whitewater river to the site of the present town of Brookville. Greatly pleased with the beautiful region at the forks of the river he selected the southeast quarter of section 20, being influenced by the fact that it had little large timber on it. The second growth was doubtless that which occupied an old Indian clearing. This land was entered at the land office at Cincinnati, December 4, 1804, being the first entry of land within the limits of the future town of Brookville, and Amos Butler was the first settler of that town. That winter he busied himself with plans for developing the new region. He and Jesse B. Thomas, of Lawrenceburg, afterwards a United States senator from Illinois, and the author of the historic "Missouri Compromise," were associated together in the plan to form a new town. July 3, 1805, they entered the northwest quarter of section 29. For this Mr. Butler paid the greater part of the purchase money, but Thomas succeeded in having the patent issued to his name. On this land the original plat of the town of Brookville was laid out August 8, 1808. The sale of the lots was deferred through legal proceedings taken by Amos Butler. He later agreed to a compromise settlement by which he was deeded part of the land in consideration of the payments he had made. The first lot in this addition was sold March 7, 1811. In the meantime John Allen, on July 6, 1805, entered the quarter section east, and Amos Butler, on March 18, 1806, entered the quarter section north of the original plat. Both these settlers

laid out additions to the town, and both these additions are dated May 26, 1812.

Mr. Butler remained at Brookville until 1818, when he removed to Hanover, Jefferson County, and there, in a little old graveyard, is buried Brookville's first settler.—(From *Indiana Quarterly Magazine of History*, Volume 1, No. 4, 1905, page 209.)

Amos W. Butler is the secretary of the Indiana board of state charities, and has held that position since 1898. Indiana holds an enviable position among the states of the Union in the field of public charities and no one has done more to give Indiana this rank than Amos W. Butler. He has served under five governors, each of whom has borne testimony to his valuable services. At the Indiana state conference of charities and correction, October 13, 1912, Governor Thomas R. Marshall, in his address, said: "This meeting would not have been possible in Indiana thirty years ago. It is the result of the patient toil, the struggle, the Christian self-sacrifice and devotion of the Indiana board of state charities, and I should be guilty of a distinct injustice if I did not here publicly proclaim that every member of that board except myself, and particularly its secretary, Amos W. Butler, has been a part of the real motive power which has touched the consciences, awakened the intellect and moved the people of Indiana to mighty endeavors toward the reformation of human character. No man in this state can successfully enter the political arena in Indiana unless he purposes to stand back of the board of state charities and to back up its efforts in behalf of the sinning, sorrowing, dying men and women of the state."

But Mr. Butler's reputation is more than state-wide. He has been connected prominently with associations of national and international character. Since childhood Mr. Butler has been interested in scientific pursuits. His work has been principally in the fields of vertebrate zoology, anthropology and sociology. His publications embrace nearly a hundred titles. He is a founder of the Brookville Society of Natural History, of the Indiana Academy of Science and Indiana Audubon Society, of both of which last he was president. He is a founder of the American Anthropological Society and has served in different official capacities in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, being its vice-president and chairman of the section of anthropology in 1901. He is a member of numerous scientific societies in this country and abroad. In his present field of activity he has held official positions in a number of organizations. He was president of the national conference of charities and correction at the Minneapolis meeting in 1907. For several years he was secretary of the American Prison Associa-

tion and served as president of that association in 1910. That year he was chairman of the American general committee to entertain the international prison congress in Washington, of which he was chosen vice-president. He has served as a lecturer on public charities at Purdue and Indiana University, Lane Theological Seminary, the Chicago School of Philanthropy and the University of Chicago. At the session of the Indiana state conference of charities at Madison, he was elected president for 1915. Mr. Butler is a recognized authority on public charities and correction and his services have been in demand in other states than his own.

Amos W. Butler was born at Brookville, Indiana, October 1, 1860, the son of William W. and Hannah (Wright) Butler. William W. Butler was the son of Amos and Mary (Wallace) Butler.

Amos Butler, Sr., was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Brookville, Indiana, in 1804. He entered the southeast quarter of section 20, the first land entered within the future boundaries of that town, December 4, 1804. He was the first settler of Brookville. He and Jesse B. Thomas laid out the original plat of Brookville, August 8, 1808. He died at Hanover, Indiana, and with his wife is buried in the old Hanover cemetery.

William W. Butler, the father of Amos W., was born in Brookville, March 11, 1810. He moved with his parents to Hanover, Indiana. There he obtained his education and when grown returned to Brookville to look after his father's interests. Later he married there and engaged in mercantile life for himself. Although not strong physically he was active and had many interests which he successfully managed. He was prominent in all the activities of the community where he was born, spent most of his life and where he is buried. He died November 21, 1903. He married Hannah Wright, who was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, but moved to Franklin county, Indiana, with her parents at an early age, where she received her education.

Amos W. Butler attended the public schools in Brookville and entered Hanover College in 1877. Later he entered Indiana University and was graduated in 1894. Mr. Butler is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, the honorary scholarship fraternity and the Sigma Psi, the honorary scientific fraternity. He takes an active interest in educational and scientific affairs and in all social movements.

Indiana is proud to point to Amos W. Butler as one of her native sons whose fame has added to the prestige of this state and also to the prestige of the county where he was born.

ANDREW J. ROSS.

Lincoln, reading law books at home by the light of the fire side, is paralleled by the case of Andrew J. Ross, who is a prominent attorney in Rushville, Indiana. Mr. Ross early determined to master the mysteries of the law and applied himself to his text books at home with very gratifying results.

Andrew J. Ross was born in Posey township on December 9, 1857, the son of Andrew J. and Catharine (Croddy) Ross, both of whom were born in Rockbridge county, Virginia. Andrew J., the elder, was educated in Virginia and probably partly in Indiana. He taught school for some time, and farmed as well; also for twenty years conducted a mercantile business in Andersonville, this county. He also practiced law locally with success, and was active in the ranks of the Democratic party. He was a member of Andersonville Lodge No. 96, of the Free and Accepted Masons.

Andrew J. Ross, Sr., at the outbreak of the Civil War, organized a company in the Fifty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry and became the captain of the same, serving throughout the war. At the battle of Fort Donaldson he received a wound which later caused his death, at the age of sixty-four.

Andrew Ross, Jr.'s paternal grandfather, James Ross, of Rockridge county, Virginia, was a pioneer school teacher in Andersonville, Indiana. The maternal grandparents also were Posey township pioneers, coming to Andersonville in the early days and engaging in the cultivation of the soil.

Receiving such education as the local schools afforded, Mr. Ross increased his education by his own efforts and began to teach school, in the meantime reading law privately. For ten years Mr. Ross taught school, seven years in Franklin county, and three years in Rush county, although never far from Andersonville, which enabled him to live at home. In 1890 Mr. Ross began to devote his entire time to the practice of law, with the exception of a little time spent in farming. Mr. Ross practises in the four nearby counties, and maintains an office in Andersonville. On January 1, 1915, he opened a partnership with Judge McGee of Rushville, and a joint office is now operated there.

In 1879 Mr. Ross married Canzada A. Walters, of Andersonville, the daughter of Col. Dewitt C. and Harriet Walters, and to this union have been born two children, Glenna and Alex Clinton.

Col. Dewitt C. Walters was a soldier in the Union army during the Civil War, having enlisted as a private in the three months' service early

in the war and later joining Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he was promoted until he became lieutenant-colonel of his regiment, and served until the end of the war. Upon the close of the war Colonel Walters returned to Indiana and located at Greensburg, where his death occurred two years later. His widow lives at Andersonville. For twenty-one years Mr. Ross has belonged to the Andersonville Lodge of the Free and accepted Masons, while politically, he is active in the ranks of the Republican party, on whose ticket he has been elected township trustee. He has enjoyed an extensive and successful law practice, and both as a lawyer and a gentleman ranks high among the citizens of Franklin county.

WILLIAM KNAPP.

The inhabitants of Franklin county, Indiana, are essentially workers. As in all others of the agricultural counties of the state of Indiana, the inhabitants of this county in the main are engaged in farming. From the time the first settler felled the first tree in Franklin county and began to till the soil, the atmosphere of this section of the country has been one of toil and industry. Its material prosperity is second to none in the state in proportion to its population, as the bank accounts of its people will attest. This incessant toil and thrift have made its inhabitants, as a whole, one of the most prosperous and contented to be found anywhere. This is due in considerable measure to the large proportion of Germans who live here, and who have ever been noted for their untiring energy and thrift. A well-known citizen of German birth who has become prominent in the affairs of Franklin county is William Knapp, of Highland township.

William Knapp was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, July 1, 1849, a son of John and Sarah (Weret) Knapp, also natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. He is one of seven children born to this union, the others being Fredericka, Frederick, Minnie, Lewis, Carolina and Louise.

John Knapp, father of William Knapp, left his native land and brought his family to America, arriving in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the year 1852, his wife having died two and one-half years previous, when William Knapp was but six months old. The loss of his wife was felt keenly by John Knapp and he died in Cincinnati a year after his arrival at that place.

William Knapp, being of a very tender age when his father died, made

his home with his eldest sister, who was then married. His early education was received in Hamilton county, Ohio, and after completing his schooling he engaged in farming, subsequently coming to Franklin county, Indiana, where he purchased forty-three acres of land in Highland township, buying this place in 1875. When he purchased this place there was a substantial residence standing, which he found suitable and has lived in the same ever since. He has constructed a number of other buildings, however, all of which are substantial and modern. He has devoted the most of his land to fruit-raising, in which industry he has attained an eminent position, raising a number of varieties of fruit.

In 1876 he was married to Mary Dorothea Meddel, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Geib) Meddel, both of whom were natives of Germany.

Jacob Meddel, father of Mrs. William Knapp, was born in Germany, a son of Jacob and Dorothea Marie (Schlemmer) Meddel, who lived in Hesse-Hamburg, Germany, where Jacob Meddel followed the occupations of farmer and weaver. He was married in Germany and came to America, bringing his family in 1846. The Meddels came to Franklin county, Indiana, and located in Whitewater township, later buying a farm of twenty acres in Highland township, on Trenton creek. This farm was improved and eventually sold, the family moving to a tract of thirty acres located near Southgate. Jacob Meddel later sold this and moved to Highland Center, where he bought ninety-seven acres of land. On each of the farms he had owned he erected buildings and made substantial improvements. To him and his wife were born the following children: Elizabeth, Katherine, Jacob, John, Mary, Philip, Charles, Adam and Lewis and two others who died when young.

The paternal grandfather of Mrs. William Knapp, Jacob Meddel, and his wife came to this country in 1846, by way of New Orleans, Louisiana, from which place they came to Franklin county. He engaged in farming, and remained with his son, John, during the later years of his life. Their children were Jacob, Dora, John, Katherine and Elizabeth. Jacob Meddel was a soldier under Napoleon and died in 1858.

To William and Mary Dorothea (Meddel) Knapp have been born the following children: Emma Elizabeth, Mary Carolina, Louisa Rosina, Anna Margaret and William P. Mr. Knapp and family are members of the Protestant church.

William Knapp has served on the township advisory board and is just completing his third year as supervisor. He is popular among the leading persons of the county and is universally well liked among all who know him.

CHARLES H. SWIFT.

There are many of the families of Franklin county, Indiana, whose history is indelibly written in the record of the achievements that have given to this county much of the prominence it enjoys today. The sons and daughters of this county have made their mark in all walks of life. Not a few of them have become persons of national and international importance. To the nation Franklin county has furnished authors, soldiers and statesmen. There are some families of this county whose importance in the affairs of this community has never been a matter of question. Of these, the Swift family always has occupied a conspicuous place. The late Charles H. Swift was a member of one of the branches of the Swift family that has been identified with Franklin county affairs from the very earliest days.

Charles H. Swift was born in Blooming Grove township, Franklin county, January 21, 1868. His parents were John V. and Katherine (Roberts) Swift, both of whom were natives of the same township in this county in which Charles Swift was born.

The paternal grandparents of Charles H. Swift were John Swift and wife, natives of Maryland, who came to Franklin county at a very early date and located on a farm in Fairfield township.

The maternal grandparents of Charles H. Swift were Clinton and Lucinda (Rudicel) Roberts, who were natives of Maryland and Franklin county, Indiana, respectively. They were married in this county and continued to live here until their death.

John V. Swift, father of Charles H. Swift, is a prominent retired farmer, now living in Fairfield township where he has resided during the past few years. He is a man of substantial means and is eminent in the social and civic affairs of this county.

Charles H. Swift was educated in the common schools of this county. A part of his earlier youth was spent on the home farm. He later was apprenticed to the carpenter trade, at which he worked for some time, dividing his time between his trade and farming. His activities were almost as a whole identified with Blooming Grove township, where he enjoyed a splendid reputation.

In 1890 he was married to Lucy Ann Killen, a native of Madison county, Indiana, a daughter of John Wesley and Jane (Steel) Killen, who were born in the state of Delaware and Franklin county, Indiana, respectively. Jane (Steel) Killen was born on the farm that is still in the possession of Mrs. Charles H. Swift.



CHARLES H. SWIFT.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Charles H. Swift were John and Anna (Jump) Killen, the former of whom was a native of Ireland who came to America when very young. He was married in Delaware, where both he and his wife spent the remainder of their lives.

The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Charles H. Swift were John and Bettie (Glenn) Steel, both of whom were born in Ireland, she in 1792. They migrated to this country before their marriage, Mrs. Steel having come with her brothers and father. They married after coming to Indiana. Bettie (Glenn) Steel, wife of John Steel, was the daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Garvin) Glenn.

Jane (Steel) Killen, mother of Mrs. Charles H. Swift, was the granddaughter of Samuel Steel who came to Franklin county from South Carolina. He entered one-fourth section of land in the northeast part of Blooming Grove township in 1819 which is still in the possession of his great-granddaughter. Samuel Steel cleared and improved this land and erected a number of substantial buildings. He had three brothers who accompanied him to this country from Ireland, but he was the only one of these to come to Indiana. Samuel Steel became a farmer of substantial means and lived in this county the remainder of his life.

John Wesley Killen, father of Mrs. Charles H. Swift, was educated in the local schools, supplementing this with a course at normal school. He began teaching school when eighteen years of age and followed this profession for thirty years, at the same time residing on the paternal farm. He was a teacher by natural inclination and this not being a very remunerative profession in those days he divided his time with farming in order to augment his income. He retired from active farming in 1891 and moved to Blooming Grove township, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1897. The children born to his marriage were John, Lucy and Lillian and several others who died in infancy. He served as township trustee for several terms and was prominent in the public affairs of this county. Mr. Killen attended the Presbyterian church, of which his wife was an active member.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Swift were born the following children: Hallie, a graduate of the Brookville high school, who married Herman Kingery, of Blooming Grove township, December 25, 1913, and who has one son, Harry Elbert, born July 24, 1914; John Wesley, a carpenter of this county; Bertha, a graduate of Brookville high school, age seventeen, who lives at home with her mother.

During his lifetime, Charles H. Swift was a man of broad intellect and splendid attainments. He inherited many of the fine traits that always have characterized the Swift family in this county. He was popular among his wide circle of friends and his death was felt keenly by his family and many friends throughout the county. His widow, Mrs. Lucy M. Swift, is a most estimable woman and with her family is the center of a large social circle made up of loving and devoted friends.

ALFORD MERRELL.

After the War of the Revolution, when the American colonies won their freedom, there was a general desire to extend the domains of the new republic farther west. To make this possible it was necessary to settle the western territory and to defend it. The bravest only could do this and a steady stream of courageous and strong men and women began to move westward. Many of these left New Jersey and some of these settled in Indiana. Among those now living in this state, who are descended from the pioneers who left New Jersey, is Alford Merrell, of Cedar Grove.

Alford Merrell was born July 17, 1887, in this county, on his father's farm. He is the son of Arthur and Loretta (Menear) Merrell, and was one of eight children, as follow: James, Ethel, Earl, Alford, Charles (deceased), Paul, Orvil and Florence. His mother was the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Rogers) Menear, the former of whom came from Virginia. He was a son of Hiram Menear and was born in Pennsylvania. He died when his daughter was but seven years of age.

Arthur Merrell, father of Alford Merrill, was born on the old farm, in this county. His paternal grandfather was James Merrell, of New Jersey and his father was Jonathan L. Merrell. He attended school in this county and after leaving school continued to live on his father's farm. After marriage he engaged in farming for himself and at the time of his death had one hundred and eighty acres under cultivation. He was survived by his wife and seven children. James, married to Myrtle Biddinger, lives at Anderson, Indiana, and has three children, Lewis, Noble and Dorothy. Ethel married Eugene Brockney, of Springfield township, and has one child, Ellis. Earl, who lives in Whitewater township, married Emma Hicks and has one child, Fern. Paul married Hazel Gurr and lives in Springfield township, and Orvil and Florence live at home with their mother at Mt. Carmel.

Arthur Merrell was one of three children of Jonathan Merrell, the others being Harriet, who married James Wear, and is still living in Springfield township, and Mary, who married John W. Fye, and lives at Brookville.

James Merrell, the paternal great-grandfather of Alford Merrell, was born in New Jersey and came to Indiana, where he located and cleared one hundred and sixty acres. He was married to a Miss Harrison and to them were born two children, Daniel and Jonathan, the latter of whom was the grandfather of Alford Merrell. James Merrell and wife lived on the farm in this county until their death. They were very highly respected and were a fine type of the early pioneer.

Alford Merrell was educated in the common schools of this county. He is the owner of about fifty acres and in addition farms one hundred and thirty acres, part of his farm consisting of the old homestead. On August 26, 1914, he was married to Carrie Evert, who was the daughter of James Evert. Mrs. Merrell belongs to the Methodist church at Mt. Carmel. There are many families to whose influence modern Indiana owes much and in particular to its early settlers, many of whom came from New Jersey. For generations the Merrell family has lent its influence and activity to the general good of this state and in this respect has followed in the footsteps of James Merrell, who left New Jersey as one of the vanguard of the pioneer settlers, and whose descendants today are regarded as among the most substantial citizens of this county.

MARY F. SMALLEY.

Among the settlers who came to this county a great many years ago were the Smalley and the Rose families, who exerted a great influence in the pioneer days of Franklin county and whose descendants have always exercised a splendid influence on this community. Among the descendants of the Rose family is Mrs. Mary F. Smalley, who was Mary Rose before her marriage.

Mrs. Mary F. Smalley, widow of the late William L. Fremont Smalley, was born in Bath township, this county, February 2, 1864, the daughter of Isaac and Isabelle (Gant) Rose, and was one of seven children, the others being Abraham, Emma, Grant, Laura, Nellie and Katie. Of these Abraham married Elizabeth Bunn and lives on the home place. To them were born two children, Mary and Harry. Emma married William Hanna and lives

in Ohio. Grant married Sally Hayword and resides in Union county, Indiana. To them were born four children, James W., Fern, Mary and Margaret. Nellie married John Doner, of Franklin county, and their children are Inez, Albert, Charles, Ellsworth and Grant. Katie married Brancon Mills, of College Corner, and their children are John, Isabella, George and Dorothy.

Isaac Rose, the father of Mrs. Mary F. Smalley, was born in Bath township in this county, the son of Eleazar and Rebecca (Elwell) Rose, who had two children, the other being Samuel, who married Emiline Smalley and to whom were born four children: Henry W., Stella, Bertha and Samuel. Isaac lived on his father's farm after a short schooling and assisted his father on the farm, sharing in the hard labor which was common to farming in those days. He married Isabella Gant, daughter of Britton Gant, and of a very old and prominent family of this county. They spent their last days on their farm and were very highly respected and esteemed. The Rose and Gant families were among the earliest settlers in this part of the country and were prominently identified with the development of this part of the state.

The grandfather of Mrs. Mary F. Smalley was Eleazar Rose, a native of New Jersey, who early in life that state and moved westward to Indiana. Here he met Rebecca Elwell to whom he was married. He settled on one hundred and seventeen acres of land, which he cleared of its heavy growth of timber and settled down to active farming which he followed for many years. He was an example of the finest type of the early settlers, strong and courageous, who entered into the development of this county with an indomitable spirit, a spirit which is still alive among the inhabitants of Franklin county. It is this pioneer spirit which has made America one of the greatest nations in the world and it is this spirit which has made Franklin county one of the most substantial counties of Indiana.

Mary F. Rose, in 1889, married William L. F. Smalley, who was the son of William Smalley, who was born in Pennsylvania. His grandfather was Abram Smalley, who was born in this country. William Smalley, the father of William L. F., married Harriet Cassidy and to them were born twelve children, Hanna, Mary Ann, John, Jones, Eliza, Emiline, Emily, Jane, Rozetta, Joseph, Isaac and William L. Fremont.

William L. Fremont, one of the twelve children of William and Harriet (Cassidy) Smalley, was educated in the common schools of this county and was engaged in farming the greater part of his life. He was the owner of eighty acres of land which he devoted to general farming. He was mar-

ried to Mary Rose, the daughter of Isaac Rose, October 9, 1889, and to this union were born four children, Fred, Belle, Harriet and Hazel. Mr. Smalley died October 8, 1912. He was a member of the Improved Order of Red Men. His widow and children have continued operating the farm and have met with unusual success. The Rose and Smalley families have been noted for generations as among the most substantial families in this part of the county and have the respect of all who know them by their honest and upright living. They may well call themselves among the first families of Franklin county.

MORRIS M. THOMPSON.

The occupation of the farmer is each day becoming more attractive to men who formerly thought only of mercantile pursuits. This is because farming has now developed into an exact science and many men who have the advantages of a finished education are now turning their attention to agriculture. The modern farm of today requires brains of a very high order to operate it. Among those who have chosen farming as a vocation, instead of a mercantile or professional career, is Morris M. Thompson, of Springfield township.

Morris M. Thompson was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 21, 1887, the son of Dr. John A. and Lillian (Morris) Thompson, and was one of five children, the others being Lida, Margaret, Lillian and Janet, of whom Lida, Margaret, Lillian and Janet live at home.

Dr. John A. Thompson, father of Morris M. Thompson, was born on a farm in this township, the son of John and Mary (Jenkins) Thompson, to whom were born five children, as follow: James, William, Orpha, John A. and a daughter who died in infancy. Of these, James and William live in Iowa, Orpha died and John A. practices medicine at Cincinnati, Ohio. John A. Thompson was educated in the public schools of Mt. Carmel, where he graduated and later entered Earlham College, completing the course and securing his Bachelor of Arts degree. He then entered Miami Medical College, now included in the University of Cincinnati, and after graduation entered into the practice of his profession. He specializes in ear, nose and throat practice and is located at 628 Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he has been practicing his profession for thirty years. Aside from Doctor Thompson's professional activities and his interest in his family, he takes the greatest interest in the paternal farm. Doctor Thompson is a worshipper

in the Universalist church, while Mrs. Thompson attends the Episcopal church.

John Thompson, grandfather of Morris Thompson, was one of the early pioneers of this county. He was a very energetic man and very public spirited. He took an active part in the early political affairs of the county and was a great advocate of good roads. He assisted in promoting and held most of the stock of the Scipio and Brookville pike, and championed the cause of good roads at all times. He lived in this county the greater part of his life, residing here for about seventy years. Mr. Thompson was a Democrat and was a firm believer in the principles of that party. He died in 1902.

Morris M. Thompson was educated in the Cincinnati public schools, later attending high school at Cincinnati. He then entered the University of Cincinnati, remaining there for two years. While at school he was devoted to athletics. In 1907 he left school and for two years was employed by the Auto Motor Car Company and the Day-Purcell Company. He later entered the employ of the Lodge & Shipley Machine Tool Company, for which he worked five years. In 1914 he returned to his father's farm in this county, which comprises one hundred and fifty acres, with the intention of installing a dairy equipment and devoting part of his time to dairy farming. To this end he had the barn rebuilt last fall. Mr. Thompson's training has been such as to permit the greatest attainments in his chosen field and he no doubt will reflect credit on his very notable ancestry and will apply his knowledge to the enlargement and continued improvement of the farm that has been in his family for seventy-five years. Mr. Thompson is as yet unmarried.

WILLIAM ALVIN GEORGE.

One of the earliest vocations plied in this country was that of the carpenter, whose labors always have been in great demand, but this occupation today differs greatly from the former state. A carpenter in the early days, when everything was done by hand, was expected to be a skilled workman, as he relied on his hands and not on machinery to do everything precisely as required. Often the trade of wood carving was combined with that of carpentering, so that the early craftsmen of this trade had to be very skilled indeed. The meager demand for any craft or trade often necessitated the workman learning three or four trades, such as carpentering, blacksmithing

and possibly wood carving, etc. The trade of the father in those days became the trade of the son, so that today we find many men engaged in the same occupation their grandfathers had followed before them. Among such is William Alvin George, of Springfield township, Franklin county, whose father was a well-known carpenter in the same community.

William Alvin George, the son of Michael George, was born at Mt. Carmel, Indiana, December 4, 1861, and was one of five children, the others being Richard, Mary Elizabeth, Charley and Frank. Of these children Richard is deceased. Charley married Edna Jolliff, and is a rural mail carrier out of Anderson, Indiana. Frank married Grace East, and resides at Riverside, California, where he is engaged in orange culture. Mary Elizabeth became the wife of John W. Seals, and resides in Springfield township, this county.

Michael George, the father of William A. George, was born in this county, and lived to be more than seventy years old, his death occurring September 20, 1905. He was a son of Jonathan George, who was born in Pennsylvania December 29, 1801, and who was one of the first settlers in this section of the country, where he followed the occupation of woodworker and carpenter and later engaged in farming. Michael George was one of nine children born to Jonathan George and wife, as follow: Enoch, born July 3, 1822; William, born July 18, 1824; Susannah, born July 22, 1826; Benjamin, born August 3, 1828; Nancy, born March 26, 1831; Franklin, born April 3, 1833; Michael, born July 3, 1835; Mary, born July 5, 1837; and Atwell, born November 7, 1839. Michael George was reared to the life of a farmer, which vocation he followed throughout the greater part of his life, devoting part of the time to his trade as a carpenter, which trade he had learned from his father. His earlier life was spent on his father's farm, where he became inured to the hardships of farming in those days. He was in the service of the government as a revenue inspector, at which time he was located in the city of Lawrenceburg during President Cleveland's administration. Michael George was an enthusiastic member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to which fraternal order he was very devoted. He died in this county, his wife's death having occurred nine years before.

William A. George was educated in the common schools of his township. After leaving school he engaged in carpenter work until he reached the age of twenty-five years, when he purchased his present farm of seventy-five acres in Springfield township, on which he carries on a general system of farming and stock raising.

Mr. George has been twice married, his first wife having been Emma

Seals, the daughter of William Seals, and to this union of Lola May, who married Irwin Horning and lives at Mt. is the mother of two children, Paul Cecil and Erma. After first wife, Mr. George was married to Clara Brackney, the iam Brackney, a prominent resident of Springfield township marriage were born four children, Richard, Dorothy, N all of whom are living at home.

Mr. George is a Democrat and has taken an active of his county, having served as road supervisor for a number is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, before him. Mr. George and his family are popular in the highly esteemed by all who know them.

HENRY FERNUNG.

Indiana was for a long time noted as a lumber center. As the timber resources were developed, it gradually had to give way in the states that were undeveloped and whose timber resources exhausted. In this connection, the saw mill industry was the leading industry in this state and among those engaged in of this county.

Henry Fernung was born at Mt. Carmel, Indiana, son of Andrew and Margaret (Betts) Fernung, to whom children, Fred, Jacob, Henry, Andrew, Louise, and Charles. Jacob and Louise are dead. Andrew is a farmer and lives in Indiana, and Charles lives at Mt. Carmel, Indiana, and works

Andrew Fernung, father of the immediate subject of was born in Germany and came to this country when only a young age. At that time Europe was continually in a state of war and the country was on the verge of war. It was this condition that caused the young Fernung to come to America. Having distant relatives in this state, Andrew Fernung came to this state. He learned the trade of a mason which he followed throughout his life. He was a Mason and took a very active part in politics. He died in this county five years.

Henry Fernung was educated in the county school. In his early youth hired out at various jobs, gaining experience and enough money to get a start in life. On September 28,

county. To them was born one child, whom they named Howard. He married Grace Davis, who lived in Okeana, Ohio. They make their home in Mt. Carmel also. Henry Fernung has been an industrious man his entire life and solely through his own efforts has become a man of considerable means. He owns three hundred and ten acres of land in Whitewater township in this county. He also owns three houses and lots at Mt. Carmel and has extensive sawmill interests at Mt. Carmel and Brookville, in which business he has been interested for more than eighteen years.

Mr. Frenung is keenly alive to all the movements that affect the welfare of his home county and its people. He has always been a man of public spirit and besides his own personal success he has achieved distinction as a man of well-grounded views on most subjects of the day. Mr. Fernung and his wife belong to the Presbyterian church, in the various local benefices of which they take an active interest.

ALBERT L. BIDDINGER.

It is the ambition of many men to own a home and, if fortune favors them, to acquire the home of their forefathers. In many countries it is the mark of special distinction to own and live on the ancestral estate. This country, despite its comparative newness, is no exception to the rule and here you find many persons living in the home, or possessing the farm, formerly occupied by their fathers and great-grandfathers. In this county we find many residents living in the homes of their ancestors, the latter of whom were the pioneers of the great unknown west of those days. Among such is Albert L. Biddinger of this county.

Albert L. Biddinger was born in Whitewater township January 20, 1876, the son of Lewis and Sarah (Thompson) Biddinger. Mr. Biddinger was one of the five children as follows: Viola B., Cora A., who died, Albert L., Myrtle Marie and Mary Alma. Viola married John Dickson and lives at Indiana Harbor. Cora married Roland Hann and lived at Washington, D. C., where she died, and is survived by her husband. Myrtle Marie married James Merril and lives at Anderson, Indiana. Mary Alma lives with Mr. Biddinger.

Lewis Biddinger was of German descent, his grandfather migrating to this country from Germany. His father, Andrew Biddinger was born in Pennsylvania. Andrew Biddinger moved to this state where he married

Malinda Lyons, and to them were born two children, Isabella and Lewis. Isabella married Alfred J. Beard. Lewis Biddinger was educated in the common schools and after leaving school engaged in farming with his father. At twenty-one years of age he was married to Sarah Orphia Thompson, daughter of John Thompson of this county. Lewis Biddinger and wife continued to live on their farm the rest of their lives, Mrs. Biddinger dying March 25, 1909. The father of Mrs. Lewis Biddinger died October 7, 1848. He was an Odd Fellow and a member of the Universalist church.

Andrew Biddinger, grandfather of Albert L. Biddinger, was born in Pennsylvania, the son of Frederick and Catherine Biddinger, Frederick Biddinger having been born in Germany, who came to this country, locating first in Pennsylvania and later moving to Ohio.

Andrew Biddinger came to Indiana, where he located 160 acres in Springfield township, Franklin county, and continued to live on this farm until his death, which occurred November 4, 1909. He was active in the civic and political affairs of this county during his life. He was a promoter of the early turn-pike system and was also active in the promotion of the Grange. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Albert L. Biddinger was educated in the common schools of this county and on October 28, 1902, was married to Sadie Farquer, daughter of Henry Farquer of Butler county, Ohio. He retired to his father's farm and assisted in farming this place until September 16, 1911, when he purchased one hundred and thirteen acres, which was the farm that belonged to his grandfather. Mr. Biddinger devotes his farm to general farming, but specializes to some extent in Poland-China hogs. Mr. and Mrs. Biddinger belong to the Christian church and he is a Democrat, taking a good citizen's part in the political affairs of the county.

FREEMAN VAN CAMP.

When one looks about him and sees the modern improvements, the modern conveyances and the well-made roads and enjoys the modern comforts of life he fails somehow to appreciate the difficulties that handicapped our forefathers, especially the pioneers who first cleared the forest. When they left the settlements in the east to plunge into the unknown west, they left every semblance of comfort behind. They had to build their roads as they went, chopping down giant trees, clearing away the thick underbrush, crossing treacherous rivers and repelling wild beasts and hostile Indians.

ot of the first settlers was indeed a hard one and we who have profited
 their early sacrifices in establishing Indiana's first settlements owe a
 of gratitude to them. Among the descendants of one of the earlier
 ties of pioneers that found its way to Indiana and to Franklin county,
 man Van Camp, of Brookville township, is entitled to honorable mention
 is volume.

Freeman Van Camp was born in Brookville township, this county,
 6, 1887, the son of John and Mary (Gant) Van Camp, and was one
 e three children by this union, the others being Lillian and William.

John Van Camp, father of Freeman Van Camp, was born in Brook-
 township, this county, the son of Bartholomew and Charity (Merril)
 Camp, who had three sons, the others being Joseph and James. James
 ed in the Union army and served in the Civil War and was killed
 ttle at Nashville, Tennessee. Joseph still lives near the Little Cedar
 in this county. He was married when quite young. John was educated
 e district schools of this county, after which he returned to his father's
 and assisted in the management of the farm until he married. After
 marriage he acquired land of his own on which he located. He has by
 tive thrift and energy acquired a splendid farm of one hundred and
 acres, upon which he still lives. His wife died in February, 1909. John
 Camp has inherited a great deal of the stamina that marked his hardy
 fathers and has always been active in the affairs of this community.
 father was one of the first settlers in this part of the country. Franklin
 y owes much to the fine type of her early settlers, none of whom stood
 er than Bartholomew, father of John Van Camp.

Freeman Van Camp, son of John Van Camp, was educated in the com-
 schools of this county. Wishing to equip himself with the greatest
 nt of practical business knowledge possible, he entered a correspond-
 course of bookkeeping and business training with a correspondence
 ol at Springfield, Massachusetts, from which he received his diploma.
 ontinued to farm while studying and is regarded as a very practical
 er, applying his business training to the management of the farm. He
 married on August 16, 1908, to Mary Davis, the daughter of Joseph
 s of this county.

Mr. Van Camp shares with his father's heirs in the possession of
 undred and eighty acres which is devoted to general farming. His
 er William lives with him and assists in the management of the farm.
 only sister, Lillian, lives with her father in Brookville township.

Freeman Van Camp has inherited many of the characteristic traits
 e Van Camps, notable among which are energy and industry. Mr.

Van Camp never believes in being satisfied with what is tries to do a little better the next time and improve c done. He is a man of broad understanding and stands tion of all those who know him.

GEORGE W. HUNSINGER.

One of the very successful farmers of Franklin co has succeeded almost wholly as a result of his own cou ment and industry, is George W. Hunsinger, who has g portion of his time to movements of a public nature, an the community where he lives. He is enterprising, pro minded. His genial disposition has won him a large ci admire him for his many good qualities of head and hear

George W. Hunsinger was born in Wapello cour ruary 25, 1857, the eldest son of Peter and Elizabeth (M Peter Hunsinger was born in Germany. February 5, 183 country with his parents when he was ten years of age 1855, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Maxw there were born seven children, two of whom preceded H Hunsinger is remembered in this county as a splendid large landholder, well known for his honest and charitab

George W. Hunsinger came with his parents to Frank in 1858. They located on a farm in Laurel township, a received his early training in the science of farming. F cation in the district schools of his home neighborhood began farming, remaining on the home farm until 188 to Laurel, and engaged in public business. He later Indiana, where he lived on a farm for two years, after the old home place of one hundred and fifty-four acres place until 1911, when he engaged in the sawmill busin also engaged in the hotel business, dividing his time be the hotel and his farm, where he makes a specialty of stock.

George W. Hunsinger was married in 1879 to Ly born April 16, 1858, the daughter of Augustus and Chri both of whom were natives of Germany. Mrs. Dice when about twelve years of age, with her parents, who

and both of whom died in that city. The trip across the ocean required hundred and twenty days. Mrs. Hunsinger's mother was twice married. Her first marriage to Peter Kline she had two sons, Conrad and Peter, both of whom served as soldiers in the Union army during the Civil War and both of whom still are living. To her union with Augustus eight children were born, William, Frank, Augustus, Henry, Anna, Margaret and Emily.

Mrs. Hunsinger's father was killed at the age of fifty years, while in Laurel township, Franklin county. He came to America alone a young man, first locating in Cincinnati. He was a farmer at this time. He was married in Cincinnati and then moved to Laurel township, Franklin county, about 1858, and purchased a farm of eighty acres. His family were members of the Methodist church. His son, William Dice, was a soldier in the Civil War, and suffered cruelly from the exposure during his service in the war. To George and Lydia (Dice) Hunsinger seven children have been born, Cora, Jacob, Lily, Peter, William, Elizabeth and Ray. The Hunsinger family is prominent in Franklin county, and devoted to the best interests of the community where they live. The members of the family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

THOMAS APPLETON.

A great many of the first settlers who crossed the Allegheny mountains to Ohio and settled, a number of these stopping in Butler county, Ohio, and engaging in farming. Many of those who remained in Butler county later moved to Franklin county, Indiana, and a number of the descendants of the settlers of Butler county, Ohio, moved to this county. Among those who settled in Butler county, Ohio, and later moved to Franklin county, Indiana, was the Appleton family, of which Thomas O. Appleton, of Springfield township, is a worthy representative of the present generation.

Thomas O. Appleton was born in Springfield township, Franklin county, Indiana, January 6, 1874. His father was James Appleton, who was also born in Springfield township, and his mother's maiden name was Mary A. Walling. Thomas O. Appleton has been a farmer in this county for a great many years and always has been regarded as one of the best residents of this community.

James Appleton, the father of Thomas Appleton, was born in Spring-

field township, this county, and worked on his father's years, at the same time attending the school which was Frog-pond school. He devoted almost his entire life to very active during his lifetime. He died when Thomas three months old. His wife died July 3, 1913. In his owned the farm now occupied by William W. Appleton in ship. Mr. and Mrs. Appleton were members of the P of which they were very-devoted members. They had but After the death of his father, Mr. Appleton's mother m dinger and they reside at Mt. Carmel, Indiana.

Thomas Appleton, the grandfather of Thomas O. native of Butler county, Ohio, where he was born Oct father having been one of the very earliest settlers in the He attended the schools of Butler county, later moving to Indiana. Here he acquired about five hundred acres of la bered. In politics he was a Democrat and took an active p of that party. He was honored by the Democratic part county commissioner and township trustee and also held was a member of the Methodist church and was very activ died July 27, 1914, having survived his wife about nin Appleton was the son of Amos Appleton, who came to O date and settled in Butler county. Amos Appleton married besides Thomas, there were three children: William, Abbi of the children of Amos and Sarah (Grant) Appleton are :

Thomas O. Appleton attended the schools of this entered Hanover College, where he studied for two year 1892. While at college he achieved a reputation as lea athletics. He played half-back on the football team an in all of the sports of the school. He was especially inte and joined most of the literary societies during his colleg active in the literary societies of Franklin county. He w member 4, 1893, to Ettie V. Hamilton, daughter of Henry an Hamilton. Mr. Appleton is the owner of eighty acres land which he devotes to general farming and specialize hogs, which he raised on a large scale until recently. M all of the buildings which are now on his farm, which is a fence, everything being well arranged to harmonize with mo

In its various branches the Appleton family is w Franklin county, and all are people of the highest at Appleton and wife being leaders in the circle in which the

LEWIS BRACK.

Although denied the advantage of an extensive education, such as many youth of today enjoy, Lewis Brack, like many others who have been reared of the advantages of a liberal education, has by means of thrift and natural intelligence forged ahead and become a substantial citizen and owner of extensive land holdings. His life has been one of vigorous activity, starting in at the age of twelve years, when he assisted in clearing the farm of undergrowth, until the present day, still taking a part in the active affairs of life.

Lewis Brack was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 28, 1859, the son of Lewis and Catherine (Hartley) Brack, both natives of Germany, the former of whom was born in Hesse-Darmstadt and the latter at Reinlabach. They emigrated to this country, where they met and were married. To this union were born six children, Lewis, Conrad, Kate, William, Christian and Margaret. Lewis Brack, Sr., was the only one of his father's family to come to America, locating in Cincinnati, where he worked at brick making, which was a very flourishing industry at that time. Among the structures for which he made the brick is the Peppertown Hotel. He later moved to Peppertown, where he engaged in the business of farming, which occupation he followed until his death, and at which time he was the owner of 100 acres. His wife also died at Peppertown. He and his family were of the Lutheran faith, of which church they were very staunch members.

The maternal grandparents of Lewis Brack, Nicholas Hartley and wife, were natives of Germany, the latter of whom died in her native land. Two sons came to America, one of whom located in Cincinnati, where he was later joined by their father and three sisters. Any knowledge of the whereabouts of the other son has been lost.

Lewis Brack at the age of twelve began to assist his father in clearing the land, and this training inured him to the hardships of early farming and prepared him for the vigorous career that followed. He remained on the family place, assisting in its development until he reached the age of twenty-two years. After leaving his father's farm in 1889 he purchased eighty acres in Bath township. Later, or in 1909, he bought one hundred and eighty acres in Bath township, where he now resides. This place is well known for its excellent barns and equipment and is well improved in every way. Mr. Brack is noted as an extensive breeder of all kinds of live stock, particularly cattle, mules and hogs. He is also engaged extensively in the cultivation of corn and wheat.

At the age of twenty-five years Mr. Brack was married, of Clemme Corners, this county, and to this union were born Anna, Henry, Elmer and Oscar, the first named and the last still at home.

Mr. Brack and his wife are loyal and earnest members of the church, while his children are all adherents of the same. He cast the Democratic ticket, although he never has taken an active part.

WILLIAM ANSPACH.

Among the many persons of German nativity who came to America to participate in the larger opportunities afforded by the West were the ancestors of William Anspach, a popular and well known citizen of Franklin county.

William Anspach was born in Shiffard, Ohio, August 18, 1811, the son of William and Philipina (Schinkal) Anspach, both of whom were natives of Germany, and to whom were born thirteen children, of whom were William, Molly, Flora, Lena, Charles and six others who died in infancy.

The paternal grandparents of William Anspach were natives of Germany, where the paternal grandfather followed the vocation of a farmer. The maternal grandparents also were natives of Germany and followed the same vocation in that country.

William Anspach, Sr., was born in Germany and attended the common and high schools of his native village. He was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade and followed this industry for some time in his native country. He married Philipina Schinkal in Germany. She was a native of Germany and he was a native of Kusel. They came to America about 1840 and in 1851 arrived in Franklin county, Indiana, where they settled on a creek. He at first engaged as a farm hand, working by the month, and then went to Shiffard, Ohio, where he engaged in farming, and remained there a place for about a year. He then came to Cedar Grove, Indiana, and purchased forty acres of land. He was a man of industry and ambition and soon increased his holdings to four hundred acres. With the exception of two weeks' employment in a mill, he devoted his entire time in this country to farming. He established an establishment in this section, he lived on his homestead until he died. Both to him and to his wife were given in the



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appiness which they came so many miles, crossing the sea, to seek. passed away beloved and revered by family and friends.

William Anspach, Jr., was educated in the district schools at Cedar Franklin county, to which place he came with his parents when eight of age. After completing his schooling he assisted his father on the and upon reaching manhood assumed the active management of the al farm, operating the same until it was sold in 1905. He then purchased the farm in Blooming Grove township on which he now resides. The farm, which embraces eighty acres, is devoted to general farming. Mr. Anspach has added many improvements since taking possession, having repaired all the old buildings and erecting several new ones.

In 1884 William Anspach was married to Mary Bohl, who was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, a daughter of Daniel and Margaret (Gilman) Anspach, both of whom were natives of Germany. The paternal grandparents of William Anspach were natives of Germany where the paternal grandmother was born. Her paternal grandfather came to this country and located in Dearborn county, Indiana, where he engaged in farming. He was among the first settlers in Dearborn county and spent his last years there. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Anspach were Philip and Dorothea Schlemmer, also natives of Germany and came to this country, eventually locating in Dearborn county, Indiana. They became well-to-do farmers of that county and lived there the remainder of their lives.

Daniel Bohl, father of Mrs. William Anspach, was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, and was educated in the schools of that place. He engaged in farming and followed that occupation until 1911, when he retired, possessing one hundred acres of splendid farm land. To his marriage were born the following children: Mary (now Mrs. William Anspach), Anna, Elizabeth, Katherine and Peter.

Mr. and Mrs. William Anspach, Jr., have been born four children: Charles A., a carpenter, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Anna, now Mrs. William Anspach, of Hamilton, Ohio; Harry H., who remains at home, and William, who died in infancy. The Anspach family are members of the Lutheran church, in the affairs of which they have always been active.

Mr. Anspach is a citizen of splendid attainments and is highly regarded in the circle in which he moves. He is alive to all the public questions of the county, especially those affecting his own county, whose interests he always has found time to promote and whose welfare has been of the deepest concern to him. Mr. Anspach and family move in the best circles of their neighborhood and have a wide circle of friends.

JOSEPH J. HARVEY.

Agriculture has been an honored vocation from the as a usual thing, men of honorable and humane impulses, energy and thrift, have been patrons of husbandry. The life of the farmer has a decided tendency to foster independence of mind and self-reliance which characterize the truer blessing could befall the boy of the present generation in close touch with nature in the healthful, life-inspiring It has always been the fruitful soil from which have bone and sinew of the country. The majority of our nation renowned statesmen and distinguished men of letters v farm and were indebted largely to its early influence for the they attained. One of the well-known farmers of Franklin living retired, is Joseph J. Harvey.

Joseph J. Harvey was born April 9, 1844, near Haynes is the son of Squire and Jane (Osborn) Harvey, the former ing Grove, Franklin county, Indiana, and died February latter born August 27, 1821, at St. Marys, Franklin county died March 20, 1895. Both the paternal and maternal Joseph J. Harvey came from Virginia. Mr. Harvey now and two sisters living, Mrs. Prudence Clark, of Martinsville Elizabeth Howard of Detroit, Michigan, and Charles Indiana. Four children born to his parents are deceased Schurbrook, Annie, Belle and Henry H.

Throughout his life, Joseph J. Harvey has been a in Butler township, Franklin county, Indiana, where he nee dred and sixty acres of land. During the Civil War, Mr member of the home guards under Colonel Gavin, which gan raiders in southern Indiana and in this connection he service in the cause of the union. In the summer of 1861 went to Carroll county, Missouri, and Leavenworth, Kansas he was a school teacher, having received a splendid education of Franklin county. For eight years he taught school in born and Ripley counties and was considered remarkably vocation. In 1904 Mr. Harvey moved to Morris, where warehouse and residence. Following this time, he shipped built up a large and lucrative business in the sale of fertil

Mr. Harvey was married November 8, 1876, in Cincinnati

n, who was born in Germany, September 23, 1856, and who died
 ary 18, 1898. She was the daughter of Werner and Jennie (Ricking)
 n, the former of whom was born in Germany in 1830 and the latter
 same country in 1834. Werner Asman and wife were the parents
 e following children: Gus and Henry, who are in the grocery business
 icinnati; Agnes, the deceased wife of Mr. Harvey; Mrs. Annie Crane,
 ed; Mrs. Jennie Pohlman, of Batesville, and Mrs. Ida Appel, of
 anati, Ohio.

o Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Harvey eight children were born: Emma
 ho was born April 18, 1877, married William Osborne, April 6, 1904,
 as three children; Annie Belle, born March 3, 1879, and died in
 ry; Charles E., who was born August 10, 1882, and now lives in Cali-
 ; Flora J., born March 18, 1884, who married Fred Zoler, of Cincin-
 Ohio, June 26, 1907, and has one child; Josephine, born August 13,
 who on November 27, 1914, married John Ling, who is a clerk in the
 anati postoffice; Carrie A., born October 17, 1888, who lives in Mor-
 da, born January 28, 1891, who married Albert Oelrich, April 27, 1914,
 lives near St. Louis, and Harry B., born January 16, 1893, who lives
 Brookville.

Mr. Harvey is a Republican and for ten years he was precinct com-
 man and was active in the councils of his party. In 1890 he served
 nsus enumerator for Butler township, a position of rather exceptional
 nsibility, which Mr. Harvey performed with rare credit. He was his
 s candidate for county auditor in 1902 and, although defeated, ran
 head of his ticket. He is a member of the Methodist church and
 hroughout his life, has been an active church worker. He is a man highly
 ected in the community where he lives, well known for his interest in
 affairs and his support of worthy enterprises. He deserves the con-
 e which has been imposed upon him by his neighbors and fellow towns-
 among whom he is very popular, and among whom he is recognized as a
 entertaining conversationalist, his fund of reminiscences of other days
 is county furnishing a continual source of entertainment among his
 ls. Mr. Harvey remembers well when Butler township was an almost
 ken wilderness, not more than one-fourth of the land being cleared
 time of his boyhood. He remembers seeing the wild deer in the spring
 e year jumping into the wheat and grass fields; also the merry chase
 anters gave them in the winter seasons, often killing numbers of them.
 turkeys also were plentiful in that time, many being killed in the win-
 ason. The passenger pigeon, supposed now to be extinct, was present
 e millions in the fifties and some later. It was a wonderful sight to

note the passage of these birds over this part of the country from their roosting places in the western part of Ripley and Jennings counties to the northern part of Ohio to feed upon the corn, and returning to their roosting places in the evenings. On the morning of 1854, after an all-day rain, the passenger pigeons were on their return trip and with weary wing they sought the forests close by. So numerous were they that many of the trees were broken from the trees. Many of the neighbors, during the night, slaughtering thousands of the roosting birds by the trees by the glaring light of torches, one of which Mr. Hoffman has recollections of carrying during the night.

J. E. HOFFMAN.

J. E. Hoffman is one of those strong, self-reliant, determined men who are occasionally met with, and who are such a distinct asset to the leaders of their fellow men. Not that Mr. Hoffman is a man of show, he is entirely unassuming, but his great force of character and energy in whatever he undertakes naturally place him in the front of the crowd. He has been a potent factor in the development of the community where he lives and where he has long maintained a high standard of life, led an honorable and industrious life, both private and public.

J. E. Hoffman was born September 6, 1870, in Illinois, the son of Uriah and Mary Alice (Ricketts) Hoffman, the former of whom was born in Franklin township, Franklin county, in 1840, and the latter in Franklin county.

Mr. Hoffman's paternal grandfather was Daniel Hoffman, of Pennsylvania, who came to Franklin county, Indiana, in 1810, and was a tailor by trade and also a farmer, owning a farm near the town of St. Joseph, where his death occurred. He and his wife were the parents of five children: Henry and Amos, deceased; Harriet, Mary, and George, still living; George, a twin brother of John, died during the Civil War; Uriah and Sarah, deceased.

Mr. Hoffman's maternal grandfather was John Ricketts, who was born in Pennsylvania, and was an early pioneer of Franklin county, Indiana, where he worked at his trade as a shoemaker. He died in 1808, and his wife died at Stips' Hill in 1808. They were

ar children: Joseph, deceased; John, who died in the service of the Union during the Civil War, and Mary Alice and Jacob are still living.

Uriah Hoffman was a farmer in Salt Creek township, where he owned 100 acres of the old homestead. His father had owned eight acres in all, and in addition to this one hundred and sixty acres elsewhere. Uriah Hoffman was a Republican in politics, serving as supervisor for several terms. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, Emmett, William, Mary, Jacob, John Edward, Charles and George, of whom William, J. E. and Charles are the only ones now living. Uriah Hoffman died in 1894, and his widow is now living at Laurel.

J. E. Hoffman received his early education in the public schools of his township, after which he took a course in the Indianapolis Business College. He began life as a merchant in 1900 at Beuna Vista, where he remained nine years, after which he came to Laurel, remaining at the latter place five years. He sold out April 8, 1914. He had operated a livery business in Laurel, and this was sold at the same time. Mr. Hoffman was at one time a star route mail carrier, carrying the mail from Metamora to Beuna Vista, which was then known as Stips' Hill postoffice. Mr. Hoffman bought the farm known as the Wiley farm of two hundred acres in 1914, in the south part of Laurel township on Big Salt Creek, and he is now engaged in general farming and stock raising.

On June 24, 1894, J. E. Hoffman was married to Olive Emsweller, who was born on August 13, 1874, in Posey township, a daughter of William and Abeth (Ailes) Emsweller, both of whom were natives of Posey township, the former born March 11, 1851, and the latter born October 6, 1853. Mrs. Hoffman's paternal grandfather was Joseph Emsweller, who married Harriet Stutwell, both early settlers of Franklin county. After his death Grandfather Emsweller's widow married William Pruitt, and both lived in Posey township. Mrs. Hoffman's maternal grandfather was Amos Weston, who married Olive Weston. Amos Ailes was a son of Aaron Ailes, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mr. Ailes died in Grant county, Indiana, and his widow is now living at the age of eighty-five. Four generations of the Ailes family are now living.

To Mr. and Mrs. William Emsweller five children were born, Harriet, John, Alonzo, Effie and Maud, the latter of whom is deceased.

One son, Earl Watson, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hoffman. He was born April 13, 1895, and was educated in the public schools and the Laurel high school.

Politically, Mr. Hoffman is a Republican. Mrs. Hoffman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The farm which Mr. Hoffman now owns has a historical interest, since it is the same place where two white boys and two Indians, and these two lads are buried on the Hoffman place.

CLEMENT W. GARNER.

Butler County, Ohio, was the common stopping place for the persons who later came to Franklin county, Indiana. The early settlers of this county mention a number of early pioneers who now live in this county, as having first located at Butler county, of whom came here, others remaining there engaging in the descendants moving to this county. Among those who came to this county from Butler county, Ohio, is Clement W. Garner, of the township, one of the best-known men in his section of the county.

Clement W. Garner was born at Butler county, Ohio, the son of John and Fanny (Wilson) Garner. Fanny was the daughter of Peter Wilson. She died when Clement W. Garner, her only child, was but nine years old. At the time of her death he was seven years of age.

John Garner, the father of C. W. Garner, was born at Robinson, Indiana, the son of Robinson and Fanny (Thompson) Garner. He was one of four children born to this union. Henry, Robert, John and Sarah, of whom Sarah is living at Bloomington, Indiana, was the youngest. Robert, Henry and John are deceased. John received a common education in the common schools. After leaving school he followed the occupation of farming, which he followed to the time of his death. His second wife was Margaret Blacker. There were three children of this marriage. He died July 8, 1912. At the time of his death he possessed of one hundred and fifty acres of good farm land and was a member of the Christian church. In politics he gave his allegiance to the Democratic party and was a sincere believer in the principles of that party.

Clement W. Garner was educated in the common schools, completing his schooling, returned to his father's farm, where he remained until his marriage. His first wife was Leora Smith, by whom there were two children, who died August 5th, 1911. His first wife died twenty

marriage was to Anna Howe, daughter of J. W. Howe, of Hamilton.

By this marriage there were two children, Mable and Gale, who are single and live at home. Mr. Garner engaged in the general store and business for some time at Mt. Carmel, Indiana, but sold out July 26.

He farms one hundred and fifty acres, which is located just south Carmel, Indiana.

Mr. Garner has a wide acquaintance throughout the county and has been known as a public spirited citizen. He is a member of the Christian Church, in the various local beneficences of which he takes a proper part.

GEORGE G. WILSON.

New Jersey, one of the original thirteen colonies that formed the nucleus of this great country, sent to many of the new states a great many of their earliest inhabitants. Most of those who came from New Jersey in the early days were former Revolutionary soldiers or the descendants of Revolutionary stock. Among those who came from New Jersey and settled in this community were the forefathers of George Wilson, of Springfield township.

George G. Wilson was born in this county April 29, 1832, the son of John and Temperance (Golden) Wilson, to whom were born six children, John, Jane, Sarah, Elizabeth, James and George.

Joseph Wilson, father of George Wilson, was born in New Jersey, the son of James Wilson, a farmer, and was one of two sons, the other being Daniel Andrew. Joseph came to Indiana about the year 1830 and settled in Whitewater township, in this county, where he purchased eighty acres. He came in a wagon from New Jersey, crossing Pennsylvania, thence to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he took a boat and came down the Ohio river. When the boat reached this part of the country. He was married in this county and spent the rest of his life here. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church and was prominent in the early affairs of the new community.

George Wilson is now the only son of his father's children living. He is now eighty-three years old and is unmarried. He was educated in the common schools of this county, in Whitewater township and moved to Springfield township forty-eight years ago, where he owns a farm of one hundred and thirty-three acres of very good land. He also owns three acres and lots in Mt. Carmel, Indiana. He resides at Mt. Carmel, where he

is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is known for his good humor and agreeable disposition and is interested in anything that pertains to the betterment of this community. He is generally well-versed in the history of the county in which he has lived all his long life. He is one of the very few remaining links which bind the present to the pioneer days, his reminiscences of the days of his youth afford a never-failing source of interest to his friends. He has a clear recollection of those other days, but is likewise well-versed in the present events and is an interesting conversationalist. He is held in the highest regard in the community in which his life has been spent and to which he is so eminently entitled as a member of the pioneer families in this part of the state.

HENRY KOERNER.

The career of Henry Koerner, present superintendent of the home of Franklin county, is replete with many interesting incidents. When an orphan when a child, he had to struggle against adversity all his days, but with that characteristic that always brings success through the struggle. The consequence is that he is a man of successful life. He is filling one of the important public positions in his county. His wife and worthy wife are superintendent and matron, respectively of the County Children's Home and are administering the duties of their office in the most satisfactory manner.

Henry Koerner was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1858. Owing to the fact that his parents died when he was a small child, he has no recollection concerning them. There were only two children, a brother, William, who served in the Civil War but never returned home.

Henry Koerner was reared in Hamilton county until he was twelve years of age and then came to Franklin county, Indiana, where he has since resided. He has been employed in the Metamora for twenty-six years. While living in Metamora he was track foreman for twenty-three years and his long service with the company is sufficient evidence that his work was satisfactory. He and his wife took charge of the Children's Home in 1898 and have been thus employed for the past ten years.



Howard Gordon Hervey



r. Koerner was married on Christmas day, 1880, to Belle Armstrong, as born in Metamora, August 29, 1859. She is the daughter of John l Hannah (Case) Armstrong. Her father was born in Franklin , September 16, 1817, and her mother also was a native of this county, born January 14, 1825. Mr. Armstrong and his wife were married er 19, 1848. He died October 19, 1870, and his wife passed away ber 5, 1892. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. John C. rong: Indiana, Lavina, Elizabeth, George, Nancy, James B., John L., Lora, Katie, Cora and William.

John C. Armstrong, the father of Mrs. Koerner, was a man of ex- nial business ability and acquired a comfortable fortune before his

He was an extensive dealer in real estate and for many years oper- oats on the old Whitewater canal from Cambridge City down to nceburg and Cincinnati. He had a boat called "Metamora" which i service for many years on the canal. He owned the Valley House ookville and also property in Illinois and Kansas, as well as exteptive in Franklin county. He was a Democrat in politics, served as the or of the county for two terms and was postmaster at Metamora at ne. He died in the Valley House at Brookville. The father of John rstrong was Henry Armstrong, whose wife was Elizabeth Eads, a ter of the noted civil engineer, James Eads, who built the famous across the Mississippi river at St. Louis. Henry Armstrong was born sh county, Indiana, and his wife in Franklin county. Both of them been deceased many years. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. er were William and Elizabeth (Stagg) Case. William Case was an settler in Franklin county and served in the War of 1812, losing his that struggle. Henry Armstrong also served in the War of 1812 and six sons to the service of the nation in the Civil War. One of these Milton, died the day after he returned from the war.

Mr. and Mrs. Koerner are the parents of two sons, both of whom are ed, Frank, who died at the age of fourteen months, and Howard n, who was born November 1, 1886, and died August 18, 1914. The was a young man with a brilliant future before him and was taken at the beginning of a career which promised to become one of useful- nd honor.

The elementary education of Howard Gordon Koerner was received in ora, where he was born. He lived there with his parents and attended ublic schools until his second year in high school. At that time his

parents moved to Brookville in order that he could complete his course at the county seat. After his graduation at the county seat he taught one year in the common schools of the county. He was not satisfied to stop his education at this point but wished to go to college. With this idea in view, entered Purdue University in the fall of 1909 and was appointed by the county commissioners as cadet from Franklin county. He remained at the university and was in continuous residence there until he was graduated from the engineering department in the summer of 1910. He was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a civil engineer and resigned to accept a better position with the Gary Bridge Company in Indiana. In 1912 he went to Akron, Ohio, as the chief engineer of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company and was in the employ of that company at the time of his death. While in the university he took part in the various college activities and was known as an excellent student.

Howard G. Koerner was married March 14, 1913, to Elizabeth Belle, daughter of Mrs. M. J. Koerner of Akron, Ohio, and to this union was born, April 29, 1914, a daughter, Elizabeth Belle. Mrs. Koerner is a daughter of former Mayor M. J. Koerner of Akron, Ohio.

On August 8, 1914, Howard G. Koerner came with his mother to Brookville to visit his parents. He had been in ill health for several weeks and the day after his arrival home developed typhoid fever. The best medical attention and skillful nursing could do was done for the young man, but to no avail, and on Tuesday, August 18, 1914, before he had arrived at his parents' home, he died. While at Mt. Vernon he was connected with the Christian church in 1900. He was a member of the Grand Lodge of Accepted Masons and Knights of Pythias. He was a young man of fine character and was beloved by everyone who knew him.

One incident should be related in connection with this young man. He was away from home for nine years and during that whole time he used to write to his mother every Sunday. It is not often that a young man writes to his mother in this way. It bespeaks for the young man the possession of a most amiable trait of character. By his mother and father he was remembered as their dearest possession on earth and by his wife as a devoted and loving husband, while the little daughter who was born to him will ever venerate his name and cherish his memory. His memory will be held in the tenderest regard by countless friends, who lament the early death of this brilliant young man.

DAYTON D. BARBER.

Among the prominent farmers of Franklin county, Indiana, is Dayton Barber, who was born in Posey township in 1861, the son of Daniel and Jane (Hite) Barber, both of whom were born in Rush county, Indiana. Daniel Barber was the son of Simeon and Debby (Eels) Barber. Simeon was born in Tennessee, the son of Lifelet Barber, a farmer, who with his wife and children to Indiana about 1810. Lifelet Barber had one-half section of land upon which the east end of Andersonville, in Franklin county, Indiana, is now located. He was the first settler in that town. He cleared the land to make room for the cabin in which he lived. The west end of his farm was in Rush county. Lifelet Barber died on this farm.

Simeon Barber was a farmer and saw-mill operator and he also made stave which was used in a splendid residence he erected at Andersonville, Indiana, which is still standing. In his saw-mill he sawed the planks for the plank road from Andersonville to Rushville. He built a steam saw-mill on the site of the present town of Andersonville. This was destroyed by fire and he later put up another mill nearby, which his sons operated. This mill was located south of Andersonville and was carried away by the flood of 1849. Simeon Barber's wife was born in New York state and reared by her father, John Neff, who brought her from New York to Rush county to a farm about five miles west of Andersonville.

Daniel Barber, the father of Dayton D. Barber, was born in 1823. He received his education in the school near Andersonville, in which they had greased paper for windows and benches with pegs for seats. The building was a log cabin and had a large fireplace. He married and located about five miles south of Andersonville on a farm which then consisted of about one hundred acres and later of four hundred acres. There, in 1846, he erected a mill operated by water power. He was married in 1848 and lived on the farm until his death, following milling and farming. Daniel Barber was an expert in making writing quills and the school teacher had him keep the quills in repair. He was a charter member of the Andersonville Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Barber were the parents of ten children, William, Harriet, Simeon, Sarah, John, Emma, Dayton, Luella and Georgia. Mary and Harriet died in infancy. The family were all members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mrs. Daniel Barber was the daughter of William and Sarah (Franker) Barber, who came from near the natural bridge in Virginia. They drove to

Rush county, Indiana, in a two-horse wagon about 1828 returned to Virginia on horseback to get his money. On the trip he had a wife and one child. They located two miles from Newburg, his half brother also buying land there. William moved to Franklin county about a year later in Posey township. He bought about two hundred acres, which was all wood land, and other log buildings. The brick used for chimneys was made on the farm.

Dayton D. Barber was educated one and one-half miles from Andersonville at the McCready school. He was reared on the farm there until thirty years old. He operated the saw-mill until 1880, when he discontinued it.

Dayton D. Barber was married at the age of thirty to a woman who was born in Laurel township, where she lived until she was twenty of age, after which she moved with her parents to Posey township. She is the daughter of Rees B. and Elizabeth (Osborn) Hildreth. Her father, whom she was born in Laurel township, a son of Joseph Hildreth, Joseph having been born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and Martha Hildreth. Joseph Hildreth came to Franklin county with his parents about the year 1820, when he was five years of age, and the rest of his life here. Elizabeth Osborn was born in Franklin county, the daughter of Aaron and Maria (Crowell) Osborn, the former born in Kentucky and the latter in Virginia. For many years after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth lived on a farm in Posey township, now living in Andersonville. Mr. Hildreth has been justice of the peace in Posey township for about ten years and the reputation of his rulings is more than local, the cases in which appeals have been taken from his decisions being very rare indeed. In conducting his court Mr. Hildreth's endeavor to settle neighborhood disputes is successful. Many are the cases in which neighbors have been prevailed upon to adjust their differences by compromise without entailing acrimonious litigation.

To Dayton D. and Hattie (Hildreth) Barber two children were born, Beryl, a teacher in Rush county, and Amory, a teacher in Posey county. Both Beryl and Amory began teaching at the age of sixteen and attended the high school at New Salem and have attended the Normal School at Terre Haute.

Mr. Barber owns one hundred and thirteen acres in Posey township where he has erected splendid buildings and where he

stock raising. He also owns one hundred acres two miles New Salem.

ber is identified with the Prohibition party. He and his family d devoted members of the Christian church. Mr. and Mrs. Bar- ally popular in the community where they live and Mr. Bar- n everywhere as a public-spirited citizen, interested in all good hich he devotes his attention and talents.

JAMES E. LOGAN.

radle of the Logan family was in Ireland where so many of of this country came from. The Irish character is one greatly ired and the best of this nationality were often identified with migrated to this country in its national infancy. One of the of the Logan family in Franklin county was Samuel Logan, who a North Carolina and whose forefathers came from Ireland. Samuel s the grandfather of James E. Logan, who lives in Brookville town-

s E. Logan was born in Brookville township, Franklin county, February 5, 1875. His parents were James W. and Adeline (Lev- .Logan. Adeline Levingson was the daughter of Isaac Levingson, t of Union county, Indiana. To James W. Logan and wife were children: Burt, Della, James E., Inez, Albert and Ida, who died at of twelve. Burt married Clara Schlapp and lives on the old Logan d. Della is single and lives at Richmond, Indiana. Inez married egar, of Seattle, Washington, and they have four children, Bert, Grace and Frederick. Albert is living with his brother, James E.

es W. Logan, father of James E., was born on his father's farm and his father in clearing and developing the farm. He attended the schools of this county and after his marriage began to acquire prop- his own. Through his natural thrift and energy he had accumulated dred and fifty-two acres before his death. He was a man of sterling r and was generally esteemed for his excellent character. While his on was not extensive he had a wealth of natural ability which he applied o his business and became a man of means before he died. He died er, 1901, having survived his wife nineteen years.

Samuel Logan, the grandfather of James E. Logan, was born in North a, where he lived a number of years engaged in the occupation of

farmer. He was one of the first members of the Logan family to come from North Carolina and settle in Indiana. He came to this country coming overland by wagon and encountering the hardships common in those days to those who undertook such a perilous journey. Upon his arrival in this county he entered two hundred acres, which was a government land grant under the land grant act which was in effect at that time. His children were Craig, James, Peggie, Mary, Zora and John. Logan was a man of magnificent physique, developed through his own labor, and in this county he was highly esteemed by all who knew him. With very little assistance he cleared the land he had acquired and sold it for a large sum of timber that was on it at that time. He died in this county and was buried by those who knew him.

James E. Logan was born and reared on his father's farm in the common schools of this county. He engaged in farming on his father's farm in his early youth, and in 1901 was married to the daughter of Sylvester Seal. Mr. Logan has acquired considerable property, owning a tract of one hundred and sixty acres, which he devotes to farming. His farm is especially noted for its neatness and shows the care of a modern farmer, being rated as one of the best in the community. Mr. Logan and his wife take an active part in the affairs of the community and Mr. Logan is keenly alive to all of the interests of the day. There is no family in Brookville township with a more distinguished lineage than the Logan family, and their earliest arrival in this community they have contributed much to the development and uplift of Franklin county.

WILLIAM W. APPLETON.

Among the very early settlers in this county was Thomas Appleton, who came from Ohio. Amos Appleton, grandfather of Thomas, of this county, came from Butler county, Ohio. The Appleton family has been prominent in the affairs of Franklin county and none of the families of this county has been more prominent or active in the community than William W. Appleton, who lives in Springfield.

William W. Appleton was born in Springfield, Franklin county, Indiana, October 22, 1859, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Appleton, of eight children, the others being James, Cicero, Reuben T., Perry and Emma. Of these James, Cicero

John R. married Emma Luse and resides in Springfield township. He married Caroline Luse and has one daughter, Dora. Perry Prentice Abbott and has three children, Laura, Blanche and Wilma. He married Elmer Giffon.

As Appleton was educated in the common schools of Ohio and coming to this state engaged in farming with his father, at that time he owned one hundred acres of land which was very heavily timbered. He was a hard worker and his early training was such as to accustom him to the kind of work and imparted to him very great bodily health and strength. He married Martha Ann Ardery, the daughter of James Ardery. He was a very ardent Democrat and believed in the principles of that party and always faithfully advocated its policies. He was elected county treasurer and also township trustee, and had served in various other offices. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he devoted his entire life and was very active in all of its works. His wife died October 9, 1905. They were very highly respected people and held the highest esteem by all with whom they came in contact.

As Appleton, grandfather of William Appleton, was married to Sarah Ann Grant, and was one of the very earliest settlers in Ohio. To them were born four children: Thomas, William, Abbie and Gosian, all of whom are now dead. He followed farming throughout his life and was a member of the Baptist church.

William W. Appleton was educated in the common schools of this county and has followed the occupation of farmer almost his entire life. On February 7, 1884, he was married to Mary E. Applegate, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Grissom) Applegate, who lived in Butler county, Ohio. Here the Appletons originally came from, and who were the parents of the children, William J., Stephen, Charles Edward, Mary E., who is the subject of this sketch, Elmer, Richard, Amy, Carrie and Frank. Of whom Charles Edward, Amy, Carrie and Frank L. are deceased.

Mr. Appleton has made his own way in the world and before getting started in acquiring property of his own he rented a farm. Gradually he gained a competence and at this time owns two hundred and thirty acres of splendid farm land which he devotes to general farming. He has achieved a reputation for the excellent breed of Durham cattle and Chester White hogs which he raises. His farm is well improved, every acre of it being utilized to the greatest advantage. To Mr. and Mrs. Appleton have been born three children, Riley C., Amy and Martha. Riley married Nettie Stone and lives in Springfield township. Amy and Martha

are still single and reside with their parents. Mr. Appleton is held in the highest regard by everyone in their community. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is prominently identified. In politics, Mr. Appleton is a Democrat, like his forefathers and firmly believes in the principles of that party. The Appleton family for generations has been prominent both in business and politics and William W. Appleton has followed the example of his forefathers. He has lived a life of much usefulness, contributing to the welfare of his community in all proper ways.

JOHN DENNETT.

One of the best known and most highly respected men in Danville, Indiana, is John Dennett, who has been a resident of this place more than fifty years. He has always been an active member of the community and his influence has been widely felt in the growth and progress of the town. He is of English descent and possesses those fine traits which are common to those of true English blood.

John Dennett was born in New York city, August 18, 1824, to George and Harriet (Proctor) Dennett. His father was born in England, in 1796 and died in 1870. His mother also was born in England, in 1824, and died in 1880. John Dennett was one of seven children, Harriet, Anna, Thomas, John and Cecelia. His father died when he was seven years of age. He was raised by his mother and his uncle, Harriet, Anna, Thomas, John and Cecelia. He married James Halsey and now lives in Cleveland, Ohio. He has been married twice, having been accidentally poisoned by a dentist, who put arsenic in his mouth. Cecelia married James Dowdy and now lives in Danville, her husband being deceased.

George Dennett, the father of John, was the son of George Proctor, who resided in London, England. The maternal grandparents of John also resided in London. His grandfather Proctor was in the army at Waterloo while serving as a private in Wellington's army. He was killed in the battle and his widow married a Mr. Ford and they immigrated to Danville, where they died.

George Dennett learned the trade of an upholsterer and served an apprenticeship of seven years. Before serving his apprenticeship he attended school in France and received a good education.



JOHN DENNETT.

and his wife immediately immigrated to New York City, the ocean consuming nine weeks, that being before the days of steam. They later moved to Elizabeth, New Jersey, where they made a fortune. They then returned to New York City, where George died his trade until his death. They were members of the Methodist Church.

John Dennett was educated in the public schools of Elizabeth, New Jersey. After leaving school served an apprenticeship of three years at painting, which he followed in Elizabeth until he was twenty years of age. In 1857 he moved to Cincinnati, where he continued to follow this trade for one year, after which he moved to Riley, Ohio. In that city he worked as a contractor in painting. In 1861 he came to Brookville, Indiana, where he married, after which he returned to Riley, Ohio, and remained there until March 1, 1863, when he again came to Brookville and has resided here since. In 1867 he built a comfortable home in which he is still living. Ever since living in Brookville he has maintained a good business as a contractor in painting. He is known throughout several of the surrounding counties as an expert grainer and his services are always sought for extra fine work. He also has engaged, to a certain extent, in the raising of stock.

On February 28, 1861, John Dennett married Lucretia Jones, who was born in Carroll county, Ohio, February 9, 1839, the daughter of Joseph and Almira Jones, the former of whom was born in Maryland and the latter in Pennsylvania. Joseph Jones was a physician and lived in Riley, Ohio, until 1860, in which year he moved to Brookville, Indiana. In 1869 he died in New Trenton where he died. To Mr. and Mrs. Dennett have been born eight children, all of whom grew to maturity and are still living: George, who married Charles Blackledge, a carpenter, of Brookville, Indiana; the widow of Mr. Urnston, and who now resides in Boston, Massachusetts; Harriet, who married Dr. William Best, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Elmer, a barber, of Brookville, Indiana; Lucretia, who became the wife of George Marston, the editor of a newspaper in Greenwood, Indiana; a rural mail carrier, of Brookville; Edith, who married Guy Jones, a physician, of New Castle, Indiana, and Thomas, who is a draughtsman in the Gas Company, of Muncie, Indiana.

In 1911 John Dennett and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. They prove an excellent and honorable example in this community of married couples who for more than a half century have lived lives of



usefulness and honor, side by side, true helpmates in all the term implies. In politics, Mr. Dennett is identified with the Republican party. He and his wife are loyal members of the Christian church and he is an elder in that denomination in Brookville. He is the owner of five houses in Brookville and also of several pieces of property in other towns. He has been a member of the Free and Accepted Masons for forty-eight years and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for forty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Dennett have reared an excellent family and have had the pleasure of seeing their children take their places as useful members of society. Honored and respected by all who know them, this venerable couple truly may be said to be enjoying the evening time of their lives with a degree of calm satisfaction rarely accorded, and upon which they receive the sincere congratulations of all.

WILLIAM H. BARBER.

Among the farmers of Franklin county, Indiana, who had to their credit many years spent industriously and intelligently in tilling the soil was the late William H. Barber, of Posey township. He came of a good family, one that always has been marked by high principles of right living and industrious habits, for morality and for all that contributes to the welfare of a community. Such men have pushed the frontier of civilization ever westward and onward, leaving the green, wide-reaching wilderness and the far-stretching plains populated with contented people and beautiful with green fields. All in all they have constituted that sterling foundation upon which the present day citizenship rests.

The late William H. Barber was born in Posey township, Franklin county, Indiana, October 12, 1837, and was the son of Daniel Barber, mention of whose career in this country is made elsewhere in this volume.

William H. Barber was educated in the common schools and was a farmer throughout his life in Posey township. He owned a splendid farm of eighty acres, on which he was living at the time of his death. His son, Lewis, now occupies the home farm.

William H. Barber was married September 19, 1878, to Esther Ailes, who was born in Posey township, the daughter of Amos and Olive (Weston) Ailes. Additional mention is made of Mrs. Barber's paternal grandparents in the sketch of A. G. Ailes, found elsewhere in this volume.

To Mr. and Mrs. Barber seven children were born, Lewis, Charles,

Pearl French, Mrs. Mary Moore, Mrs. Martha Fey, Edgar and

Edgar and Edwin lived on the home place until their father's death. They have now been away from the home place for five years. They formerly occupied the Henry Cale farm in Laurel township, but now live on the Wiley farm just southwest of Laurel. Edgar and Edwin are both farmers and are known as the Barber brothers. They are unmarried and their mother lives with them and maintains the household.

William H. Barber was a man of rather wide local influence in politics. He served as supervisor and was serving his third year as assessor at the time of his death. Mr. Barber was identified with the Republican party. He died April 15, 1905, at the age of fifty-four years, mourned not only by his family but by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a man who had no enemies, but who attracted people to him naturally by the force of a strong personality. The passing of such men is a profound loss to any community where they have lived and have labored so wisely for the good of the commonwealth.

WILLIAM J. LOGAN.

In the makeup of this country there are many leading nationalities who have contributed their share to the building up of the institutions of this country, and many of these have reflected great credit upon the country of their adoption and the country of their birth. From the very earliest settlement of this country there has been a healthy representation of the Irish who came here at a very early day, and who have been prominent in the history of this country at all times, both in peace and war. Among the descendants in this state of the early Irish settlers who live in Franklin county is William J. Logan, of Fairfield township.

William J. Logan was born May 16, 1864, in Fairfield township, Franklin county. He is a son of James Florentine and Mary Ann (Templeton) Logan, and was one of four children, the others being Mary, George and Ernest. Mary died in 1866. George is a resident of Jennings county, Indiana, and has been twice married, his first wife being Agnes Semple, who died in 1901, to which union were born two children, James Claude and William Ernest. His second wife was Estie Leak. Betty, the fourth child of William J. Logan, became the wife of Joseph Glamb, to which union were born three children: Mabel, Earl, Howard, Irwin, Virgil, Verna, Ruby, Arnold and Mary.

James Florentine Logan, the father of William J. Logan, was born January 15, 1836, in Fairfield township, this county. His parents were James and Betsey (Colescott) Logan, to whom were born ten children, of whom James F. was the eldest. The others were Serepta, Nellie and William (twins), Elizabeth, Margretta and Mary (twins), Winfield S. and Vanderland W. (twins) and Alice C. James F. Logan attended the seminary at Brookville, and after leaving school engaged in teaching, which profession he followed for many years in this township. He then retired to a farm and followed agricultural pursuits the greater part of his remaining life. His wife was a daughter of William and Sarah (Roberts) Templeton, of this county. James F. Logan died in 1868, while his widow survived him until 1911. They were prominent citizens in the community where they lived for so many years, respected and esteemed by all who knew him. Mr. Logan was a Methodist, and in the good works of this denomination he was very active. Fraternally, he belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

James Logan, Sr., the grandfather of William J. Logan, was also a native of Fairfield township, the son of William Logan, who was born in Ireland and came to America, settling in South Carolina, where he engaged in farming for a number of years. During the War of the Revolution William Logan served as a private and was a soldier of some military distinction. He moved from South Carolina and came to Franklin county, Indiana, where he was among the first settlers of Fairfield township, and here James Logan, father of James F. Logan, was born. He bought considerable land here and cleared the most of it during his life. The greater part of this same land now is in the hands of his descendants, and is generally referred to as the old Logan homestead, and consisted primarily of about two hundred and forty acres.

William J. Logan was educated in the common schools of this county and his early training was received on the farm, following in the footsteps of his father, grandfather and great-grandfather. Coming from such distinguished progenitors, William J. Logan was given a high standard to live up to, but to his credit it may be said that his life has been one of the greatest credit, not only to himself, but to the memory of his distinguished forefathers. At present he is farming one hundred and forty-five acres, on which he raises all the crops common to this section of the country, as well as considerable live stock.

Mr. Logan was married May 5, 1909, to Bessie A. Hanna, the daughter of John P. Hanna, and to this union have been born two children, Mary Esther and Agnes Margaret. Mr. Logan purchased the farm on which he

September, 1911, and has made considerable improvements on the place that time. He is a man of very progressive ideas and applies these to the management of his farm. The Logan family may, indeed, be called the first families of Franklin county, if not of Indiana, and a history of this county would not be complete without prominent mention thereof. They have contributed much to the development of their county and state.

GEORGE EDGAR MULLIN.

George Edgar Mullin, the son of Mark and Eliza A. (Thackrey) Mullin, was born in Fairfield township, Franklin county, Indiana, January 28, 1875. His father, Mark Mullin, was born in Union county, Indiana, March 3, 1846, and Eliza Thackrey was born near Ballstown, Ripley county, Indiana, on November 15, 1850, and both are still living at Old Bath, in the northeastern part of Union county.

Mark Mullin grew up in Union county, Indiana, and after his marriage he went to a farm of one hundred and ninety acres of land in Fairfield township, Franklin county, on which he located in March, 1871, and where he and his wife reared their family of four sons and one daughter. In 1908 Mr. and Mrs. Mark Mullin retired from active farm life and moved to Bath, Indiana, where they still reside. Within the last eight years they have spent five winters and one summer in St. Petersburg, Florida.

The old Mullin homestead in Fairfield township which Mark Mullin purchased soon after his marriage is what was known as the old George O'Byrne homestead and has on it the large stone house so well known in that region. Here Levi E. Mullin, the youngest son of Mark Mullin, resides.

The paternal grandparents of George Mullin were Lewis and Mary (Cole) Mullin, both natives of New Jersey. Their parents emigrated to Union county, Indiana, in their childhood, where they grew up and married. Lewis Mullin owned a quarter section of land in Union county, near the Franklin county line, which was known as the old Bath Springs farm, at one time quite noted on account of the mineral qualities of the springs. In his advanced age Lewis Mullin retired from active work and moved to Fairfield, Indiana, where he lived the remainder of his life. They were active members of the Methodist church and prominent citizens of their community in the early days.

James Mullin, the great-grandfather of George Mullin, was a native of

New Jersey, in which state he married Ann Austler and became the father of seven children. After the death of his wife he emigrated to Ohio, and later to Union county, Indiana, where he again married and became one of the early settlers of Union county, living near Hannah's creek, where he and his second wife reared five of the children by his first marriage and fourteen children of the subsequent marriage. Later in life he moved to a farm five miles west of Indianapolis, where he died.

The maternal great-grandfather of George Mullin was William Colson, son of James Colson. William Colson was one of the pioneer settlers of Union county, settling there in 1814 upon a large farm near Bath Springs.

The maternal grandparents of George Mullin were James H. and Sarah Ann (Cook) Thackrey, both natives of Union county, Indiana, where John Thackrey, the father of James H. Thackrey, owned a farm near Hannah's creek. In 1836 John Thackrey moved to Laughery township, Ripley county, Indiana, where he bought land and gave forty acres to each of his five children. The Thackrey family were all devoted and zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Ezekiel Rose, a maternal ancestor of George Mullin, fought in the American Revolution, and through his Mrs. Mullin, the mother of George Mullin, became a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

George Edgar Mullin was reared on his father's farm and attended the schools of Fairfield township, after which he attended one term at the normal school at Danville, Indiana, and two years at the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute. He then took up the vocation of teaching and taught five terms of school in Franklin county. After this he entered the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis, from which institution he was graduated in 1901. He immediately took up the active practice of law with M. P. Hubbard, which business connection continued for three years. Mr. Mullin was then appointed postmaster at Brookville, which position he held for four years. In 1908 he again began the practice of law in connection with the real estate business at Brookville, which vocation he followed continuously until in March, 1915, when he was elected secretary and cashier of the People's Trust Company, of Brookville, Indiana, which position he now holds.

Mr. Mullin is an aggressive Republican, and for the last fourteen years has been one of the standard-bearers of his party in Franklin county.

Mr. Mullin was married on Christmas day, 1901, to Leona O'Hair, a daughter of John and Jessie O'Hair, of Laurel, Indiana. They are the parents of two sons: George Edgar, Jr., born August 16, 1904, and James Palmer, born June 7, 1907.

llin is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to Accepted Scottish Rite and Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine also. He also holds membership with the Independent Order of Sons and the Knights of Pythias at Brookville. Mr. Mullin always takes an active part in the affairs of Brookville and community.

BURT LOGAN.

Coming to Indiana many years ago, the Logan family has attained prominence by reason of the interest the members thereof in the various enterprises they have taken in the development of this community. The Logan family originated in Ireland and came to this country at a very early day among the early pioneers, especially those of Irish descent, they were intrepid and courageous and came farther west than the majority of those days and finally located in Indiana. Among the descendants of this family living in Franklin county is Burt Logan, who resides in Brookville township.

Burt Logan was born in this township January 31, 1873, on a farm, a son of Mes W. and Adeline (Levingston) Logan, the latter of whom was the daughter of Isaac Levingston, of Lincoln county, Indiana. The children of Mes W. Logan and wife are as follows: Burt, Della, James E., Inez, Alida, the latter of whom died at the age of twelve. Della is single and resides at Richmond, Indiana. James E. married Opha Seal and lives in Brookville township. Inez married Tom Linegar and lives at Seattle, Washington. Mes W. and Mrs. Linegar have four children: Burt, Blanche, Grace and Albert. Albert is living with his brother James.

Mes W. Logan, father of Burt Logan, was born in this township and attended the common schools. He engaged in farming at a very early age and by industry acquired six hundred and fifty-two acres, devoting it to general agriculture. He was a very industrious man and practically self-made. Although his education was not liberal he applied his natural training to such effect that he became a very successful man, being rated as an excellent and one who used the best methods to secure the greatest results in his occupation. He died in December, 1901, and his wife died about the same time.

The grandfather of Burt Logan was Samuel Logan, who came from North Carolina. He was one of the first members of the Logan family who came to Indiana, coming here immediately after his marriage. He settled in Brookville.

Brookville township and acquired two hundred acres from the government. To Samuel Logan and wife were born six children. He was a man of vigorous physique and untiring industry. His land was heavily wooded, most of which he cleared. He was a person of splendid attainments and stood high in the estimation of all of the early settlers. He died in this county.

Burt Logan was born and reared at the old Logan homestead and lived there for many years. He was educated in the common schools, after which he returned to the farm and continued managing his father's farm. He was married November 21, 1906, to Clara Schlapp, the daughter of George Schlapp, of this county. He has been a man of unceasing industry, and by steady application to his work has acquired one hundred and ninety-six acres, to which he gives the best of attention. He is an excellent business man and is rated as a very prosperous farmer. He has some very distinguished ancestors who were instrumental in molding the early destinies of this county, and is naturally proud of his family history. Mrs. Logan belongs to the Lutheran church. Mr. and Mrs. Logan have no children, but have a wide circle of young friends and are extremely well liked in their community. The Logan family has contributed much to the welfare of Franklin county, and Burt Logan, who has always been a public-spirited citizen, is doing his part toward maintaining the splendid traditions of the family.

JAMES BUCKLEY.

The Buckley family has an interesting history, which has been traced back to the sixteenth century. It is not often in this country that family records are as complete as those of the Buckley family, and it is a matter of pardonable pride for any family to have a record which goes back to the remote generations directly traceable in this distinguished line. The first members of the Buckley family to come to America arrived in Massachusetts in 1635, while the first members to locate in Franklin county, Indiana, drove to this county in the summer of 1816.

James Buckley, the son of Anson and Jane (Harrell) Buckley, was born October 9, 1847, on the old Buckley farm in Fairfield township, Franklin county, Indiana. His father was born in Connecticut in 1808 and died in 1858. His mother was born in Fayette county, Indiana, in 1810, and died in 1885. Anson Buckley and wife were the parents of seven children, Elizabeth, John, Wilson, Elliot, Martha, James and Marilla. Elizabeth



JAMES BUCKLEY.





to Isaac Miller and after his death to Thomas Peiff. She
 nnersville, Indiana. John served in the Third-sixth Regt.
 Volunteer Infantry, and now lives in Nevada. He was
 school teacher for many years, devoting all of his time to farming.
 1852 at the age of fifteen. Elliot, who graduated from
 age, taught school for many years and is now living in
 Plymouth, Indiana. Martha, deceased, was the wife of Francis
 agent of Plymouth, Indiana. Martha is the widow of Robert
 ed in Missouri. Mrs. Irwin is now living in Nevada, Minn.

They family originally spelled their name Bulkeley. This form
 aged until 1800, when some of the older brothers of James
 n writing it as it is now written, Burckley. Amos Burckley, the
 res, always spelled his name Bulkeley. As was mentioned above,
 family can trace its ancestry back for several generations, and
 reading paragraphs, each successive generation will be traced in

Rev. Peter Bulkeley was born in Oxhill Parish, Hertfordshire, Eng-
 land, July 31, 1583. He was first married to Jane, the daughter of Sir
 John, and to this union twelve children were born. Rev. Peter
 as later married to Grace, a daughter of Sir Richard Chiswick,
 his second union several children were born. In 1625 Rev. Peter
 of his family immigrated to Massachusetts and soon after locating
 along he was regularly installed as minister of the first church in
 Massachusetts. He died in that city, March 2, 1656, at the age of
 73.

I) Thomas Bulkeley, the son of Rev. Peter, was married to Sarah,
 daughter of John Jones, and moved from Concord, Massachusetts, to
 Connecticut, in 1644. He died in the latter place in 1668.

II) Joseph, the third or fourth son and a son of Thomas and Sarah
 was married to Martha, Beers, the daughter of James and Martha
 Beers. Joseph died in 1728, leaving several children, among them a son,

IV) Peter Bulkeley was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, May 21,
 and married Hannah, the daughter of John and Hannah Stepley. Peter
 died October 15, 1725.

VI) David Bulkeley, one of the children of IV) and Hannah Bulkeley,
 born March 4, 1711. To him and his wife Sarah were born several
 sons, one of whom was Isaac.



(VI) Isaac Bulkley, the sixth in direct line from the first member to come to this country and the great-grandfather of James Bulkley, was born November 16, 1735. He was married November 18, 1762, to Deborah Couch, and they lived in Fairfield, Connecticut.

(VII) Isaac and Deborah Bulkley had a son, Isaac, the grandfather of James. Isaac, Jr., was married July 13, 1797, to Abigail Turner. Isaac Bulkley, Jr., was the captain and master of a sloop called the "Dispatch," which carried freight on Long Island Sound from Bridgeport, Connecticut, to New York City and coastwise as far as Charleston, South Carolina, owning his own boat. In 1816 he, his family and his parents went westward and finally settled in Franklin county, Indiana. They drove through to Pittsburgh, came by boat to Cincinnati and thence by wagon to this county. They bought government land in Fairfield township on Salt Well creek, and the land which they entered is still in the hands of the family.

(VIII) Anson Bulkley, the eighth in direct descent from the first member of the family who came from England to America, was reared on the old Bulkley homestead and lived on a farm near the old homestead until his death. He and his family belonged to the "Hardshell" Baptist church. He was a Whig in politics and a strong abolitionist. At the organization of the Republican party he joined it and gave it his hearty support as long as he lived. He served as justice of the peace and was a man always interested in everything pertaining to the welfare of his community.

James Bulkley is the ninth in direct descent from the first Peter Bulkley who came from England to America. He was educated in the district schools of his neighborhood and remained on the farm until he responded to the call of the Union for service in the Civil War. He enlisted February 14, 1865, as a volunteer in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served in Virginia until the close of the war. He was discharged September 23, 1865.

Immediately after the close of the war he returned to peaceful pursuits on the farm, where he remained for three years. He then bought a portable sawmill and operated it at the mouth of Wolf creek in this county for three years. He then moved to Fairfield, Indiana, and engaged in the lumber business there for eleven years. In 1885 he moved to Brookville and operated a large lumber yard there in which he was interested until 1906. In that year he assisted in organizing and starting the Brookville Furniture Company, which was then called the A. M. Tinsler Furniture Company, of which he was secretary. This company later was reorganized with an increased capital in 1908, at which time it was called the Brookville Furniture Company.

ing vice-president of the same. In 1900 Mr. Buckley, A. M. C. Shirk started the company, and when it was reorganized the shares were taken in. This company manufactures a high grade of all kinds.

He was married August 25, 1867, to Adeline Best, who was born in Indiana, the daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Phillips) Best, of whom was a cabinet maker by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Buckley are parents of four children: Ora B., Charles E., Bessie A. and A. B. is the wife of Dr. C. E. Case, a dentist of Brookville. He married Marcella Kerr and is a farmer and stock raiser, living in Brookville. Bessie A. married C. E. Webb, a traveling salesman for a company in Cleveland, Ohio. Clair B. married Gertrude Masters, a dealer in Narcoossee, Florida.

Mr. Buckley always has given his hearty support to the Republican party, though he has never been inclined to take an active part in politics. He is a director in the Brookville Telephone Company and is a director and treasurer of the Indiana Hardwood Lumber Association. He also is a member of the National Hardwood Association. Mr. Buckley is a firm believer in building up the industries of his own town and has not only been successful in promoting industry, but has also taken an active part in other enterprises to get started. Such men are valuable to the community in which they reside, and it seems particularly fitting that the career of Mr. Buckley, a worthy scion of one of the oldest families of the county, be recorded in the history of his county.

IRA UPLIKE.

Franklin county when first settled drew its population from almost every other state that had any population to speak of. The early settlers of Franklin county from New York, New Jersey, most of the New England states and as far south as the Carolinas. This commingling of people from the remote sections of the country naturally brought together different nationalities or the descendants of persons of different nationalities. This made up the cosmopolitan population that has given to Franklin county the best stock of most of the nationalities that early settled in this country. Ira Uplike who lives in Brookville township.

Ira Uplike was born May 26, 1867, in this township and his father



was John B. Updike, who was born February 22, 1829, and died in this county February 5, 1887. Ira Updike is the son of John B. Updike by the latter's second wife, Tempy E. Rothrock, whose people came to this county from North Carolina at a very early date.

John B. Updike was the son of Morris Updike, who emigrated to this county from Pennsylvania, being one of the earliest settlers in this county, where he took up a grant of eighty acres which he procured from the government. John B. Updike's mother was Nancy McCormick, who came to this county from New Jersey. To Morris and Nancy (McCormick) Updike there were born six children: William, Mary, Margaret, Nancy, Elizabeth and John B. The latter married Elsie Fruit, who was born March 23, 1830, and died May 20, 1858. Their children were: Elizabeth, deceased, Jeanette, David, deceased, and Ebb. John B. Updike married, secondly, Tempy E. Rothrock, who came to this county with her parents, emigrating from North Carolina. They came the entire distance overland in a covered wagon and settled on Pipe creek. The Rothrocks were very industrious people and erected the first cotton mill in this state. John B. Updike was a very active man in the community and took a leading part in the affairs of this county. He followed farming the greater part of his life and solely by his own initiative and efforts accumulated considerable property before death. He acquired one hundred and eighty acres of good land in this county which he devoted to general farming and stock raising, such as the needs of his day required. He was very active in the religious affairs of the community, being affiliated with the Baptist church at Cedar Grove. He was known as an honorable, upright man and his clean, wholesome life endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

Ira Updike has been a farmer the greater part of his life. He attended school in this county, completing the course in the common schools and lived on his father's farm in his earlier youth assisting in the direction of the farm. He was married to Ora Rittenhouse.

Mr. Updike devotes his farm to general lines and also engages in stock buying and shipping, a business which he conducts on a fairly large scale, doing nearly all his trading with the Cincinnati markets. There are many up-to-date farms in this section of Indiana, but it is safe to say that none are more complete in the details which go to make up a modern farm than that of Ira Updike. It is a good example of progressive methods applied to farming and is rated as one of the best farms in this part of the state. It has excellent buildings, equipped to meet the most modern demands and reflects much credit on its owner.

MRS. LIZZIE UPDIKE.

of the families of Franklin county would not be complete if mention were made of the Schiltz and Urdike families, two of the most esteemed families of this county and of both of which the Brookville township is a member, her maiden name having been Schiltz.

Lizzie Urdike was born in Butler county, Ohio, April 25, 1865, of John P. and Elizabeth (Stonebreaker) Schiltz. John P. is a native of Germany and immigrated from that country when a young man, coming to America in 1860 and marrying in this county.

Mr. and Mrs. Schiltz were born four children, as follows: Maria, Lizzie and Elsie, the latter of whom died in 1912. Amanda Ann Conroy, of Sharps town, Indiana, and has three children, two sons, Fred and Curtis. Maria married Elmer Murphy, of this county, and has two children, Paul and Hazel.

John P. Schiltz, father of Mrs. Urdike, was one of the most prominent men in Franklin county. He was active in the political affairs of the county for many years, having been one of the standard bearers of the Democratic party. For two terms he had served the public as county assessor and for some time had served also as county assessor. The Schiltz family is located just north of Brookville, in Brookville township, where they have lived for ten years, after which they moved to Springfield township where they spent the rest of their lives.

Lizzie Urdike was married August 12, 1885, to Abraham T. Urdike, one of the prominent young men of this county. They at first resided in Brookville to which they moved immediately after their marriage. Abraham T. Urdike was the son of John and Rhoda (Thurston) Urdike and was the third of three children born to his parents: Harvey, Perry and Abraham T. All of whom are now dead. Abraham T. Urdike was educated in the schools of Brookville township and before his marriage was engaged in farming with his father. He was a very active man in this county and took a prominent part in fraternal and social affairs and was engaged in a great many activities during his life. The children of Mrs. Urdike and Lizzie (Schiltz) Urdike are Merle, Royal, Nora and Elsie. Merle married Ethel Thurston and has four children, Coulter, deceased, Ed, Fay and Sae. Merle lives on a farm west of Union. Royal married Ethel Hyde and has one son, Cecil; they reside on the home farm in Brookville. Nora resides with her mother. Before his death Abraham T.

Uplike had acquired one hundred and twenty-seven acres of excellent farm land which is now being operated by his son Royal. He died on November 20, 1908, at the age of forty-four. He was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Improved Order of Red Men and was one of the most active and highly respected members of these orders. He lived a splendid life and was a useful citizen, both to his family and to the community in which he lived. His widow, Mrs. Lizzie Uplike, still survives him and lives with her daughter in Union, Indiana. She owns sixty acres north of Union, which is being operated by her son, Merle, in connection with his own farm, and on which he gives considerable attention to the breeding of Hampshire hogs.

GEORGE HOLTEL.

Great and prosperous businesses frequently have very small beginnings. The lives of our captains of industry show over and over again how a business has been builded from a mere local enterprise to an institution that operates throughout the world. The oil business, the steel business and the manufacture of farming implements are examples of this kind. Oldenburg, Franklin county, Indiana, has a large planing mill that was started with the purchase of a small saw and planing mill. As a consequence of the industry and patient attention to business of its proprietor, George Holtel, it has now grown to large proportions and does an extensive wholesale and retail business. The success of Mr. Holtel should be an example to younger men who are looking for the most practicable rules of success.

George Holtel was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, October 1, 1844, the son of Herman Henry and Gesina (Gronefeld) Holtel, both natives of Germany. George Holtel's grandfather was John George Holtel, a carpenter, who reared a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters. He was born in the same house in which his grandson, George, Jr., was born, and lived there all his life.

George Holtel was educated in the public schools of Germany. As a young man he entered the German army and served in the war of 1866. Nearly all of his comrades were killed in battle. He was under fire at one time in the front line from eleven o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon, and was not even wounded. He retired from the army in 1866, at the close of the war, and in May of the following year came to America and

in Cincinnati. He remained there for six months, when he came to Oldenburg, and has lived there since that time. He began in Oldenburg as a carpenter and contract builder. In 1872 he started a sawmill and planing-mill at the same time giving up the contract business. In 1890 he left the charge of his sons and returned to his old business of contracting. In 1894 he built the Franciscan monastery at Oldenburg, and several years later he built the Catholic church at Brookville. Later he built St. Marys of the Rock at Raymond, in Butler township.

Mr. Holtel's planing-mill business experienced a rapid growth from the beginning. He does both a wholesale and retail business and is quite prosperous. He is now a stockholder in the Oldenburg bank and in the electric plant at that place.

Mr. Holtel was married May 24, 1870, to Mary Ortman, who was born in 1846 in Ray township in this county, the daughter of Herman Henry and Mary Ortman. To this union the following children have been born: Mary, who married George Feldkamp, lives in Oldenburg, and is the mother of seven children, Leona, Adelinda, Marie, Clariasa, Eleanora, Joseph, Virginia and Anna, the latter of whom died at the age of three years. Anna is unmarried and living at home with her parents. George, who married Louisa Berning, has three children, Alvin, Clarence and Leonard. George is employed with his father in the saw and planing mill, and is also postmaster at Oldenburg. Joseph died at the age of one year. Joseph married Jennie Connelley and has three children living, Rosemary, Ambrose and Clara. Alphonso having died. The sixth child, Rosa, is unmarried and living at home. Clara is a nun, who lives at a convent at Oldenburg. Eleanora, also a nun, died in 1913. Bertha is married and living at home. William is also unmarried and employed by his father.

John George Holtel, the grandfather of George Holtel, had a family of five children: Herman Henry, who married and lived all his life in Germany. John Henry came to America and settled in Cincinnati. Barnett Her- came to America and also settled in Cincinnati, but the last forty years of his life he lived at Oldenburg. The rest of the children died when young.

Herman Henry Holtel, the father of George, was educated in Germany, and as a young man started in the carpenter business with his father. He owned a small farm in Germany, from the produce of which the family received most of their living. He and his wife were the parents of two children, George and Anna Mary, the latter of whom married Edward Schurmann, to which union four children were born, one son and three daughters, all of whom are married and rearing families of their own. Mrs. Schurmann

died in 1904. Herman Henry Holtel died in 1854, and his wife was remarried in 1856 to Henry Buscher. She died in 1894.

George Holtel is a Democrat, although he has never been active in the councils of his party, but has given his entire attention to his business, now being conducted under the direction of his sons. The Holtel family for several generations have been Catholics. Mr. Holtel is regarded as one of the most prosperous and highly respected citizens of Oldenburg, where he lives, and where the rest of his life will be spent.

EDWARD E. STONE.

In 1820 the grandfather of Edward E. Stone located in Franklin county, Indiana, and, consequently, the family has been identified with the history of the county for ninety-five years. Agriculture has been the occupation to which most of the members of the family have turned and, without exception, they have been successful men of affairs and substantial and worthy citizens of the communities in which they have resided. Edward E. Stone has a well improved farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Springfield township, and this farm is the direct result of his own initiative and effort.

Edward E. Stone, the youngest son of Acel and Margaret (Kennedy) Stone, was born in White Water township, Franklin county, Indiana, July 15, 1867. His father was born in New York state, January 7, 1820, and died at his home in Franklin county, November 17, 1899. His wife was the daughter of James Kennedy and died on August 27, 1900. Acel Stone and wife were the parents of eight children: Mary, who became the wife of Arnold Vanausdall, of Brookville, and has three children, Burt, Walter and Curtis; Eliza, the wife of Loudon T. Hollowell, has three children, Rosella, deceased, Eva and Albert; Rebecca, deceased, who was the wife of John Vanblaricum, and the mother of six children, Margaret, Edward, Eliza, Curtis, William and Rollie, the last three named being deceased; Hannah, deceased, who was the wife of Harrison Watkins, a farmer of White Water township, left four children, George, Endora, Ida and Harry, the last two being deceased; Louisa, the wife of Samuel Goble, has nine children, Albert, Henry, Harry, Ernest, Clara, Lurton, Otis, Ada and Arthur, deceased; Emma, deceased, who was the wife of Silas Wing, became the mother of eight children, Ollie, Roxie, Minnie, William, Effie, Robert, Alma, and





es, deceased; Orman, deceased, married Hannah Bolmer, and they had children, Irene, Pearl and Anna, deceased; Edward, of Springfield township, with whom this narrative deals.

Axel Stone was less than a year old when he came with his parents from state of New York to Indiana, his father entering land in this county in 1831.

Grandfather William Stone owned one hundred and sixty-four acres of land at the time of his death. He and his wife were the parents of seven children, Lorenda, Sylvester, James, Jr., Orman, Mary Ann, William and Axel, the latter of Edward. Axel Stone and his wife were both members of the First Brethren church and were highly respected in the community where they lived so many years.

Edward E. Stone was educated in the common schools of White Water township, attending school during the winter seasons of his boyhood days, working on his father's farm during the summers. In this way he gradually acquired a knowledge of all the different phases of agriculture, so that he was competent to manage a farm of his own after his marriage. He bought twenty-four acres of land in White Water township, later adding another two acres, and in 1862 he disposed of his first holdings in White Water township, and bought another tract of one hundred and fifteen acres; in 1865 he added another forty acres to his farm. In 1871 he disposed of this land, having in the meantime purchased his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Springfield township. He divides his attention between agricultural farming and stock raising in such a way as to get the maximum return from his efforts.

Mr. Stone was married, December 15, 1887, to Mary Reiner, and together they have had six children: Ethel, born October 29, 1889; Mary, born March 4, 1891; Nettie, born February 12, 1893; Frank, born August 31, 1895; Elmer, born February 22, 1897, and Claude, born August 29, 1899. Ethel is the wife of John Strohmier, a farmer of Springfield township, and has two daughters, Ruth and Mary. Nettie is the wife of J. W. Appleton, a farmer of Springfield township. Mrs. Stone is a daughter of Ferdinand and Catherine (Harding) Reiner. Her parents had thirteen children, all of whom are still living, Mary, Thomas, Frederick, Jacob, Lewis, Albert, William, Walter, Catherine, Robert, Edward and Charles.

Politically, Mr. Stone is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Democratic party, and has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his community. He served as road supervisor of White Water township for

eight years while living there. Mr. Stone and his family are loyal and earnest members of the United Brethren church and take an active interest in the work of their denomination.

THOMAS SALMON.

Many citizens of Franklin county have enjoyed unique and extremely interesting careers. Few have experienced a greater variety of incidents in connection with their life's work than Thomas Salmon, a successful farmer of Salt Creek township, who has traveled over the country a great deal and worked in many cities.

Thomas Salmon was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in Cincinnati, January 27, 1851, the son of Jeremiah and Keziah (Campbell) Salmon, both natives of Hamilton county, Ohio.

The parents of Jeremiah Salmon were Jeremiah, Sr., and Nancy Salmon, one born in New Jersey and the other in Delaware. At the age of ten or twelve years, Jeremiah Salmon, Sr., with his brother, who was a little older, ran away from home. They located in Cincinnati in 1807. Later his brother went to Lexington, Kentucky. He followed the sea for many years, became wealthy and went to England where he made his home. Jeremiah Salmon was a wholesale butcher in Cincinnati but later retired to a farm in Colerain township, Hamilton county, Ohio, where he died. His wife died in Cincinnati.

The maternal grandparents of Thomas Salmon were Thomas and Keziah (Dally) Campbell, who were natives of New Jersey. They located in Cincinnati about 1820 where both died. Thomas Campbell and Jeremiah Salmon both served in the War of 1812.

Jeremiah Salmon, Jr., the father of Thomas, was educated in Colerain township, Hamilton county, Ohio, and there remained on his father's farm until he had reached his majority. He then went to Cincinnati and there learned the blacksmith and carriage-making trade, following these trades there the remainder of his life, except the period between 1855 and 1863, when he operated a shop at Grey's-lick in Colerain township, Hamilton county. He died in Cincinnati, January 10, 1898, and his wife, February 21, 1903.

Thomas Salmon was educated in Cincinnati and there learned carriage making and wood working which he followed in various cities in the

United States for six years. For thirty-two years he worked in Cincinnati except one year, 1878-1879, at Washington Courthouse, Ohio. In 1879 Mr. Salmon bought a farm of eighty acres in Salt Creek township, Adams county, Indiana, where he now resides. In May, 1902, he moved to a new house where he resided while a house on the farm was being built. In January, 1903, he returned to the farm and since has been engaged as a full-time farmer.

Thomas Salmon was married in 1877 to Anna Wiltsee, who was born in Cincinnati, but who, at the time of her marriage, resided near Amelia, Adams county, Ohio. She was the daughter of John Wiltsee, a settler in Cincinnati, who was later in the butcher's supply business in the city. Still later he lived on a farm. Subsequently, he lived at Newburg, Kentucky and Elmwood Place, Ohio, a suburb of Cincinnati, where he purchased a home and lived until his death.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Salmon one daughter, Ethel May, was born, and died May 10, 1902, at the age of twenty-one years and ten days. She was a beautiful young woman and her passing was a great shock to her parents and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Salmon are highly respected in the community where they live. They are active and devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal church and contribute to the support of this church.

FRANK B. MOORMANN.

The history of mankind is an interesting study. It is particularly interesting to follow the careers of men from unimportant beginnings to the attainment of power and affluence. Not all men are equally successful, and not all men are successful in one thing and failures in another. Frank B. Moormann has made a success in several lines of endeavor. He is a successful farmer, a prosperous miller and a thoroughgoing banker.

Frank M. Moormann was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 17, 1864, the son of George and Elizabeth (Winkeljohn) Moormann, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former having been born in 1824 and the latter on June 6, 1820.

Frank B. Moormann was educated in the parochial and public schools of Adams county, Indiana. As a young man he worked with his mother in a genesee and grist mill, and lived at home until he was twenty-six years of age when he went to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the produce business



for six years, after which he came to Oldenburg, Indiana, about the year 1898. After coming to the latter place he secured employment with Joseph A. Luesse, proprietor of a flouring mill. Later he bought out Mr. Luesse, and has been the owner of the mill nine years himself. Mr. Moorman does a general milling business. He employs four men in the mill, and operates a farm of eighty acres in connection with the mill. Mr. Moormann is a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants Bank and the electric light company of Oldenburg.

Mr. Moorman was married in 1885 to Elizabeth Herbert, who was born at Millhousen, Indiana, April 15, 1865, on the day Lincoln was shot, the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Thiemann) Herbert. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moormann: Joseph, who died at the age of six; Albert married Mary Brockman, and has one child, Mary Caroline; Lawrence died at the age of two years; Henry, a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio; Herman, George, Clara, Edgar and Arthur, the last five being still at home.

Mr. Moormann's grandfather was Herman Moormann, who was born in Germany and was a soldier in the war against Napoleon, having been one of the great army at the battle of Waterloo. He came to America late in life, at the suggestion of his son George, and settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, where his son was living, and there he spent the rest of his life. Herman Moormann had seven children: George, Barnard, Joseph, Lewis, Caroline and Henry and Mary, twins. The family were all devout members of the Catholic church.

George Moormann, the father of Frank B., was educated in the public schools of Germany and came to America at the age of eighteen, settling first in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked as a laborer and as a porter in the old Gibson hotel. He was there about three years, following which he worked in a chair factory for three years, after which he engaged in the grocery business on old Buckeye street, remaining in that business for twenty years. He then moved to Millhousen, Indiana, where he continued in the grocery business, his death occurring about five months after going to Millhousen. His wife kept the business going after his death. George Moormann and wife were the parents of seven children: Herman, who is a Franciscan monk under the name of Father Clement; Joseph, who married Dora Voecke; Philomina, who is unmarried and owns and has charge of the store at Millhousen; Frank B., the immediate subject of this sketch, and three who died in infancy.

The Moormann family have all been adherents of the Democratic party since coming to America, although they have not been actively interested in political affairs, preferring to devote their time and energies to their own

est and to their families. All of the Moormann families are devout members of the Catholic church and contribute liberally of their means to its support.

Frank B. Moormann is an unassuming, unpretentious man of good judgment and a public-spirited citizen, who by his habits of fair dealing and his disposition, has endeared himself to a large circle of friends in Franklin county.

WILLIAM H. DIECKMANN.

One of the splendid German families that has contributed very much to the success of Franklin county in its high rank as an agricultural section is the Dieckmann family, worthily represented here by William H. Dieckmann. Dieckmann was born on the farm in Ray township where he now lives about three quarters of a century ago and has been identified with the history of his township and community during all these years. He is now past the prime of his life, but he has performed good service in every cause to which his name has appeared worthy.

William H. Dieckmann was born July 15, 1848, in Ray township, Franklin county, the son of Henry and Dora (Haaking) Dieckmann, natives of Germany. They were married in that country and came to America several years later with two small children. They first located in New Orleans where they were told that the climate was too hot, so came to Cincinnati, where they remained two or three years. On account of the death of two of their three children, they decided the city was unhealthy and about the first of August, 1859, moved to Ray township, Franklin county, Indiana. There they bought ninety-three acres of land from the government. The land was wholly a wilderness and they were compelled to walk out to it. Dieckmann built a log cabin and shed and cleared most of the land where he lived there. Later he bought eighty acres more, making a farm of one hundred and seventy-three acres. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dieckmann were the parents of eight children: Henrietta, who married Frederick Meyer; Hermann and Wilhelmina, both of whom died young; Sophia, who married Henry Goldmeyer; Henry, who married Louisa Kahlmeyer; John, who married Herman Koester; Caroline, who first married John Pfeiffer and later Charles Weil, and William, the subject of this sketch. All members of the family are all members of the Lutheran church at Huntersville.

William H. Dieckmann was educated in the public schools of Hunters-



ville and as a young man worked on the farm where he now lives. He owns one hundred and seventy-three acres where he engages in general farming and stock raising.

William H. Dieckmann was married December 30, 1875, to Wilhelmina Kahle, who was born February 18, 1853, the daughter of Frederick and Margaret (Knipker) Kahle. To this union have been born eight children: William, born November 10, 1876, who married Alice Berg; Charles H., born February 10, 1878, who married Anna Wessel; Dorothea M., born December 22, 1881, who married Fred Gartemüller; Fred, born January 10, 1885, who married Freda Siebert, deceased; Elizabeth, born October 20, 1883, and died seven days later; Emma Rosina, born January 5, 1889, who married William Khusmann; Alfred H. and Edward Fred, twins, born August 27, 1893. The grandchildren of William H. Dieckmann and wife are as follows: Della and Harvey, the children of Charles; Alvera, the daughter of Emma; Geneva, the daughter of William H., Jr.; and Walter, the son of Fred. The mother of the latter child is deceased and he makes his home with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Dieckmann.

William H. Dieckmann and wife are splendid citizens in every respect. They have a comfortable home, are progressive and enterprising and enjoy the esteem of their neighbors and the people throughout Franklin county who have known them so long and favorably.

HERMAN H. WESSEL.

No industry, however humble, which combines enterprise, industry and well-directed purpose, will fail to produce a reasonable degree of success. These elements are particularly essential on the farm. They are particularly evident in the career of Herman H. Wessel, a well-known and highly respected farmer of Ray township, Franklin county, Indiana. Mr. Wessel has not only obtained for himself a rather large measure of success, but his spirit and energy have greatly benefited the community in which he has lived.

Herman H. Wessel was born in Ray township, near Batesville, February 3, 1872, the son of Henry and Mary (Stickfort) Wessel, both natives of Ray township, Franklin county. Henry Wessel was born in 1840 and died in 1905. Mrs. Wessel was the daughter of Frederick Stickfort.

The paternal grandparents of Herman H. Wessel were Frederick and Maria (Lobbe) Wessel. The former was a native of Germany and came to

ica when a young man, settling on a farm of two hundred and forty in Ray township, Franklin county, on which John Wessel, his brother, lives. Frederick Wessel cleared most of the land and put the first building on the place, the farm being mostly a wilderness when he came to it. Erick Wessel and wife were the parents of four children: Henry, the father of Herman H.; Herman, now deceased, who married Margaret Schreier, now deceased; Mary, who married August Krieger, a farmer of Ray township; and John, who married Mary Backman. The family are members of the Lutheran church at Huntersville. Mr. Wessel was a Democrat in 1872.

Henry Wessel, the father of Herman H., was educated in the public schools of Ray township, and when a young man worked in his father's brickyard and assisted on the farm. When he started farming for himself, he operated a brickyard of his own, and continued in this line of activity the rest of his life. He sold large quantities of brick to local buyers. His farm consisted of one hundred and fifty acres in Ray township. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wessel were the parents of thirteen children: Mary, who married Binke; Frederick, deceased, who married Louisa Kops; Cettie, who died at the age of twenty-two; Anna, who married John Kerse; Herman, whose name is here presented; Elizabeth, who married Henry Wert; Yettie, deceased, who married August Narwald; Louisa, who married Benjamin Bester, who died young; Henry, who married Yettie Hasse; Sophia, who married Fred Mattick; William, who married Selma Belter, and John, who died at the age of two years. Henry Wessel and family are all members of the Lutheran church.

Herman H. Wessel was educated in the public schools of Huntersville while a young man worked in his father's brickyard. He began business for himself in 1898, when he started a brickyard, adding the tile business in 1902, and has built up his present business from the foundation. He now has a very prosperous and profitable business at Huntersville, his brick and tile yard being situated on his farm at the edge of the town. His farm consists of sixty-seven acres, and here Mr. Wessel engages in general farming and stock raising.

Herman H. Wessel was married May 4, 1898, to Mary Kops, the daughter of John and Catherine (Huffmeyer) Kops, to which union five children have been born: Clifford J., born July 7, 1902; Monroe H., born January 10, 1904; Nora Anna, born April 17, 1906; Clarence W., born September 1, 1907, and one daughter who died in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Wessel are well known in the community where they live



and are rated among the most substantial citizens of Ray township. Mr. Wessel comes from good old German stock and is a man of large and generous heart.

PETER HITTEL.

Every nation on the earth has contributed to the population of the United States but no country has furnished better citizens than Germany. Hundreds of thousands of the best people of Germany have come to this country and have become substantial citizens of their adopted country. Fortunate indeed is the locality which numbers German descendants among its citizens. Wherever they are found they are always among the most substantial citizens of the community. Habits of thrift and frugality which they have inherited from their parents contribute to make them valuable assets of any locality. The example set by our thrifty German citizens has been wholesome and beneficial, not only to our native Americans, but to the citizens of other countries who have come to our shores. Indiana has attracted many citizens of German descent and Franklin county has not a few of them. Among the substantial citizens of Franklin county of German descent is Peter Hittel, who was born at Hamburg, January 12, 1868, the son of George and Anna Mary (Weigan) Hittel, both natives of Germany.

The paternal grandfather of Peter Hittel was Philip Hittel, who came to America in an early day and settled at Wolf Creek, Franklin county. He arrived in this country about 1825 and later moved to Oldenburg, where he died. He operated a saloon at Wolf Creek, but later retired and lived in Oldenburg. The maternal grandfather of Peter Hittel was John Weigan, a native of Germany, who was a school teacher in his native land. He went to Cincinnati in 1840 when Philip Hittel's mother was sixteen years old. He was employed to teach school in the parish school at St. Peters, this county, and moved there where he taught for many years. Later in life he moved to Tell City, Indiana, and there spent his last days with his daughter, Mrs. Lizzie Hesa.

George Hittel, the father of Peter Hittel, was six years old when he was brought to America. He learned the wagon-maker's trade at Brookville and married at Wolf Creek. Later, during the war, he moved to Kentucky, remaining there nearly two years. Just at the close of the Civil War he came to Hamburg and started a wagon-shop which he operated for

years. He later sold out and bought a farm at the northern edge of Hamburg, consisting of fifty-four acres, later adding forty acres, all in Creek township. He and his wife died on this farm which he greatly loved before his death.

Peter Hittel was educated at the Hamburg parish school and farmed there until 1901 on the old place. He then entered the saloon business at Hamburg and is still active in that business. Mr. Hittel's parents are Catholics and is still active in that business. Mr. Hittel's parents are Catholics and have been devout and earnest members of this faith for many generations.

Mr. Hittel is a respected citizen in the community where he lives, engaging and interested in all good works.

LEO SCHMIDT.

The sawmill is almost a bygone institution in this state because of the scarcity of timber. In some sections, however, where the timber still remains, the operation of the sawmill is a most important industry. Franklin County still has considerable timber, and one of the large sawmills of the State is operated by Leo Schmidt, the subject of this sketch, who is also a farmer.

Leo Schmidt was born in Oldenburg, this county, August 9, 1883, the son of Joseph and Josephine (Lamping) Schmidt. His mother is a daughter of Rich Lamping, who was a native of Germany and who came to America about twenty years ago and engaged in farming.

Leo Schmidt not only operates a sawmill, but is a successful farmer. He was educated in the common schools of Franklin county.

Mr. Schmidt was married September 2, 1908, to Clara Gehring, the daughter of William and Lena (Koch) Gehring, and a sister of John Gehring, whose sketch, elsewhere in this volume, gives her family history.

Since his marriage Mr. Schmidt lived for two years with his father. He now owns one hundred and twenty acres of land in Ray township, which his father gave to him and on which he built a new house four years ago. He lives a quarter of a mile outside of Oldenburg proper.

Joseph Schmidt, the father of Leo, owned two hundred and twenty acres of land in Franklin county until recently, when he gave it to his children. Leo Schmidt was a thresher for many years in Franklin county. He and his wife were the parents of four children. Edward, Leo, Joseph, deceased, and Amanda. Mrs. Schmidt died October 3, 1905. Mr. Schmidt survived



her until February 11, 1915, when he, too, was called to his eternal home. He was an earnest member of the Catholic church.

The grandfather of Leo Schmidt was Gerhardt Schmidt, who is referred to in the biographical sketch of Henry Schmidt, presented on another page of this important historical work.

Leo Schmidt is one of the most highly respected citizens of the community where he lives, a distinction which he has gained by a long record of honest and careful dealings with the people of his community.

JOSEPH TEBBE.

Farming and stock raising has proved a very profitable combination in recent years. One of the most successful men in Franklin county, who has combined farming and stock raising, is Joseph Tebbe.

Joseph Tebbe was born January 18, 1871, in Butler township, Franklin county, Indiana. His father was a native of Germany, who came to America when a young man and settled in Franklin county, where he worked on a farm until he reached the age of twenty-four years, when he started farming on his own account in Ray township. He is the owner of two fine farms, one of one hundred and sixty acres and the other of one hundred and fifteen acres, both in Ray township.

Joseph Tebbe received his education in the public schools of Ray township, and started to farm as a young man on his father's farm in the same township. In 1889 he bought eighty acres adjoining his original farm, and in December, 1912, he bought his present farm of one hundred and fifteen acres. In addition to general farming and stock raising, Mr. Tebbe keeps a herd of ten milk cows which he finds very profitable. Mr. Tebbe was married in May, 1900, to Elizabeth Lamping, the daughter of August and Anna (Midenlorf) Lamping, and to this union the following children were born: Alvin, born July 20, 1901; Laura, born October 24, 1902; Clara, born May 25, 1904; Cora, born January 24, 1906; Josephine, born May 8, 1908; Adella, born May 16, 1910, died October, 1910; Mary, born June 2, 1912, and Joseph, born January 1, 1914.

Mr. Tebbe's father married Josephine Ferkinghof, the daughter of Theodore and Catherine (Koenick) Ferkinghof. Their children were: Mary, born in 1852, who married Henry Fisher; Josephine, born 1854, who married John Ertel; John W., born 1857, who married Anna Grinker; Elizabeth, born 1860, deceased, was the wife of Frank Shepper; Anna, born 1864, is the

of John Brockman; John Theodore, born 1868, who married Mary Con- Joseph, the immediate subject of this sketch, and Teresa, born in 1874, deceased, was the wife of Harry Houser. Mr. Tebbe, Sr., was a Demo- in politics, while, religiously, he and his family were all devout members e Catholic church. Mr. Tebbe, Sr., died in May, 1897.

Joseph Tebbe now lives on his farm, less than a half mile north of Olden-

His mother is still living and makes her home with her son Joseph farm adjoins the one his father owned, and which now belongs to the er and heirs. The eighty acres which Mr. Tebbe bought first adjoins his er's farm and Mr. Tebbe operates his mother's land along with his own, a progressive farmer and stock raiser and keeps a large amount of

Mr. Tebbe is not identified with any particular political party, and takes interest in partisan affairs, preferring to devote his time and attention s agricultural interests. The family are all loyal and devoted members e Catholic church, and contribute liberally of their means to its support. Mr. Tebbe is held in very high esteem by all the citizens in the communi- here he has spent practically all of his life, and this esteem is not unde- ed. Perhaps his rather remarkable physique is responsible for a large es- for the splendid and genial temperament of the man, and he counts his ds and acquaintances among all those who know him.

JACOB HIRT.

No occupation gives a man the same independence in life or brings him r to nature than farming. In pioneer times farming was very much of dgerly, but with all the modern improvements the farmer is relieved of of the hard work which was the portion of his forefathers. Likewise, ing has risen in dignity until it is now more a profession than an occu- n. Fifty years ago the science of agriculture was in its infancy. To- not only the colleges are teaching agriculture, but the science of agri- re has transformed the curriculum of the secondary schools, and agicul- has become one of the established subjects taught especially in the rural schools. Franklin county, Indiana, has many splendid farms and many sive and enterprising farmers, but few have been more successful than e Hirt.

Jacob Hirt was born on a farm in Ray township, Franklin county, In- , January 16, 1849, the son of Joseph and Theresa (Schreiber) Hirt.



both natives of Germany, the former born October 6, 1806, and the latter born in 1817.

Joseph Hirt received his education in the public schools of his native land, but never spent much time in schools anywhere. He was a weaver by trade, who came to America in 1832, and was unmarried at the time he arrived here. He first settled in St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained for three or four years, when he came to Ray township, Franklin county, Indiana, and bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, where he erected a log house and a log barn. Only ten acres of this land was cleared at the time Mr. Hirt purchased it, but with true German thrift and industry he set to work at clearing and developing his land. He cleared about sixty acres, and lived there the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1898, his widow surviving him until 1901. Joseph Hirt and wife were the parents of the following children: Mary, who became the wife of Joseph Ante and lived in Cincinnati, both now deceased; Elizabeth, who was the wife of Nicholas Roth, who is now deceased, Mrs. Roth being a resident of Butler township in this county; Barbara, unmarried, lives at Oldenburg; Frances, who became the wife of Charles Moorman, lives in Rushville, Indiana, and Jacob, with whom this narrative deals. Joseph Hirt and his family were all devout members of the Catholic church at Oldenburg, while, politically, he was a Democrat.

Jacob Hirt received his education in the Catholic schools at Oldenburg. As a young man he worked with his father on the home farm. He began farming on his own account about forty years ago and is now the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of fine farming land, where he lives, and one hundred and fifty acres two miles west of Oldenburg, in Ray township. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising and has made a notable success of his life work.

Jacob Hirt was married November 25, 1879, to Madeline Herr, who was a native of Dearborn county, Indiana, born September 15, 1850, the daughter of George and Margaret (Sheib) Herr. To this union the following children have been born: Joseph F., born June 17, 1881, married Mary Prockmann and has one child, Anna Mary; John George, born May 23, 1883, is unmarried and lives at home; Mary, born December 17, 1884, is the wife of Charles Ertel, and they have two children, Paul and Frances; Rosa, born June 8, 1886, is the wife of Joseph Huesteman, and has one child, Joseph; Frances, born February 26, 1888, lives in Cincinnati, Ohio; Anna, born February 18, 1891, also lives in Cincinnati; George, born August 14, 1893, is at home with his parents.

Mr. Hirt is a member of the Democratic party, and served as a member

county council for eight years from 1906 to 1914. He and his family are devoted and earnest members of the Church of the Holy Family at Oldenburg, and contribute liberally of their time and means to its support. Jacob Hirt is a well-known farmer of his township and he and his family are deservedly popular in the community where they have lived for 50 years. Recently Mr. Hirt has erected a new barn and remodelled the one on his farm and always keeps his farm and surroundings well improved, making his place one of the most attractive in the township.

PETER S. KELLERMAN.

Those citizens of German ancestry who are living in America truly implicitly bear out the promise made by their fathers of adding an invaluable element to American civil life. Perhaps the most striking characteristic of German blood is thoroughness. They never do things by halves; and find nothing as worth doing unless it may be done well.

A worthy representative of these citizens of German descent is Peter S. Kellerman, who was born in Oldenburg, this county, on December 31, 1858, the son of John Kellerman and Margaret (Etter) Kellerman, who were the parents of the following children: George, Francis, Anna, Joseph, Peter S., Frank, Louisa and Leon. Of these children, John went to Mexico, not long ago and has not been heard from.

John Kellerman was born in Germany on December 28, 1838. He came to America alone in 1865 and settled in Kentucky, where he was a barber in Louisville for some time, after which he came to this county and established the saloon and barber shop in Oldenburg, which he operated the rest of his life, as a member of the Catholic church, and died February 5, 1907. His widow now makes her home with her son Peter. She was the daughter of George Etter, a native of Germany, who came to America and located on a farm in Butler township, Franklin county.

With a practical common-school education as a beginning, Mr. Kellerman's knowledge has largely been gleaned from observation and experience. At the present time he is conducting the saloon and barber business established by his father. On June 5, 1907, he married Cora Hackman, and they have one child, Mary Agnes, born July 7, 1912.

Mrs. Kellerman is the daughter of A. A. and Agnes (Flodder) Hackman and is one of five children born to that couple, the others being August, Stella, Kleona and Florence. A. A. Hackman was for thirty years



proprietor of a general store in Oldenburg, moving to Batesville in 1909, as he was interested in the bank in that place and of which he is now president. His father was an influential business man of the early days, and was the father of six children, A. A., Joseph, H. G., Mary (who died aged twelve) and two who died in infancy. Of these children, A. A. Hackman was married twice, his first wife dying December 3, 1903, and some time afterward he married, secondly, Katharine (Baumer) Hoelker.

Peter S. Kellerman and his wife are members of the Catholic church, and can always be relied on to aid any worthy movement. Peter Kellerman is possessed of good business acumen, and has the respect of the entire community in which he lives. His place of business is maintained in an orderly and decent manner, thus strengthening Mr. Kellerman's place of respect in the opinions of his fellow men.

CHARLES O. HANNEBAUM.

The twentieth century farmer knows very little about the disadvantages which surrounded the pioneer farmer of this state. He is no longer compelled to engage in the arduous labor of former times. Now, with improved machinery, he can do as much work in a half day as his father fifty years ago could do in a whole day. The present generation of farmers have no forests to clear, very few swamps to drain, and hundreds of inventions have lightened their labors. Among the present generation of prosperous farmers in Salt Creek township, Franklin county, Indiana, who are taking advantage of modern improvements, is Charles O. Hannebaum, a well known and highly respected citizen of the community where he lives.

Charles O. Hannebaum, the son of Henry Hannebaum and wife, was born in the township where he now lives, February 12, 1873. He is a brother of John H. Hannebaum, a biographical sketch of whom, elsewhere in this volume, gives details of the family history.

Mr. Hannebaum received his education in the public schools of Salt Creek township, and as a young man began farming on the farm owned by his father. In 1906 he purchased one hundred and thirty-six acres in Salt Creek township, near Peggertown, adjoining his mother's farm, and Mr. Hannebaum operates both farms. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, making a specialty of the breeding of thoroughbred Poland China hogs, and has found this to be a very profitable adjunct of his farming op-

Mr. Hannebaum also acts as agent for the Farmers Fertilizer Company of Indianapolis, in this district.

Mr. Hannebaum was married to Clara Reifel, the daughter of Jacob and (Kerschbaum) Reifel, who is one of four children born to her parents, the others being Almond, William and Huldah, all of whom are living.

Charles O. Hannebaum and Clara (Reifel) Hannebaum four children have been born, Alma, Carl, Gertrude and Virgil. The family are all members of the Lutheran church at Peppertown, in which they take an active and interested part. Mr. Hannebaum is allied with the Democratic party and has served one term on the county election board as inspector. He takes a deep and active interest in all public questions, especially pertaining to the welfare and common good of his home community, and he and his wife are highly respected residents of Salt Creek township and have a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

JACOB WERNER.

Among the younger agriculturists of Franklin county, Jacob Werner occupies an enviable position, as he is full of enthusiasm for his work and pursues it thoroughly, thus removing the idea of drudgery and insuring highly creditable results. Add to this quality that of public spiritedness and the duty of the farmer as he should be is realized. Mr. Werner is willing to bear his share of any expense involved in advancing any worthy public

Ray township, Franklin county, was Mr. Werner's birthplace, and he was born September 20, 1878. He is the son of Mathias and Regina (Dreyer) Werner, who were also the parents of Henry, deceased, Lewis, Joseph, Fred and Mathias, Jr., the last three mentioned deceased, and Jacob, Theresa and Frank.

The paternal grandfather of Jacob Werner was Louis Werner, who was born in the town of Strasburg, in Alsace, Germany, and came to America sixty-eight years ago, bringing with him his son Mathias, the father of Jacob, then aged twenty, and three other sons and two daughters, all of whom are deceased but Mathias and Seraphine. Louis Werner died two days after arriving in this country. Mathias became a farmer, now owning eighty acres in Ray township.

He and his wife are devout and active members of the Catholic church at Peppertown. His wife was a native of Westphalia and came to America in 1840 at the age of twenty-six. Both have lived to a good old age and are now residing with their son Jacob.



The youth of Mr. Werner was spent in alternately working on his father's farm and in attending the public schools of Oldenburg. By all training as well as inclination, Mr. Werner was to be a farmer, as he is, owning one hundred and sixty acres adjoining his father's farm. He makes his home with his father. Although Mr. Werner does general farming, he specializes in the breeding and raising of Poland China hogs.

On January 15, 1908, Jacob Werner led to the altar Elizabeth Nunlist, the daughter of Aloysius and Emma (Bernholt) Nunlist. She was born at Minster, Ohio, and at the age of sixteen removed to Middletown, Ohio, with her parents, and there her mother died. Her father now lives at Rome City, Indiana, where he cultivates a farm. Aloysius Nunlist came from Germany with his parents when he was three years of age; his wife also came from Germany. They were members of the Catholic church. The two are the parents of eleven children, namely: Charles, Elizabeth, Bernard, Pauline, Isabelle, Anthony, Helen, Robert, Emma, Christopher and Joseph, the latter of whom is deceased. To the union of Jacob Werner and Elizabeth Nunlist have been born five children: Mathias, Leo, Anna, Joseph, deceased, and Henry.

As a young man who considers agriculture a business and proceeds accordingly, Mr. Werner has attained a flattering success. He has won the respect of all those with whom he has had dealings, and by reason of sheer merit is given the commendation of his entire community.

GEORGE M. SCHEBLER.

There are individuals in nearly every community who, by reason of pronounced ability and force of character, rise above the heads of the masses and command the unbounded respect and esteem of their fellowmen. Possessed of a spirit of perseverance and a genius for directing, qualities that never fail, such men always make their presence felt, the vigor of their strong personalities serving ever as a stimulant and incentive to the young and rising generation. To this energetic and enterprising class George M. Schebler very properly belongs. Mr. Schebler devoted a considerable portion of his life toward a given end. His commercial success is a fitting tribute to his industrial genius. He has succeeded far beyond the attainments of most men, but has never permitted his personal success to interfere with his larger duties and greater obligations to mankind. Mr. Schebler's mechanical and financial reputation extends throughout the length and breadth of this country, but he is



Geo. M. Schbler





interests of Franklin county, Indiana, the county of his na-

Schebler, the inventor of the well-known carburetor which in connection with the name of the man who was associated manufacturing this important device, was born at St. Peters, y, Indiana, September 29, 1865. He is the son of John and Thalheimer) Schebler, the former of whom was a native of the latter of whom was born in Cincinnati, Ohio.

ebler was educated in Germany and came to America when a scating at St. Peters, in Franklin county. Here he was united with Mrs. Katherine (Thalheimer) Ripberger, the daughter of argaret (Fischer) Thalheimer, natives of Germany, who came and later to St. Peters. Adam Thalheimer was a tailor. His t married to Anthony Ripberger, by whom she had one child, ne Bedel.

her of George M. Schebler was a farmer. He moved to a farm rty, Franklin county, in 1866, and here spent the remainder of ve children born to him and his wife grew to maturity: John, abeth, Peter and Margaret. Others died in infancy. The fam- bers of St. Anne's Catholic church.

: M. Schebler was educated at the parish school at Hamburg, d reached his majority Mr. Schebler was engaged in farming on re place. He then went to Muncie, Indiana, and worked as a car- one year. From Muncie he went to Indianapolis where he worked store in a general repair man of small musical instruments. Dur- me he invented the carburetor which was to bring him fame and Throughout his life Mr. Schebler has been inclined to mechanical The preliminary work on this carburetor was done in the two years t to 1900. Various improvements were made on this device until in m Mr. Schebler began its manufacture in connection with the Cen- e Car Company, a corporation then in existence. This company had f the manufacturing end of the business for one year. Upon the m of the first year, Mr. Schebler formed a partnership with Frank ser. This partnership continued until recently, when Mr. Schebler having realized a handsome profit upon his invention.

age M. Schebler continues to make Indianapolis his home, although is a great deal of time on the old home farm near Hamburg with his t.



Mr. Schelber is a devout member of the Catholic church. Few men in Indiana are better known commercially than George M. Schelber, and few men command the respect of a greater number of people than he. He is one of those men whom Franklin county delights to honor because of his splendid achievements. He has brought a large measure of fame to the county of his origin, it is true, but his career as a citizen of sterling worth is not surpassed by his record as a mechanical and commercial genius.

PETER ETTER.

The Etter family has been connected with the history of Franklin county for three generations. Peter Etter, the grandfather of the subject of this article, came from Germany and entered forty acres of government land in Franklin county, which land he later bought, acquiring in all one hundred and twenty acres in Butler township. His numerous descendants in this county afford proof that his struggles and hardships were not in vain.

Peter Etter, the immediate subject of this review, was born in Butler township, Franklin county, on December 1, 1848, the son of George and Elizabeth (Pistner) Etter, the former born in Germany January 15, 1800, and the latter the daughter of Conrad Pistner, a native of Germany, who came to America and farmed in Franklin county. He was a member of the Catholic church of Oldenburg. His daughter Elizabeth, wife of George Etter, died in 1898, aged sixty. George Etter was educated in the common schools and cultivated one hundred and sixty acres in Butler township, where he spent his life. He was a member of the Catholic church of Oldenburg. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Peter, Catharine (deceased), Margaret, Mary, Elizabeth (deceased), Eve (deceased), Joseph, John (deceased) and George.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Etter, Peter Etter, brought his family to America from Germany. He landed at New Orleans and for some time worked on a boat as engineer, later coming to Franklin county, as related in the first paragraph of this biographical sketch.

Given the name of his grandfather, Peter Etter was reared on the home farm and educated in the local schools. He was aware of the opportunities at home and has always lived on his farm. He now owns one hundred and sixty acres in Butler township, plants and harvests the crops indigenous to his locality, and has a very pleasant home, the residence being a handsome brick structure.

married Frances Seifert, the daughter of Dominick Seifert, ve. of Germany, coming to America and locating on a Franklin He was a Catholic. Mr. Etter and his wife are the parents of John, Clara, Emma, Carrie, Carl and Adeline. Of these children with his parents, and with the aid of his youngest brother, s the horse farm. He and Carl are unmarried. John Etter is of engaging manners, who applies keen intelligence to any matters upon.

second child in order of birth, married Anthony Kreienbaum, husband live in Emporia, Virginia, and have three children: Arv and Helen. Emma married Quirin Volt, has two children, Jesus, and lives in Indianapolis. Carrie resides in Cincinnati, the rudi Peters and the mother of Howard, Almira and a boy, girl, unmarried.

ter family are members of the Catholic church at Oldenburg, and is a member of the Catholic Knights of America. Peter Etter has mp of his personality upon his community, and his family show of his wise influence. By genuine merit he has won the respect of le of friends and acquaintances and is regarded as one of the lead-neighborhood in which he was born and in which he has spent all

JOSEPH KELLERMAN.

ess is measured by its effect upon the morals and temperament of achieve it. Joseph Kellerman, who has been truly successful in his old of endeavor, is the possessor of a genial temperament and his is unquestioned, while he commands the confidence of all those with has business dealings. Thoroughly interested in the development of et civic consciousness, he does all that is possible in that direction by a ample.

eph Kellerman was born in Oldenburg, June 9, 1876, the son of John rgest (Etter) Kellerman, and is one of a family of nine children, m being George, Francis, Anna, Peter S., John, Frank, Louise and

m in Germany, December 28, 1838. John Kellerman came to America n 1865. He chose Kentucky as his first home in the new country, ac-ly settling in Shiloh in that state. In Shiloh he followed the butler's for some time, and then came to Franklin county and established a



saloon and barber shop at Oldenburg, which he operated for the rest of his life. He was a member of the Catholic church, and his death occurred February 6, 1907.

The mother of the subject of this sketch was the daughter of George Etter, a native of Germany, who migrated to America to better his condition and who located on a farm in Butler township in this county. Mrs. Kellerman is now residing with the family of her son Peter.

The common schools of Franklin county were, even in an early day, it seems, of unusual quality, as they furnished the early training of a remarkable number of prominent business men, farmers, professional men and so on. Among these men is Joseph Kellerman, who received a sound elementary schooling in the public schools. Joseph Kellerman is now the well-known and popular meat merchant of Oldenburg, where he maintains a shop which is a credit to himself and to the community in which he lives. The shop is spotlessly clean, and with a well-established reputation for fair dealing, it is not cause for wonder that Mr. Kellerman does a thriving business.

On October 19, 1899, Mr. Kellerman married Clara Haverkos, the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Drees) Haverkos. Four children have blessed the union of Joseph and Clara (Haverkos) Kellerman, namely, Elmer, Della, Marie and Lillian.

Genial, straightforward and thorough, Mr. Kellerman has gathered about him a host of true friends, who recognize the sterling virtues which characterize his every action. No history of Franklin county would be complete without an account of those men who, like Mr. Kellerman, compose the civic heart of the community.

HENRY SCHMIDT.

The descendants of the many German families who have come to America are found among the very best citizens of this country. They have almost invariably been industrious and law-abiding, easily responding to the requirements of our self-governing institutions. The thrift of the German people is proverbial. They constitute a large percentage of our population and have added greatly to the stability of our republican institutions and the happiness of our people generally. Henry Schmidt, who is descended from a long line of German ancestry and whose success is typical of his countrymen generally, was born in Oldenburg, Franklin county, Indiana, August 26, 1853, the son of Gerhard Schmidt, who was born in Germany, October 9, 1820, and died in this county, February 2, 1904.

Schmidt was educated in the common schools and spent five years at St. Mary's College in Cincinnati, Ohio, preparing for the priesthood. He was married on August 23, 1881, to Theresa Heidlage, the daughter of John B. and Elizabeth (Stallo) Heidlage, who lived in Franklin county. They reared a large family, their children being Francis, Clement, John, Frank, Theresa, Fredericka, Theodore and Josephine.

Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt have no children. Until last year Mr. Schmidt owned about a hundred and twenty acres of land in Ray township, Franklin county. He is now living a retired life in Oldenburg, where he owns five lots to his home. He is also a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Oldenburg.

Mr. Gerhardt Schmidt, the father of Henry, married the widow of Herman Gerhardt, a German, who had three children by her first marriage, Theodor, Frederick and Caroline. The maiden name of Mrs. Gerhardt Schmidt was Vonderheide. She was born September 18, 1814, and died August 10, 1897.

Henry Schmidt, the grandfather of Henry Schmidt, was a native of Germany, born in Hanover and died in April, 1862, at the age of seventy-five years. He was married to Gertrude Billenkamp and to them were born four children, John, Henry, Frederick and Gertrude. John, the eldest, died in young manhood; Gerhardt, the father of our subject, who died at the age of fifteen, and Gertrude, deceased, who was the wife of John H. Westling. John H. Schmidt came to America with his family in 1834, landing at Baltimore, from which place he came to Cincinnati, where he resided for three years. Finally he settled in Ripley county, Indiana, and spent the remainder of his life. He was a devoted member of the Methodist church and a farmer.

Mr. Gerhardt, having been educated in his native land, Gerhardt Schmidt, the father of Henry, came to Franklin county in 1847. He had three children, Mary and Anna. Of these children all are living except Joseph, who lives in Oldenburg, and Anna, who lives at Covington, Kentucky. Gerhardt Schmidt was a devoted member of the Catholic church. He owned one hundred and twenty acres of land in Franklin county in Ray township.

During the life of Henry Schmidt was active in political affairs, having served several terms as trustee of Ray township, the first from 1886 to 1890 and the last from 1901 to 1905. In this capacity he discharged his duties faithfully and to the universal satisfaction of the people of that township. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt are loyal members of the Catholic church at Oldenburg. They are deeply interested in its welfare and are substantial con-



tributors to the support of this faith. Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt are much beloved citizens of Oldenburg and Franklin county, where they are well and favorably known by almost everybody.

JOHN PISTNER.

John Pistner, an enterprising and successful farmer of Butler township, Franklin county, Indiana, enjoys the distinction of owning and operating the same farm his father and grandfather before him owned.

Mr. Pistner was born in Butler township, Franklin county, October 31, 1866, the son of Joseph and Catherine (Rudolf) Pistner, the former born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the latter a native of Germany, the daughter of George Rudolf, a native of Alsace.

The paternal grandfather of John Pistner was Conrad Pistner, who was born in Germany, and who brought his family to America. After his arrival in this country, Conrad Pistner lived for a time in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and from there came west to Ripley county, Indiana, and later moved to Franklin county, locating in Butler township, where he purchased a farm of eighty acres, on which he lived the remainder of his life. This farm later was owned by his son, Joseph, and still later by Joseph's son, John, with whom this narrative deals. Conrad Pistner was a Democrat in politics, and a devout member of the Catholic church.

Joseph Pistner was educated in the common schools and was always a farmer. He bought forty acres adjoining the farm which his father owned, which made a total of one hundred and twenty acres. His death occurred in 1889, at the age of fifty-five years. Joseph Pistner and wife were the parents of the following children: Mary, Joseph (deceased), John, Frances, Anthony, Carrie, Elizabeth, Anna, Harry, Clara. Of these children, Carrie is one of the sisters at the convent in Oldenburg, Indiana. Elizabeth became the wife of George Albauch, and lives in Minnesota. Anna is also living in Minnesota. Frances lives at Hamilton, Ohio, and is the wife of Stephen Bruner. The remainder of the children are single, Mary and Clara living on the old home place, where they keep house for their brother John, the subject of this sketch.

John Pistner received his education in the common schools of his home township, and was reared to the life of a farmer. He purchased the old homestead in 1895, and is now the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of good farming land, on which he carries on a diversified system of farming

raising, making a specialty of Holstein cattle and Poland China ell as being a well-known breeder of fine horses. He lately has is stud the fine Percheron stallion "Perch," No. 73363, registered ercheron Society of America, with a view to improving the strain es thereabout.

istner is a Democrat, but has never taken an active part in political effering to devote his time and attention to his farming interests. mber of the Catholic church at Oldenburg and a devout and faith- nt of this faith. Mr. Pitzer is highly respected in the community ves, and enjoys the esteem of all who know him. He consistently part in all public enterprises having for their object the better- s community.

JOHN B. GEHRING.

and of the old homestead always has a fascination for those who upon it that no other could have, so it is not cause for wonder that ons should choose to till the acres which belonged to their fathers fathers before them. Especially is this true when the land is fertile, sd, and offers a real opportunity to one who has energy and ambi-

was the case with J. B. Gehring, who was born on the Ray town- stead, on the outskirts of Oldenburg, on June 24, 1866, the son of ehring and Magdalena (Koch) Gehring, the former of whom was rrmany in 1830, and died August 1, 1867, and the latter of whom 88 at the age of thirty-eight. She was the daughter of Bernard o was a German Catholic, and who came to America and plied the r's trade. John B. Gehring is one of a family of nine children, the ing Elizabeth, Bernard (deceased), Frank (deceased), Veronica, iam, Jr., Clara and Edward.

paternal grandfather of John Gehring was Benno Gehring, who was -den, Germany, where he plied the brickmaker's trade. In 1862 he America and located in Cincinnati, where he worked at his trade for rs, then came to Ripley county, Indiana, where he remained for a e and then went to Millhouses, Decatur county, Indiana, for a 200- y. Upon leaving there he came to Franklin county, where he passed f his life. Here he bought the eighty acres of land which has been members of the family ever since. He also established a brick fac-



tory at Oldenburg. Beatus Gehring was a Catholic and was the father of seven children, William, Dominick, Lawrence, Joseph, Julia, Mary and Catharine. These children are all now dead.

Of the children mentioned immediately above, William, the father of the subject of this sketch, was educated in Germany and came to America at the age of twenty-one. He was a farmer and brickmaker and at the time of his death owned the eighty acres which had belonged to his father.

By training and inclination he became a farmer and brickmaker, as was his father before him, and he cultivated the eighty acres which had belonged to John B. Gehring was educated in the common schools of Oldenburg, his father and grandfather, gradually increasing the eighty to one hundred and twenty. Mr. Gehring discontinued his brickmaking business five years ago. Mr. Gehring also does some dairying.

On May 22, 1901, Mr. Gehring married Ida Borchelt, who is the daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Muskherheide) Borchelt, and to this union five children have been born, Cleopha, Normanda, Mary, Martha and Edwina.

A member of the Catholic church, Mr. Gehring has a wide-spread reputation for veracity and stability, gained as a result of a life of consistent effort and painstaking application. Feeling that his support is of value when any vital issue is at stake, Mr. Gehring does not commit himself hastily to any propaganda without giving it just and thorough consideration.

W. W. JACKSON.

To England we owe much for our present state of society, both materially and intellectually. Our laws in many instances are shaped after the code of England and many of our institutions have had their inspiration from English precedents. The early settlers in this country who came from England left an indelible imprint on the destinies of this country that have been of the greatest benefit. The fine example of the New England pilgrims has ever been pointed out to our school children as a fine example of heroic courage and self-sacrifice. While many of the citizens of Franklin county, Indiana, are of English descent by many generations removed, there are some who are of more recent connection with the "right little, right little isle." Among these is William W. Jackson, of Metamora township, Franklin county, who is the son of a native of England who came to this country and settled in Franklin county.

William W. Jackson was born in Metamora township, Franklin county,

na, in 1867. His parents were Robert P. and Mary J. (Clark) Jackson, his father having been born in England. William W. Jackson was one of following children born to Robert P. and Mary J. Jackson: James R., T., William W., George W., Lettie M., Marcus E., Hettie L., Mary J. (deceased), Charles W., Clarence A. and Ella F.

Robert P. Jackson, father of William W. Jackson, was born in England in 1800 and died in this county, June 14, 1909. He was the son of Robert "Boe" (Watson) Jackson. His parents came to this country with their children, he at that time being quite young. The family settled in Iowa coming to this country, and later moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where the Jacksons embarked in the grocery business. After living in Cincinnati some time they moved to Metamora township in Franklin county, Indiana. Robert P. Jackson was one of six children, William, Robert, Martha, Mary, Joseph and Joseph. The elder Jackson was one of the most active members of the Christian church in Franklin county during his residence here. He at various times acted as preacher in the local church and was revered by all for his splendid character. Robert P. Jackson, Jr., attended the common schools in Metamora township and being of a studious nature, made the most of the educational facilities of that day. After his graduation he became a school teacher, which important vocation he followed for thirty-three years. During his spare moments and vacations he worked on the farm and soon acquired a piece of his own in Metamora township. He married Mary J. Clark, a daughter of John and Sussanah Clark. Robert P. Jackson and family also were adherents of the Christian church, of which church his father was a prominent leader. Robert P. Jackson was an active member in the councils of the Democratic party in this county and was a firm believer in the principles of that party. His fraternal affiliations were with the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was locally prominent. During his residence here Jackson was highly esteemed for his many admirable qualities.

William W. Jackson, the son of Robert E. Jackson, received his education in the schools of Metamora township, attending the Union schoolhouse. When he reached the state of manhood he engaged in farming, occupying a portion of the south of Metamora. He moved to his present farm on March 5, 1914. He owns the farm he now occupies but is the owner of another farm in Metamora township which consists of eighty acres. He devotes his farm to general agriculture and is engaged to a limited extent in live stock raising.

On March 25, 1864, Mr. Jackson was married to Catherine Bunyard, a daughter of John and Miriam (Pelsor) Bunyard. Catherine Bunyard has seven children in her family, the others being Clayborne, Hamlin (deceased), Mary, Millard, Ethel and Blanche.



To William E. and Catherine (Bunyard) Jackson one child has been born whom they named Roxa, born January 1, 1895, who remains at home. Mr. Jackson and family are members of the Christian church. Mr. Jackson is a Democrat in politics. He is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his wife and daughters are members of the auxiliary lodge of the same, the Daughters of Rebekah. The Jackson family are popular in their neighborhood and are active in the social affairs of the community.

JOHN ANTHONY MEYER.

One of the youngest farmers of Butler township, Franklin county, Indiana, is John Anthony Meyer, who is now living on the farm where he was born. His parents were of German nativity and many years ago located in this county, where they spent the remainder of their days. Mr. Meyer has only started in his independent career, but such has been his success thus far that it is safe to predict a prosperous future for him. He is a wideawake young man, progressive in his ideas and is firmly convinced that the life of a farmer is the most enjoyable occupation in which a man can engage. He is a young man of high character and sterling ability, and is well esteemed in his community, where he has spent his whole life thus far.

John A. Meyer, the son of John and Frances (Wehs) Meyer, was born on April 19, 1888, on his present farm in Butler township. His parents were born, reared and married in Germany, the father being a shepherd in his native land. Upon coming to America John Meyer, Sr., located at Cincinnati, Ohio, with his family, and while there worked in a foundry. A year later he brought his family to Franklin county and bought a farm of forty acres of land in Butler township, on which he lived until his death, April 20, 1908. His wife died January 5, 1907. They were members of the Catholic church at St. Marys, and deeply devoted to its welfare. John Meyer, Sr., and wife were the parents of eight children, Benjamin, Frank, Anna, Elizabeth (deceased), Henry, John A., Matilda and Marie. Benjamin is a farmer of Brookville township. He married Lena Boelling, and has four children, Albert, Elizabeth, Arthur and Martha. Anna is the wife of Louis Blank, of Batesville, and has one son, Arnold. The other children, with the exception of John A., are still single. Frank is farming with his brother, John A., and makes his home with him, the brothers being in partnership on the farm.

John A. Meyer was given a good, common-school education and spent

lays in the school system and doing so in work as generally falls to the boy on the farm. In this way he mastered the rudiments of after his marriage in 1914 settled down on the old farm. He et. Frank farm together, the brothers having recently bought joining the old home farm of forty acres on which their father is industrious and progressive young farmers, and are together as successful tillers of the soil.

He was married September 20, 1914, to Leona Muehl, daughter of Mary (Ruh) Muehl of Pipe Creek, Franklin county.

Mr. Meyer is a substantial farmer and well known in his community. His family are members of the Catholic church.

Mr. Meyer has received the support of the Democratic party in the past, but he has thus far not taken an active part in politics. He and his wife are loyal members of the Catholic church and are deeply interested in its progress and welfare.

CHARLES AMBERGER

It is the foundation of commerce, the agriculturist being the backbone of the society. Therefore it is of the utmost importance that the soil be of the highest quality and that every effort be made to maintain and improve this quality. The farms and tillers of the soil are indeed out of the ordinary in this respect, for it would be a community where the soils are higher.

One representative of the Franklin county farmers is Charles Amberger, born in Butler township on October 20, 1871, the son of Joerg (Joerg) Amberger, the former born in Germany and father of Paul Joerg, a former well-known Franklin county member of the Catholic church. Nicholas Amberger was brought up by his father when he was a small boy. The Ambergers came to Franklin and located near St. Marys, where Nicholas now lives and farmed his entire life. He is a Democrat and a devoted Catholic church member.

Mr. Amberger attended the common schools at St. Marys, Charles Amberger works as a tiller of the soil, and at the present time he owns and operates about two miles southwest of St. Marys, which is a more level and fertile tract of land, containing about 150 acres. Part of the land was owned by Mr. Amberger before he



married. After marriage he moved onto his land and has acquired the remainder since. In 1912 a commodious residence was built, and this, in conjunction with the neat appearance of the outbuildings and of the yard, renders the entire place one that reflects credit upon its owner and the neighborhood.

Seventeen years ago Mr. Amberger married Minnie Laker, the daughter of George and Catharine (Witte) Laker. One child, Aloysius, has been born to this union. Aloysius is now about seven years of age and lives at home.

Mr. Amberger and his wife are devout members of the Catholic church at St. Marys. Mr. Amberger is now serving the public as a member of the township advisory board. He is a hard-working man who has an enviable reputation for absolute honesty. He is slow to pronounce judgment upon any question of vital import, but he endeavors at all times to be fair and just.

JOHN MATHEWS.

Manhood is tested many times in many different ways. There is hardly a man who has reached a mature age, who has not been called on, at some time or other, to confront a situation which tested his manhood and courage to the limit. War is the greater maker of heroes, as the opportunities for heroic self-sacrifice is ever present on the battle field. The Civil War called to its standard the best manhood America had. The sons of the North and the sons of the South met in sanguinary conflict for more than four years. To the credit of the losers of this great struggle, let it be said they were worthy foemen. The victors of this well-earned victory returned amid the plaudits of their countrymen and again engaged in peaceful pursuits for "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." Franklin county, Indiana, sent its quota of volunteers to the defense of its country and among the veterans of that great war now living in this county is John Mathews of Metamora township.

John Mathews was born December 21, 1843, in Metamora township, Franklin county, Indiana, the son of Samuel and Miriam (Sherwood) Mathews.

Samuel Mathews, the father, was born in New York state, the son of John and Phoebe (Pond) Mathews. When he was a small boy his parents left their native state of New York and moved to Indiana, where they located in Metamora township, in Franklin county. They settled on a farm where they lived for many years. The other children of John and Phoebe Mathews were Stephen, Vincent, Henry, James, Arvilla, Mary, Elizabeth and Emily.

duated in the public schools of Metamora township and also later township schools. When he attained young manhood he became a farm laborer, working by the day. He was married twice, his first wife being Miriam Sherwood. Shortly after his marriage to Miss Sherwood he purchased forty acres of land to which he moved. By this marriage he had the following children: John, Charlotte and Eliza Jane. After the death of his first wife he married Catherine Amack and to this marriage he had the following children: William, Stephen, David, Maria, Samuel, and Phoebe Ann, who died young; Elizabeth (deceased), and Mathews died January 5, 1885. He was an active man during his life and was gifted with great energy. He was a devoted husband, a father and was revered by all his neighbors.

John Mathews was educated in the public schools of Metamora township. In 1862 he answered his country's call for volunteers and on December 2, 1862, he enlisted in the Sixty-eighth Indiana Regiment Volunteer Infantry. On December 16, 1862, by order of the war department he was assigned to the Nineteenth United States Infantry, and served in Company C of that regiment. He participated in the battles of Kentucky, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Busenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. He was absent from active service during these engagements. During the battle of Chickamauga a shell burst directly over him, a fragment of its shell struck his skull and rendered him insensible. His captain thought that in a short time he had regained his feet and again staggered forward in spite of orders to go to the rear. This was a deed of courage and he was afterwards warmly commended by his superiors. He has recovered from this injury and the shock received at that time. He received his honorable discharge. This discharge was given him at the close of the war, the place of a famous battle. Incorporated in this certificate is mention of his honorable and courageous service and valiant part in the field of battle. While in the battle of Munfordsville, Kentucky, he was taken prisoner, but was soon exchanged and returned to service. At the close of the war, John Mathews returned to the home of his parents where he lived for six years. He married Evelyn Cooper, of Metamora, who was born December 30, 1847. Her parents were John and Eliza (Hughlin) Cooper. Her father was born in North Carolina and died three times and was the father of fifteen children and died at the age of eighty and eight years old.

John Mathews and Evelyn (Cooper) Mathews were born: Elmer E., born in Metamora, Indiana; Samuel, born in 1873, died in infancy; James Monroe,



born in 1874, died at the age of thirty-six. James M. was married twice, his first wife being Anna Jones, to which union were born two children—Myrtle Belle and Harold M. The second wife of James M. Mathews was Catherine Wybrev, to whom was born one child, Mary Marie. Oscar A., the fourth child of John Mathews, was born December 30, 1876; Flora (deceased), was born February, 1879, and married William Maley and had the following children: Roy, Blanche E. and Golda. Walter F., the sixth child of John Mathews, was born August 17, 1880, and married Amy Smith, to whom were born two children, Roland L. and Ralph.

John Mathews has owned the farm he now lives on, which consists of eighty acres in Metnora township, for nearly thirty years. Mr. Mathews has an interesting personality. He is beloved by all who know him. He loves to recount the stirring tales of the days when the boys in blue rushed into the fire of the enemy and he recalls vividly many stirring incidents of the great battles of the war. He remembers the minutest details of every battle in which he participated and delights to recall those stirring days which tested the hearts and courage of Columbia's sons and daughters. Mr. Mathews, it is needless to say, is very popular throughout Franklin county, where he is held in the highest regard by a vast number of friends.

His family tree shows several remarkable facts. On January 3, 1915, was born William Loyd Hofer, a great-grandson of John Mathews and wife. He is a son of August and Myrtle B. (Mathews) Hofer. Myrtle B. is a daughter of James Monroe Mathews, a son of John Mathews. The great-grandchild has living three great-grandfathers and three great-grandmothers, and the other great-grandfather and great-grandmother died only recently, the ages of those living aggregating over four hundred years.

JAMES E. JACKSON.

The inhabitants of Franklin county in the main are descendants from the early settlers of this part of the state. However, some of the most prominent of the citizens of this county are of families which have been here for only a generation or two. While many of Franklin county's citizens are Americans of long descent, there is a good representation of other nationalities. The Germans are represented in goodly numbers. Of course, many of the inhabitants are descendants of early settlers who came to America from England before the revolution, but there are a number of other inhabitants of this county who are only one generation removed from persons who were

land and who came to this county. The Jackson family, of whom Jackson, of Salt Creek township, is a prominent member, lived in England, where his family was prominent.

E. Jackson was born on April 3, 1866, in Lancashire, England, where James and Hannah (Dearless) Jackson, who were the parents of the following children: Robert, born November 10, 1834, died November 1861; Jane Elizabeth, born October 16, 1835, died February 16, 1861; Ann M., born May 18, 1868, married

Jackson, father of James E. Jackson, came to America in 1854, staying in this country for a time he returned to his native land and in England for fifteen years and again came to America. He came to Illinois and located in Franklin county, settling on the line between Salt Creek townships. He purchased seventy acres of land and subsequently acquired thirty acres in addition. He was married in 1834 to Sarah Dearden, who was born November 13, 1812, and died November 1908. She was the daughter of William and Tsbitha Dearden, England. James Jackson was a member of the English Baptist church which he identified himself with the Christian church. The Jacksons are always noted for their very high sense of honor and integrity, honesty and personal conduct.

E. Jackson was educated in the public schools of Salt Creek township, Franklin county, attending what was known as the Swartz school. When young man he started farming and has continued in that calling his life. He owns a farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres in and Metamora townships. He makes his residence on the farm township and is extensively engaged in general farming, in connection he gives considerable attention to the live stock industry.

September 25, 1892, Mr. Jackson was united in marriage with Anna Bates, who was born January 2, 1872, a daughter of Justus and Mary Bates. The origin of the Bates family was in Germany, where is Becht. Anna Maria Bates was one of the following children: Louise, Catherine, Mary Ann, Jesse, Henry, Martha, William Thomas, Louis, Minnie and Eliza.

Jessie E. and Anna Maria (Bates) Jackson have been born two children: born April 5, 1893, and Ruth, October 22, 1905. Mr. Jackson is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias. He is a man who takes an active interest in the affairs of that party in this county. He has served as school director for twelve years, has served on the



township advisory board for four years and was superintendent of free gravel roads for twelve years. Mr. Jackson is numbered among the leading citizens of the county and is highly regarded by all who know him. His family is prominent in the social sphere of that section of the county in which they reside.

CONRAD BRACK.

Conrad Brack undoubtedly is recognized as one of the energetic and well-known farmers of Salt Creek township, Franklin county, Indiana. By his enterprising and progressive methods he has contributed materially to the agricultural advancement of the locality where he lives. He enjoys a distinctive prestige among the representative men of his community, a prestige which in every way is deserved by him.

Conrad Brack was born in Franklin county, Indiana, in 1860, on the 10th day of November, and is a son of Louis and Katherine (Hartley) Brack, both of whom were natives of Germany, who came to Cincinnati before their marriage. They were married in that city, and afterward located near St. Marys, where the senior Brack bought forty acres of land that was partly cleared. He remained here about six years and then moved to Pipe Creek, in Butler township, where he owned and operated eighty acres of land, and where he died in 1880, his widow surviving him until 1889. They were the parents of six children: Louis, who lives in Bath township; Conrad, the immediate subject of this sketch; William, who lives at Frankfort, Indiana; Katherine, deceased; Christopher, of Batesville, and Margaret, of Huntersville.

The maternal grandfather of Conrad Brack was Valentine Hartley, who came to America from Germany, locating at Taylors Creek, Ohio, twelve miles this side of Cincinnati, where his death occurred.

Conrad Brack, as well as his brothers and sisters, was educated in the Clay Fork school, in Butler township, and after leaving school, took up the occupation of farming, which vocation he has always followed. In 1880 he bought the farm of two hundred and forty acres, where he now lives, in the southern part of Salt Creek township, and has erected upon it excellent buildings. Mr. Brack makes a specialty of raising high-grade stock.

Conrad Brack was married November 8, 1888, to Amelia Grimme, a sister of Henry Grimme, who is referred to elsewhere in this volume. To this union two children have been born, Albert and Ferdinand. Albert mar-



MR. AND MRS. CONRAD DRACK



tin and has a daughter, Norma. Ferdinand married Mattie and lives in Salt Creek township. His family are devoted members of the Lutheran church and contribute of their time and means to its support. Mr. Brack is identified with the republican party, but has not given much attention to politics, preferring to devote his time to his agricultural interests. By practice he has acquired a substantial competence in life, and is known to many where he lives as a successful manager and a wise farmer. Assuming and modest in manner, he has been known to be a man of convictions, a man not easily swayed by passing fancies, and a representative farmer of Franklin county, who, with his family, is held in the highest regard by all who know him, the community at large freely according to them a distinctive place as among the best who are devoted to the neighborhood welfare in all its

FRANCIS M. RUSSELL.

Francis M. Russell, of Springfield township, Franklin county, is better known as Francis M. Russell, who is an enterprising and progressive citizen, and devoted to all worthy public improve-

ments. He was born in the township one and one-half miles south of Brookville, on the 28th of August, 1861. He is a son of David and Hannah (Seal) Russell, both a native of Tennessee, born in 1802, and the latter a daughter of James Seal, a pioneer of Franklin county, born in 1815, a daughter of James Seal, a pioneer of Franklin county. David Russell came to Franklin county in 1804 with his family, and his father's father, his father having died in Tennessee near the Baptist church on Little Cedar, and near here in 1861. The grandmother died in Whitewater township. Francis was educated in the public schools of Brookville township. He worked in a still house owned by James Seal. He owned land in Springfield township, where his death occurred on the 18th of August, 1894, his widow surviving him until 1894. They were parents of seven children, James, Caroline, John, Joseph, Martha, Ed. Isabel, Jonathan, Enoch, Charles, Robert and Francis, the subject of this review.



Francis M. Russell was educated in the public schools of Springfield township, and lived on the old home farm. Most of his education was received in District No. 1, of Springfield township. He is a farmer and also a carpenter by trade. In 1885 he came to Laurel township and settled on the old Williams farm, and with the exception of seven years, which he spent in Indianapolis, he has lived on this farm continuously since that time. He worked as a contractor two years, and worked at his trade for two years with Frank Meid, the firm name being Meid & Russell. Mr. Russell is the owner of sixty acres of land within one mile of Laurel.

Mr. Russell has been twice married, his first wife having been Mollie Williams, a daughter of Milton Williams, who was a son of Weden Williams, whose history is given elsewhere in this volume. One child born to this union died in infancy, and Mrs. Russell died in 1889. In 1897 Mr. Russell married, secondly, Anna Meid, of Laurel township, a daughter of Christian and Sophia Meid. Mrs. Russell's father died in 1912, while his widow is still living in Laurel township. One child was born to Mr. Russell's second marriage, a son, Bayard, born May 28, 1898.

Mr. Russell is a Democrat, and has always been active in the councils of his party. He served as township trustee ten months by appointment and discharged his duties in a manner satisfactory to all the citizens of the township. Fraternally, Mr. Russell is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN W. STIRN.

One of the most prominent agriculturists and stock raisers in Franklin county is John W. Stirn, who has prospered in his vocation and at the same time has found time and opportunity to assist in the material and civic developments of the county where he lives.

John W. Stirn was born on the old homestead in Salt Creek township, Franklin county, Indiana, December 11, 1872, the son of Henry and Martha (Romer) Stirn, who are mentioned elsewhere in this volume.

John W. Stirn was reared on the homestead farm and educated in the public schools. He is now located on a farm belonging to David Hawkins, where he has lived for fourteen years. This farm comprises five hundred and twenty acres and requires twelve horses to carry on the work. Mr. Stirn is an up-to-date farmer and an extensive stock raiser. His success is eminently proved by the long period during which he has remained on the present farm.

also does a large business in threshing, shodding and selling clover

Sims was married to Rose Huddleston, of Franklin county, the wife of John and Nancy Huddleston, of Salt Creek township. Her father died while her mother is still living, at the age of seventy. Mr. Huddleston and his wife were the parents of five children, Mrs. Grace, Bertha, Harry, deceased. Mr. Huddleston was a farmer and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. W. and Rose (Huddleston's) Sims five children, all living, have East, Roy, Arnold, Florence and Norma.

Mr. W. is still a comparatively young man and has a splendid promise for the future. He is a representative farmer in every respect and popular in the community where he lives.

GEORGE W. KRAUS.

Mr. Kraus is following the dictates of a natural desire when we undertake to do what is due to whom honor is due. There is no better way of judging our fellow man than to take the chronicles of his daily life and, for us in their entirety, to discern the traits and abilities which are the deciding factors in building the moral and mental structure of an individual. At no time is this more true than when taking into consideration those elements which have gone into the make-up of those around us, enabled to study the finished product at first hand and from a personal observation and a knowledge how to better themselves.

Mr. Kraus is a man who, invariably, by their example better those around him. Mr. W. Kraus, who was born at New Trenton, Indiana, is a descendant of William and Christina Kraus, both of whom were from Germany. William Kraus, who is still a young man and in America and, located in this county, near New Trenton, cultivates there, at the same time making shoes, a trade which he learned in Germany. Besides operating his farm of seven and a half acres on the edge of the village of New Trenton, he owned a house in New Trenton. He died January 15, 1884. He crossed the ocean three times on a sailing vessel on one trip taking nine weeks to make the trip. Christina Lohman, came to America with her sister, the wife of the late Mr. Lohman.

William and Christina Kraus were born eight children.



William, Charles, Henry, Maggie, Mary, George, Ephraim and John, and it is to George that this sketch is devoted. His brother, William, was born January 17, 1861, at New Trenton, Indiana, received his education in the schools of New Trenton, and in 1898 married Maggie Paul, to which union were born four children, Annetta, Elza, Christina and Floyd. William Kraus and family are members of the Methodist church and active in the various phases of church work.

George W. Kraus was educated in the schools at New Trenton. With rare foresight he engaged in farming while still a young man. He purchased the farm on which he is now located on July 6, 1902. The farm then consisted of two hundred and twenty-four acres, to which he has since added twenty acres. Since the original purchase of the farm an excellent barn has been built, as well as a tenant house, and the place is well improved in every respect. Mr. Kraus devotes his time and attention to general farming and stock raising, although it may be said that he specializes in the raising of truck, and has been very successful. He also raises tobacco.

Mr. Kraus was married in 1894 to Anna Blackburn, and they are rearing an interesting family of seven children: Antha, Marie, Kenneth, William, Curtis, Margaret and Alfred. The family have long been identified with the Methodist church and are prominent participants in all its various activities.

Mr. Kraus has never taken an active part in politics, but being friendly and well liked, he is highly esteemed by all his neighbors and is a man in whom the utmost confidence can be reposed.

HENRY STIRN.

Among the successful German farmers of Franklin county, who have contributed so much to the development of agriculture in this favored section of the state of Indiana, the name of Henry Stirn occupies a conspicuous place. Mr. Stirn has succeeded in life as a consequence largely of his own personal efforts, his industry, his frugality and his careful and wise management covering a long period of years.

Henry Stirn was born February 1, 1839, at Wittenburg, Crispenhofen, Kunselsau, Germany, the son of Michael and Eva (Romig) Stirn, natives of Germany, the former of whom was born April 16, 1806, and the latter on November 11, 1816. They came to America, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 22, 1852, and on October 23, 1853, came to Franklin county, settling in Salt

relationship when Michael Storn purchased forty acres of land. This was later sold and Mr. Storn bought one hundred and sixty acres, where Storn now lives. Michael Storn died on this farm in May, 1884, and he died in April, 1869. He was a member of the Lutheran church and Democrat. To Mr. and Mrs. Michael Storn six children were born, and Andrew, who were born in Germany and the latter of whom is crazed, and Rosa, Louis, Christina and George, all born in Franklin the two later dying in infancy.

Henry Storn was educated in Germany and was thirteen years old when he came to Cincinnati with his parents. He now owns one hundred and sixty Salt Creek township which his father formerly owned.

Henry Storn was married in 1872 to Anna Martha Romer, who was born in Germany, September 27, 1851. Her father and mother both died in Germany and she came to America with the father of John Romer, who is now elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Storn died in 1884. To Henry and Anna (Romer) Storn were born seven children, John W., William Henry, Anna, Louis Frederick, Frederick George and Martha Eliza-

Ann children. John W. was born December 21, 1872, and married Estelle, of Franklin county. He is a farmer living in Salt Creek township in this county. They are the parents of five children, Earl, Roy, Elmer and Norma. William, born May 5, 1874, married Augusta and is also a farmer in Salt Creek township. They have two children, Caroline and Lottie. George Henry, born January 22, 1876, married and is a farmer in Metamora township. Anna, born March 18, 1878, is the wife of Louis Selunemus, a farmer of Salt Creek township. They have three children, Goldie, Martha (deceased), Lottie, Thelma, Paul and Frederick, born March 16, 1879, married Anna Storn and is a farmer in Salt Creek township. Frederick George, born December 7, 1880, married Estelle, of Franklin county. She is the daughter of Barney (Herbert) Westing, of Salt Creek township. They are the parents of three children, Leonard Woodrow and Dorothy May. Martha, born February 4, 1883, married Henry Soman, a farmer of Salt Creek township. They have three children, Freda, Franklin and Walter.

Henry Storn is a devoted member of the Lutheran church and has always been active in the councils of that church. While he has never been active in the councils of that church, yet he is a devoted adherent of the principles of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Storn is well and favorably known in the community where he lives.



JOHN REIDENBACH.

The best history of a community is the one which deals with the lives and activities of its people and especially those who by their own endeavor have forged to the front and placed themselves where they deserve the title of progressive men. Franklin county has an unusually large number of citizens of German descent and without exception they have become leaders in whatever profession they have chosen in which to direct their energies. John Reidenbach is one of the sterling representatives of the farmers of his county and has all of those marked characteristics which dominate the people of German birth. He keeps in close touch with all of the latest advances in agriculture and his farm shows that he keeps well abreast of modern agricultural methods.

John Reidenbach, the son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Miller) Reidenbach, was born in Brookville township, August 10, 1857. His parents were both born in Germany, his father in 1815 and his mother in 1825. They reared a family of seven children, Jacob, Frederick, Caroline, Thomas, John, William and Bena. Of these children the first three mentioned are deceased. Elizabeth (Miller) Reidenbach was the daughter of Jacob and Mary Miller, natives of Germany who came to Franklin county from Pennsylvania, where they married.

Nicholas Reidenbach came to Franklin county, Indiana, from Germany before his marriage and later located in Brookville township. He married in Brookville township and settled on the farm which his son now owns. He died in 1898 and his wife passed away two years previously.

John Reidenbach was reared on the paternal farm in Brookville township and has made this township his lifelong residence. He was given a good elementary education and during his boyhood days learned to do all of those things which are necessary for a farmer lad to do. In this way he acquired an intimate knowledge of the various duties connected with farming and his farm of today is sufficient proof that he had applied these principles in a satisfactory manner. By dividing his attention between grain and stock raising he has accumulated a comfortable competency for himself and family. He owns one hundred and one acres of land on which he has placed many improvements, while by a scientific system of crop rotation he manages to keep his soil at the highest state of productivity.

John Reidenbach was married in 1885 to Mary Lohrey. She was born in Brookville township in 1864, the daughter of Ernest and Kate (Baumann) Lohrey, early settlers of Franklin county. Her father died in 1914 and her

Wieg in Butler township. They were the parents of eight children, Reinhold, Carrie (deceased), George, Thomas (deceased), Ariana, John and Adam. Mrs. Reinhold's maternal grandparents (and Barbara (Reis) Blagmann, natives of Germany, where they they came to Cincinnati) hence to Highland township, Franklin county to Brookville township, where they died. Mrs. Reinhold's nephews were John and Kewell Lohrey, both natives of Germany Brookville township where they died. Children, all of whom are living, have been born to John and Mary Reinhold, Elizabeth, William, Lovell, Corline, George, Fred and Kate. Elizabeth married George Stang and they are the six children, Mabel, Harry and Elmer John, deceased. Reinhold and his family are members of the Lutheran church and interested in everything which pertains to its advancement. In politics always supported the Republican ticket but has never felt inclined to be in the councils of his party. Mr. Reinhold is a man of genial disposition and has so conducted himself and his affairs that he has the high esteem in which he is held.

QUIREN WALLPE

Wallpe has long been one of the most active as well as one of the best connected with the agricultural and stock-raising interests of Franklin county, Indiana. His labors have been directed in promoting the best interests of this favored agricultural many years he has carried on general farming and has made his place and at the same time he has not neglected to assist in the material and civic development of his township.

Wallpe was born November 25, 1860, in Butler township, the son of John and Bracket (Funch) Walpe. John Wallpe came from Germany while still single and for many years was a mason in Butler township. Mrs. Walpe died in September the age of eighty-three. Besides being a stone mason, also a farmer and owned eighty acres of land in Butler township. He was drafted for service during the Civil War, but sent a substitute as his family were members of the St. Mary's Catholic Church. Mrs. Walpe were the parents of the following children:



dren: Margaret (deceased), Valentine, Bridget, John, Michael, Quiren, Jacob, Joseph, Sophia, Mary (deceased), Mary and Anna.

Quiren Wallpe was educated in the common schools and has always been a farmer and owns one hundred and sixty acres of land. He and his wife are devoted to the interest of agriculture. Mr. Wallpe was married October 22, 1890, to Margaret Pulskamp, the daughter of Gerhart Pulskamp, a farmer of Highland township, Franklin county. To this union nine children have been born—Dorothy, Elmer, Vincent, Laura, Marie, Arthur (deceased), Alphonse, Raphael (deceased), and Paul, none of whom are married.

Mr. Wallpe is a Republican and has always taken an active interest in political affairs. At present he is a school director. Religiously, Mr. Wallpe and family are members of the St. Marys Catholic church. Throughout their married life, Mrs. Wallpe has been a decided help to her husband and is devoted to the interest of her home and family. Mr. Wallpe is a good manager, frugal and thrifty in his habits, yet liberal with all.

JOHN BATES.

The best citizens of most every country of the world are products of the farm. The isolation of life on the farm gives to one the surroundings that are most conducive to good character. Living close to nature imparts to the farmer a keen observation, wholesome thoughts and splendid health. The duties of the farm are such as to give to the farmer that rugged constitution which fits him to endure the hardships of life. Many, if not most, of the eminent citizens of almost every city in every state in the Union have sprung from the farm. In the halls of Congress may be found many sons of the soil and in every walk of life the farmer's son may be found in the front rank. Many of our farmers have come from Germany. The native of Germany is well adapted to the life of the farmer. The Germans who have come to this country and engaged in farming have become one of the leading factors in that industry. Their natural thrift and resourcefulness are their great assets and these are found in the fullest measure among the German-American farmers. One of the prominent farmers of Franklin county who is of German descent is John Bates, of Metamora township, who is well known throughout the county.

John Bates was born in Metamora township in Franklin county, Indiana, February 7, 1867, the son of Justus and Mary Magdalena (Thuman)

was one of the following children born to Justus Bates who married Charles Jones; John, Landon, who married ne, who married John Adam; Jesse; Mary, wife of James a, who married Isaac High; Henry, who married Elvie ad; Emma, married to Lewis Oakley; William; Minnie, Sleigel; Louis and Flora, the latter of whom married Wal- of whom were members of the German-Lutheran church- thers who died in infancy.

father of John Bates, was born in Germany. He came e age of twenty-one, proceeding to Indiana and locating in where he bought forty acres of land in Metamora township, ing forty acres additional. He had learned the cooper trade l devoted part of his time while living in this country to his aged in general farming and met with substantial success g this farm he immediately began to make extensive improve- erted his place into one of the best of its size in the county. twenty-three years he married Mary Magdalena Thuman, a thony Thuman, whose time of her marriage was eighteen . They reared their large family on their farm and were highly oughout that whole community.

tes was educated in the public schools of Metamora township, rly youth he remained on his father's farm and assisted in its . He later bought forty acres of land in Metamora township and had purchased forty additional acres located in Salt Creek town- cross the road from his first purchase. He has erected all the his place and made all of the present improvements. His farm is general agriculture and he is also engaged in stock raising. In - his farm duties he devotes some time to his trade of carpenter. ndered one of the most progressive farmers in this county. He has lination for the splendid breed of the large type Poland China d on his place.

Bates married Anna Jackson, who was born in Burnley, Lancashire, May 28, 1828, a daughter of James Jackson. es Jackson, father of Mrs. John Bates, was a son of Robert Jackson, nd, who came to this country in 1855. James Jackson returned to his erty and after fifteen years again came to America, locating in a county, Indiana. He bought seventy acres of land and later pur- chase additional acres, on which he remained the rest of his life. In e married Hannah Dearlen, who was born November 13, 1849, in



Lancashire, England, a daughter of William and Tabitha Dearden. The children of this union were Robert, born, November 19, 1851, died November 28, 1861; Jane Elizabeth, born October 16, 1856, died February 16, 1888; James E., born April 3, 1866, and Anna M., born May 18, 1868, married John Bates.

To John and Anna (Jackson) Bates have been born the following children: Albert, born September 3, 1893; Donald, born May 15, 1895, and Norman, born February 18, 1909. Albert, the eldest child, was accidentally shot on September 28, 1913. He was a splendid type of youth, manly, intelligent and of splendid ability. He had graduated from high school and had completed the normal course with honors. He was teaching school in the northern part of the state at the time of the accident. His death was the result of recklessness on the part of a young man with a revolver in his hand. His parents felt their bereavement very keenly as Albert was a boy of whom any parents would be justly proud. Mr. Bates is a member of the German-Lutheran church and his wife belongs to the Christian church. The Bates family is one of the leading families of the Metamora community and John Bates commands the respect of his fellowmen for his many laudable qualities.

HENRY C. WITTKAMPER.

Among the many Germans who left the Fatherland and came to America to seek their fame and fortune was a light-hearted and ambitious young German named August Wittkamper. Like his native countrymen, as a class, he was filled with a desire to make for himself a substantial and respected place in the new world and was willing to undergo hardships, if necessary, to attain it. It was from this young German that Henry C. Wittkamper, of Metamora, Franklin county, Indiana, is descended. Henry Wittkamper is well known to almost all the inhabitants of Franklin county as a prominent farmer and stock-raiser.

Henry Wittkamper was born September 7, 1859, in Cincinnati, Ohio, the son of August and Louisa (Loescher) Wittkamper.

August Wittkamper, father of Henry, was a native of Hanover, Germany, born in that city in 1837, a son of Henry Wittkamper, who lived in Germany his entire life. August was one of seven children by two marriages of Henry Wittkamper. These children were Henry, Adolph, Hermann, August, William, Catherine and Mary. August came to America when a young man and settled in Cincinnati, where he spent the remainder of his

He had early learned the cigar makers' trade, which he followed in Cincinnati for many years. On October 14, 1857, he married Louisa Scher, a daughter of Casper and Maria Leisner, to which union were born sons, Henry and Charles—the latter of whom was born September 7, 1861, and died in 1864. August Witkamper died in the same year of his son's birth. Some time later his widow married, secondly, Frank Humbloom, the first of whom was born in 1825, and died in 1880. His children were three, the first of whom was born in 1858, and died in 1860. His children were three, the first of whom was born in 1858, and died in 1860. His children were three, the first of whom was born in 1858, and died in 1860. His children were three, the first of whom was born in 1858, and died in 1860.

After the death of his father Henry C. Witkamper came with his mother to Salt Creek township, Rush county, Indiana, to live and he received an early schooling at that place. He was later apprenticed to the blacksmith trade in Cincinnati and became a proficient workman in that industry, but on account of failing eyes he was prevented from long continuing at it. After completing his trade he left Cincinnati and went to Chesapeake, at which place he remained for three years. He then returned to his father's farm in Salt Creek township.

On November 27, 1856, Henry C. Witkamper married Mrs. Mary Ellen, widow of David Gloschen, a daughter of Nathaniel and Rebecca (Bridgely) Marlin. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Witkamper moved to Rush county, Indiana, later moving to Fayette county, Indiana, where they remained for one year, moving thence to Salt Creek township, Franklin county, remaining at that place for about a year. They then moved to a farm in Rush county, Indiana, where they remained for six years, after which they moved to Laurel township, Franklin county, where they remained for eight years and from thence they moved to Blossing Grove township, remaining there two years. They then moved to Metamora township and bought the farm on which they now live. This farm, which was purchased in 1858, consists of eight acres of land.

By her previous marriage Mrs. Witkamper had six children: Mattie and Carrie, Mattie, who was born February 18, 1859, married Ferdinand Brack and has one child, a daughter, Florence. Carrie was born November 14, 1860, and married Quincey Young, to which union have been born five children: Rebecca, Evert, A. E., Phila and Elmer.

To Henry C. and Mary Gloschen (Marlin) Witkamper were born three children, Estella, born September 10, 1889, married Carl Bensch; Clarence,



born August 3, 1890, who remains at home, and Florence, born August 25, 1893, also at home.

Mr. Wittkamper is a devout member of the German-Lutheran church, Clarence and Florence belong to the Methodist denomination and Estella belongs to the Christian church. The family is one of the most highly respected in the Metamora neighborhood, in the social sphere of which its members take an active part. Mr. Wittkamper is interested in all questions which affect the welfare of this county, though this interest is of an unobtrusive kind. He has never sought political office, preferring a more passive participation in public affairs. Mr. Wittkamper is a man of broad-gauged understanding and stands high in the councils of his fellow men, enjoying their entire respect and sincere regard.

VALENTINE SIMMERMEYER.

Among the native-born German farmers of Butler township, Franklin county, Indiana, who have made a success of their vocation, is Valentine Simmermeyer, who, for many years, has pursued the even tenor of his vocation, and by prudent living and good management, has been able to acquire a substantial competence.

Valentine Simmermeyer was born in Butler township, Franklin county, August 11, 1863, the son of Jacob and Apolonia (Nath) Simmermeyer, both natives of Germany, the former born in 1833. Jacob Simmermeyer died February 26, 1911. He came to America while a young man before his marriage. He was a farmer in his native land and followed this same vocation in America. He operated a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of land in Butler township, in this county. Jacob Simmermeyer and his family were all devout members of the Catholic church, and he and his wife were the parents of the following children: Agnes, John, Valentine, Dorothy, Elizabeth, George and Mary.

Valentine Simmermeyer received his education in the common schools of Oldenburg, Indiana, and has always been a farmer in Butler township. He is the owner of eighty-three acres in that township, which he purchased in 1889, on which he carries on a general system of farming and stock raising. He has made a number of improvements on his farm, in 1914 erecting a new barn, forty by seventy feet in size, while his home and all his farm buildings are equally good and well adapted to scientific farming.

Valentine Simmermeyer married Lena Amberger, the daughter of Nich-

as Amberger, a farmer of Butler township, and an ardent Catholic. To this union four children have been given, Margaret, Elizabeth, Apollonia and Mattie. Of these children Elizabeth became the wife of George Fehinger, and lives at Batesville. They have one child, Viola. The rest of the children are still unmarried and living at home.

Mr. Simmermeyer is one of the appraisers for the St. Marys Fire Insurance Company. He and his wife are devout members of the Catholic church, St. Marys, Indiana. Mr. Simmermeyer is always ready to do his part any good work that presents itself, and lends his support at all times any measure which has for its object the welfare of his community. Particularly, he is devoted to his home and family, but he is popular among his neighbors in the community where he lives.

JOHN BRICKNER

Now a farmer in Salt Creek township, Franklin county, Indiana, was more highly respected than the late John Brickner, who, for many years, owned and operated a farm in that township.

John Brickner was born March 29, 1842, in Germany. His parents were there when he was three years old. He received his education in his native land and took part in one of the German wars. After the close of this he came to America, locating first in Pittsburgh, but remained in that city only two weeks, coming on west to St. Joseph, Indiana, from which place he moved to Ellettsburg, this county. From the latter place Mr. Brickner moved to Hamburg, working on the farms in the immediate vicinity. Several years after going to Hamburg, Mr. Brickner purchased a farm, where he now lives, in Salt Creek township. He first bought sixty acres, and later added to this original tract from time to time until at the time of his death he was the owner of two hundred and twenty acres of good farming land. He created and improved this farm extensively, all of the buildings now on the place having been erected by his hands. The farm was entirely covered with woods at the time Mr. Brickner purchased it, but with untiring industry and perseverance the land was cleared and developed into a good farm, and John Brickner lived until his death, March 17, 1909.

In 1860 John Brickner married Elizabeth Gierich, the daughter of Ignatz and Gertrude (Schubert) Gierich, both natives of Germany. Mrs. Brickner's parents were married in that country, and came to America about 1830, locating at first in Cincinnati, Ohio, then at Pipe Creek, this county, then at



Enochsburg. Later they moved to a farm, where they lived for some time, but Mr. Gigrich now resides in Hamburg at the advanced age of more than ninety years. His wife died July 29, 1909, at the age of seventy-four. Mrs. Brickner was born on the trip across the Atlantic ocean when her parents immigrated from their German home to America.

John and Elizabeth (Gigrich) Brickner were the parents of seven children, John, Henry, Lizzie, Frank, Adam, Enoch and Anna. The family are all devout members of the St. Anne Catholic church at Hamburg and are actively interested in the work of the congregation.

Enoch Brickner, the youngest son of the above union, has always resided on the home farm and has been in charge of its operation for several years. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, in which he has met with a very fair degree of success. He is a highly respected citizen of the community and has considerable influence in public affairs.

JOSEPH HERBERT.

The farm requires much patient labor and reasonably good management if success is to be expected. Joseph Herbert, one of Franklin county's well known farmers, has had a busy life, and has also proved to be a capable manager.

Joseph Herbert was born November 18, 1863, in Dearborn county, Indiana, a son of Matthew and Barbara (Hone) Herbert, the former a native of Germany and the latter a native of Dearborn county.

Joseph Herbert's maternal grandparents were Feltz and Elizabeth (Warsht) Hone, both natives of Germany, who early settled in Dearborn county. Feltz Hone was a farmer by occupation and lived at various places after coming to this country, his death occurring at Hamburg, this county.

Matthew Herbert, the father of Joseph, came to America when a young man and first located in Dearborn county, Indiana, but during the last thirty years of his life he lived on a farm which adjoined that of the subject of this sketch in Salt Creek township, Franklin county, this farm consisting of eighty acres. His widow now makes her home with her son, Joseph. Matthew Herbert was a harness maker before coming to America, and followed that occupation after coming to this country to some extent, having conducted a harness shop at St. Joseph.

Joseph Herbert received his education in the schools of Dearborn and

Franklin county, and early in life began to assist with the farm work. He raised wheat at the age of eleven years. He started farming for himself in Posey county, Indiana, but returned to Franklin county in a short time, where he followed this vocation for about fifteen years, after which he moved to Elletts county, Indiana, resting his land during all this time. He finally returned to Salt Creek township and purchased the old home place of eighty and one hundred and nine acres adjoining the same. On this farm he made many improvements, erecting a new house and barn, together with other farm buildings of all kinds, and here he is engaged in general farming and stock raising.

Joseph Herbert was married April 23, 1895, to Katie Klein, of Oldenburg, Indiana, a daughter of John Klein and wife. John Klein is a stationer in Oldenburg, where he has lived for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert are the parents of six children, Edgar, Barbara, William, Harry, and Gusta.

The Herbert family are all members of St. Anne Catholic church at Hamlet, taking an active interest in the works of that parish. Mr. Herbert is a Democrat, but has not taken an active interest in political affairs, preferring to devote his attention to his agricultural interests.

WILLIAM H. McNUTT.

Among the representative citizens and progressive farmers of Franklin county is William H. McNutt, who was born in Salt Creek township, May 18, 1857, the son of John and Nancy (Yates) McNutt, both of whom were natives of Franklin county, the former on Strip's Hill and the latter in Posey county.

William H. McNutt was educated in the common schools of Franklin county and has followed farming all of his life. He owns a splendid farm of one hundred and forty-three acres and is engaged in general farming.

The paternal grandparents of William H. McNutt were Robert and Nancy C. McNutt, of Pennsylvania, who located on Strip's Hill in an early day, where they acquired a farm and here he died, his wife dying in Laurel county. The place consisted of fifty acres but the family later accumulated a large tract of land.

The maternal grandparents of William H. McNutt were Edward and Melton (Yates) Yates, natives of North Carolina, who located in the northern part of Franklin county and lived a part of the time in Posey town-



ship and a part of the time in Salt Creek township. Edward Yates served in the War of 1812. His sons, John, Thomas, Joseph and Spencer, all served in the Civil War and all survived that memorable struggle. Joseph, Robert Jr., James and John, sons of Robert McNutt, also were all soldiers in the Civil War. Joseph lost his life in the service, but the others returned at the end of the struggle.

The father of William H. McNutt, John McNutt, was educated in the common schools of Franklin county and took up farming as a business early in life. During a part of his life he was a farmer in Ohio, not far from Cincinnati. He died April 9, 1914, at Stips' Hill. His children were Elizabeth C. and William H., the latter of whom is the subject of this sketch.

William H. McNutt is not only an enterprising and progressive farmer, but is a man much admired in the community where he lives. He is a man possessed of wide information and is interested at all times in every matter that pertains to the general welfare of the community. He is known for his sterling integrity and genial disposition, and is a representative citizen in every way.

BERNARD J. KESSING.

Every community owes its advance or retrogression to the spirit infused into its life and works by a few men in its midst to whom the others look for guidance when the way seems dark or the proper mode of action is in doubt. A leading spirit in his locality is Bernard J. Kessing, the well-known banker of Oldenburg, Franklin county, Indiana, and, be it said to his honor, his influence is invariably given to the fostering of the civic interests of the community and never to the lessening of the common welfare.

Born in Oldenburg on January 18, 1871, Mr. Kessing is the son of John H. Kessing and Elizabeth (Brokamp) Kessing, being one of the following twelve children: Francis, Henry, Anthony, Thressa (deceased), Mary, Joseph, Frances, Anna, Clements, Bernard, Edward and Elizabeth. Of these, Francis is a priest of the secular order, ordained in 1875, and is now located at Cincinnati, and Frances entered the Convent of the Sisters of St. Francis in 1884, and is now known as Sister Francis Xaveria.

A native of Germany, John H. Kessing was born December 1, 1822, and died February 28, 1910. He was the son of Bernard Kessing and Mary (Burdick) Kessing, who were German farmers and who came to America with their family. John Kessing was educated in the common schools of Germany and after coming to America was a blacksmith for twelve years in



BERNARD J. KESHING.



Indiana, where he carried on business and established a blacksmith shop, which he maintained for about ten years. In September of 1893 he established a general supply store, which has remained in the family to the present day, now being operated by Bernard Kessing. The business has been in the family for fifty years.

On October 26, 1857, John Kessing married Elizabeth Beshamp, who was born in Germany February 22, 1824, the daughter of John Henry and Mary (Freying) Beshamp. Henry Beshamp was a German Catholic, who brought his family to America and settled on a Franklin county farm. He and his wife were the parents of three children: Elizabeth, Mary and Johanna. Elizabeth, the wife of John H. Kessing, is now living with the subject of this sketch and has the unique honor of being the oldest living resident of Oldenburg.

The gentleman to whom this article is devoted was educated in the common schools, and from his boyhood was employed in his father's store, carrying the business. At that time an older brother, Henry, was a partner with the father, continuing until 1875, and was succeeded by Bernard E. and Edward. In 1909 Edward withdrew from the business. In 1920 the father, Bernard J. Kessing, was confined to the business alone ever since. Mr. Kessing also is an undertaker, and is now the president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Oldenburg, and was the president of the Oldenburg Electric Company until 1920.

On October 14, 1908, Mr. Kessing married Helma Schrader, the daughter of Frederick and Helma (Hilferschmidt) Schrader. She was born near Ellettsville, Indiana, became a trained nurse, graduating in 1903 from the Deaconess hospital at Cincinnati, and followed her profession until marriage. To this union two children have been born, Frances and Mar-

garette. Frederick Schrader, the father-in-law of Mr. Kessing, was born in Germany September 27, 1842, and died June 7, 1907. He took part in the Danish war, which also was the war with Austria, of 1864. He came to America at the age of twenty-seven and located at Batesville, where he was employed in the Froehlinger and Schrader furniture factory. He became a prominent man in the community and for six years, beginning about 1870, was a member of the Indiana Legislature. At the time of his death he was master of Batesville. He and his wife were the parents of the following children: Helma, Sadie, Hettie, Lola, Bertha, Olga, Frederick and



Mr. Kessing is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Knights of St. John. He is a faithful member of the Catholic church, and no act of his life casts reproach upon him. With a pleasing urbanity of manner, Mr. Kessing has the gift of bringing sunshine into the lives of those about him. Prosperous and enterprising, selfishness is absolutely foreign to his makeup, in him being combined those rare characteristics which mark the whole-souled and public-spirited citizen, few men in the county being held in higher regard.

BEN H. VONDERHEIDE.

Clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort in the affairs of life will inevitably result in attaining a due measure of success, but in following out the career of one who has attained success by his own efforts there comes into view the intrinsic individuality which made such accomplishment possible. Not only by an objective incentive is an inspiration granted, but at the same time there is enkindled a feeling of respect and admiration. The qualities which have made Ben H. Vonderheide one of the prominent and successful farmers of Butler township, Franklin county, Indiana, have also brought the high esteem of his fellow citizens. His career has been one of well directed energies, strong determination and honorable methods, and he is now the present efficient and capable trustee of Butler township.

Ben H. Vonderheide was born in Butler township, Franklin county, Indiana, November 18, 1861, the son of Henry and Bernadina (Michael) Vonderheide, the former a native of Franklin county, the latter the daughter of Christopher Michael, an enterprising farmer of Butler township.

The paternal grandfather of Ben H. Vonderheide was also Henry Vonderheide, who was a native of Germany, and came to America at the age of fifteen. He first lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, and while there was married to Elizabeth Moorman. A few years later he moved to Butler township, Franklin county, Indiana, where he bought eighty acres of land, on which he lived the remainder of his life. He was a devoted member of the St. Marys Catholic church. He and his wife were the parents of six children, Carrie, John, Mary, Henry, Catherine and Benjamin, all of whom with the exception of Carrie are now deceased.

Henry Vonderheide, the father of Ben H., was educated in the common schools, and was a farmer throughout his life. He belonged to St. Marys Catholic church in Butler township, and was the owner of one hundred and eighty acres of land in the same township, eighty acres of which was the farm

father formerly owned. He died October 25, 1884, at the age of forty-
 six. His wife surviving died until December, 1907. They were the parents
 of the following children—John, Carrie, Ben H., Joseph, Frank, Catherine,
 wand, William, Anna and Clara. The oldest of these children, John, is
 deceased.

Ben H. Vonderheide was educated in the public schools of his home-
 township, and has always been a farmer. He is the owner of one hundred and
 fifty acres of land in Butler township, and is engaged in a general system
 farming and stock raising, having met with a gratifying degree of success
 in his efforts.

Mr. Vonderheide was married to Elizabeth Christ, the daughter of
 Daniel Christ, a resident of Butler township, and a carpenter by trade,
 a devoted member of the Catholic church. To this union two children
 have been born, Walter and Raymond, both of whom are at home.

After his marriage Mr. Vonderheide rented the Schumler farm for
 five years. He later bought the farm where he now lives. Mr. Vonder-
 heide is identified with the Democratic party. He was first appointed trustee
 in August, 1912, and was elected to this responsible position in November,
 1914.

Mr. Vonderheide is not only a progressive farmer, but he is public spir-
 ited in the larger sense and is worthy of the responsibility placed on him by the
 voters of his township.

LAWRENCE A. WILSON

Franklin county has many enterprising young farmers who have suc-
 ceeded by close personal application to their vocation, but none have accom-
 plished more than Lawrence A. Wilson.

Lawrence A. Wilson was born in Blossing Grove, Franklin county, In-
 diana, in 1888, the son of Thomas and Carrie Pratt Wilson, both of whom
 were born in Blossing Grove township, in the same county.

The paternal grandparents of Lawrence A. Wilson were W. D. and Julia
 (J.) Wilson, the former a native of Blossing Grove township and the
 latter a native of Madison county, this state. W. D. Wilson was a farmer,
 and still lives in Blossing Grove. The maternal grandparents of Lawrence
 were John and Elizabeth Pratt, early settlers in Blossing Grove
 township.

Thomas Wilson first farmed for some time and still owns a farm in



Blooming Grove township. Later in life he sold threshing machine attachments and engaged in road contracting. He has followed the latter occupation for the last seven years. He was a school teacher for ten years before he began farming. He still resides in Blooming Grove. His children are Lawrence A., Robert E., Zella E., Arline M. and Magdalena. Mr. Wilson and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Blooming Grove and Mr. Wilson is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Lawrence A. Wilson was educated in the public schools of Blooming Grove township. He was in the contracting business four years with his father and then moved to the farm where he now lives in Salt Creek township, having purchased it in 1909. He has a farm of one hundred and twelve acres and has improved it with excellent buildings. He engages in general farming.

Lawrence A. Wilson was married in 1910 to Nelle Klipple, the daughter of George Klipple, of Brookville township, and to this union one son, Gilbert C., has been born.

George Klipple was born in Fairfield township, October 19, 1849, the son of Jacob and Mary Jane (Harrel) Klipple, the former born in Germany and the latter in Fayette county, Indiana. Mr. Klipple's paternal grandparents were George and Katherine (Metzer) Klipple, both born in Germany, from which country they came to America. They were twenty-two weeks on the water, landing in March, 1829, at Baltimore. Later they located in Cincinnati and still later in Fairfield township, Franklin county. The maternal grandparents of George Klipple were William Harrel and wife, early settlers in Jackson township, Fayette county, Indiana.

Jacob Klipple was educated in Germany and Franklin county. He was a farmer by occupation and owned seventy-five acres of land in Fairfield township and there died. His wife was a member of the Baptist church, while he was a Lutheran. They were parents of the following children: Harriett, Margaret Jane, Lula, George, Katherine, John, Marietta, Elmira, Missouri and Ida.

George Klipple was educated in the public schools of Fairfield township and learned surveying after leaving school. He was elected county surveyor in 1876 and re-elected in 1878. Mr. Klipple made an enviable record in this office. He has been a Democrat all of his life and has just accepted a position on the advisory board of his township. On January 7, 1880, Mr. Klipple bought the farm where he now lives, a farm consisting of ninety-four acres. Since that time he has bought forty acres just west of his present farm and sixty-five acres elsewhere, the latter farm having been sold, however. During the winter months he has dealt much in timber. When he purchased his

ent farm there was only a small cabin on it. It is now well improved and a good house, barn and other out-buildings.

George W. Klippel was married February 27, 1896, to Bermina E. May, of Brookfield, Indiana. They had three children: George, born September 1, 1900; May, who is a student of Franklin University; and Amelia, who is bookseller in the Sears Glass Company, at Indianapolis.

Clarence, who lives in Warren; Nellie, the wife of Lawrence A. Wilson, Graydon, a student in the agricultural department of Indiana University; and America, a teacher in the county, who was educated in the Franklin county common schools and graduated from the Brookfield high school, later spending two years in Indiana State Normal.

Mr. Klippel is a member of the Lutheran church, although the family are Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence A. Wilson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Wilson is a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge of Bloomington.

ADAM GIGRICH.

There are a few men in Franklin county, Indiana, who have, in the same amount of time, accomplished more by farming than Adam Gigrich, of Salt Creek township. Mr. Gigrich, by common industry, perseverance and economical as by good management, has acquired a large tract of land, not only in Franklin county, but in other parts of the state, and today is ranked as one of the representative farmers of the county.

Adam Gigrich was born on the old home farm in Salt Creek township, Indiana, a son of Ignatius and Gertrude (Schaefer) Gigrich, both natives of Germany, who were married in Germany and came to America, April 18, 1825, in Cincinnati. The elder Gigrich was born December 31, 1787, in Hildesheim, Germany, and died in Salt Creek, Indiana, August 1, 1875. His wife in 1825. After living in Cincinnati for some time they moved to Hildesheim, this county, where he worked at his trade, which was a cooper and maker. He then moved to the old home place in Salt Creek township, where he reared his sons, John and Adam. Adam Gigrich proved this place, developing it into a good farm. Ignatius Gigrich and his wife were the parents of five children, Elizabeth, Adam, John, Mary and Gertrude.

Adam Gigrich received his schooling in the public schools at Harding township, Indiana, and upon teaching mature years



began his life work as a farmer, in which vocation he has always been actively engaged. He bought the place where he now lives, consisting of eighty acres, in 1881, and has since added to his original holdings until he now owns one hundred and seventy acres, and also owns one hundred and twenty acres in Decatur county, Indiana. This land was originally covered with a dense woods, but it has been cleared and improved by the erection of splendid buildings, good fencing, proper drainage, etc. Mr. Gigrich makes a specialty of stock raising, in which he has achieved a gratifying degree of success.

Adam Gigrich was married February 17, 1885, to Christina Hittel, who was born at Hamburg, November 16, 1865, and who is a sister of Peter Hittel, whose family is referred to elsewhere in this volume. To Adam and Christina (Hittel) Gigrich have been born four children: George, born March 26, 1886; Anna, born July 16, 1888; John, born July 24, 1889, and Matilda, born November 29, 1902.

The family are all devoted members of the St. Anne Catholic church at Hamburg, and contribute generously of their time and means to its support. Mr. Gigrich is identified with the Democratic party, but has never had the time to take an active part in political affairs, preferring rather to devote his attention to his agricultural interests. Not only has Mr. Gigrich made an unusual success of farming, but he has always commanded the respect and confidence of the people of the community where he lives, being an honorable citizen in every relation of life and extremely popular in his home township.

ELMER BERG.

The richest bequest one could make on departing from this life is an unstained name and a life so lived that it will be an inspiration to one's descendants for generations. The most of Franklin county's inhabitants are descended from good stock. Their forefathers were rich in the possession of those traits which build character and impart to coming generations a wholesomeness of being that gives a race splendor and substance. The late Philip Berg, of Franklin county, was one of those whose lives are filled with good deeds and commendable achievements. His son Elmer Berg lives in Highland township, this county, where he is a highly respected farmer.

Elmer Berg was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, April 27, 1880. His parents were Philip and Elizabeth (Probst) Berg.

Philip Berg was born May 4, 1830, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, a son of Bolser and Christina (Krugg) Berg, also natives of Hesse-Darmstadt.

ere to this country with his parents and their other children when he was seven years of age. The family located in the state of Maryland and later in Virginia, where they lived for some time. They later joined the stream of migration that was then moving towards the west, eventually in Franklin county, Indiana. Here, they purchased a farm in Glad township, which at that time was covered with heavy timber and cleared the place and erected their home and other buildings and there Philip and wife spent the remainder of their lives. Philip Berg attended the common schools and received the limited education provided by the schools of that time. After leaving school he with his brothers engaged as threshers. He followed this occupation through its various stages of development, from the primitive method of thrashing and treadmill to the steam threshing machine, the distinction of owning the first steam threshing machine used in this part of the county. His experience in this line covered a period from the time he was ten years of age until the later years of his life. He purchased seventy acres of land in 1864 on which he erected buildings and made other improvements. He was married on December 29, 1853, to Appolonia and to this union were born five children. He married, secondly, on 1872, Elizabeth Probst, of Keokuk, Indiana, a daughter of John (Fleisher) Probst, both of whom were natives of Germany and to this country before they were married. To this second marriage were born five children, John, Albert, Julia, Oscar and Elmer. Philip Berg died on June 8, 1913, honored and respected by all who knew him. Further details regarding this family are set out in the biographical sketch relating to Elmer Berg, presented elsewhere in this volume.

Philip Berg, the fourth son of Philip Berg, was educated in the district school of Franklin county and spent his early youth assisting his father on the farm. After Philip Berg, his father, retired from active life Elmer and the other brothers assumed their father's threshing business, which they continued until 1912, when Elmer retired and has since confined his activities to the farm.

In 1911 he purchased one hundred and three acres of land in Glad township, on which he still lives. He has made many improvements on his possession of this place, having remodelled the barn and other buildings. He has engaged extensively in the dairy business, gradually increasing the department of his farm, and has erected a specially-constructed barn for the housing of his cows, using the most approved methods of housing and caring for his cows. He has also been successful as a general farmer, and has had considerable success with live stock raising.

Elmer Berg married Marie Schükke, a daughter of Henry



Schinkle and wife, of Whitewater township. To this union have been born two daughters, Elsie and Florence, who are living at home and attending the local schools. Mr. and Mrs. Berg are prominent members of the Lutheran church and are active in the social affairs of the community in which they reside.

Elmer Berg is a worthy son of his late father, who was a fine type of the German-American citizen, and has inherited many of his father's traits, notable among which are his industry and sterling integrity.

BENEDICT RICKE.

No office is nearer the people of a community than that of township trustee. Other public officials have important duties to perform, it is true, but the township trustee is personally identified with his constituents and his policies are closely connected with their everyday welfare—the schools which their children attend, the roads upon which they travel, certain drains which affect the productivity of their land and the care of the poor. These are vital interests in any community. When the township trustee is capable, efficient and farsighted, the interests of the people prosper, but when he is lacking in these things, their interests lag. The people of Salt Creek township, Franklin county, Indiana, chose wisely in electing Benedict Ricke township trustee.

Benedict Ricke was born in Hanover, Germany, September 1, 1870, the son of Benedict and Theresa (Theisling) Ricke, both natives of Hanover, who landed at Baltimore, September 1, 1881.

The paternal grandparents of Benedict Ricke were William and Anna Ricke, natives of Germany, where they followed the occupation of farming. They both lived all of their days in that country. The maternal grandparents of Benedict Ricke were Bernard and Marie (Krone) Theisling, of Hanover, Germany, where they died. Bernard Theisling's sons, Joseph and Bernard, are now (1915) doing service in the great European war.

Benedict Ricke, Sr., brought his family to America in 1881 and located at Hamburg on a farm. They remained there one year and then removed to another farm upon which Benedict Ricke, Jr., now lives. Mr. Ricke, Sr., owned one hundred and ten acres in Salt Creek township, where he died January 31, 1914, his wife having died, December 8, 1906. They were the parents of four children, Caroline, Frank, Benedict and Josephine, all of whom live nearby, except Josephine, who lives in Indianapolis.

cke, Jr., was educated in German, but after coming to our years in the Hamburg parish school. He has always a farm in Salt Creek township and is engaged in general stock raising.

Mr. Cke, Jr., was married in 1861 to Elizabeth Stockinger, the daughter of Stockinger, of Hildesburg, and to this union six children were born, Carl, Clara, Hilda, Larence and Raymond.

Mr. Cke is a Democrat and, cooperating at his majority, has been a member of the various county and township councils of his party. He and his family are members of the Catholic church at Hamburg and contribute liberally to the church. Mr. Cke has made remarkable progress since coming to this county and as a result of industry, economy and good management a comfortable competence and is regarded as one of the most highly respected citizens of Franklin county.

HENRY D. WEHR

Farming was considered a hard occupation, devoid of much that would attract anyone to it as a matter of choice. However, it has gradually disappeared and farming has developed into a business, until at the present time it is not unreasonably referred to as a business. This is because modern methods have raised the occupation to a distinguished position in the industries of the world. Modern methods have made it a vocation interesting to many, who are not only of mercantile pursuits. We now find many legislators turning their attention to agriculture and it is undoubted that the farmer is one of the largest forces in the business life of the country.

This county has many progressive farmers, among whom of Springfield township we mention a high rank. His farm being representative of the most progressive methods of modern

Mr. Wehr was born in Butler county, Ohio, January 26, 1862, the son of Nancy (Pearson) Wehr, and was one of eleven children born, the others being M. H., Sarah Ann, David L., Maggie, Farry, Cora, Raymond and Lorilla, all of whom are living. He was married twice, his first wife having been Lida Freedland, who he moved to Hamilton county, where he married, secondly, Mrs. Sarah is living in Springfield township and is still single.



David, who resides in Springfield township, also has been married twice, the first time to Elizabeth Vanness and the second time to Rebecca Wolober. Steits M. married Catherine Monohan. John married Flo Burges. Maggie married Sylvester Wall and lives in Madison county, Indiana. Parry is single and resides in Springfield township. Cora is still single and also lives in that township. Raymond married Elizabeth Hawk and lives in Springfield township. Lorilla married Otis Miller and lives in Bath township.

John Wehr, the father of Henry D. Wehr, was born in Butler county, Ohio, where he attended school and after leaving school he assisted his father on the farm. He was drafted for service in the Civil War but did not go. While in Ohio he owned one hundred and ninety-two acres in Butler county, which he devoted to general farming. After his marriage he continued to live on this farm, where he spent the rest of his life. He died December 17, 1891, at the age of sixty-four years, ten months and nineteen days. His wife died November 10, 1892, at the age of sixty-two years, ten months and twenty-two days.

John Wehr, grandfather of Henry D. Wehr, came from Pennsylvania at a very early date and settled in Ohio, where he located on one hundred and ninety-two acres and was married in that state to Sarah Anne Lovell. To this union were born seven children: Sarah Ann, Elizabeth, Lorenzo, Luther, Henry, John and Jackson, all of whom are now deceased. Grandfather Wehr was a very highly respected citizen of his community. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian church. He was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and died January 25, 1853, aged seventy-three years, one month and seventeen days, his wife, Sarah, dying May 12, 1866, in the seventy-seventh year of her age.

Henry D. Wehr was educated in the common schools of Butler county and has made his home on the farm practically his entire life. When he was twenty-four years of age he was married to Martha Doty, the daughter of John Doty. After his marriage he rented land in this county and continued farming there for five years. He then bought sixty acres of land and moved onto it in 1896. He later added seventy-four acres to this farm, making one hundred and thirty-four acres. He is reputed to be a very successful farmer and one who takes especial pride in the upbuilding of his place, ever being on the lookout for something new to apply to his farm methods. He believes in using all modern inventions that are practical and he secures his best results by these progressive methods. He also specializes in stock and markets his own products.

Mr. and Mrs. Wehr have four children—Hazel, Dale, Fern D. and

of P. All are living except three who died in the year that aged fourteen. The first married Theresa Koss and lives near Oxford, Ohio. They have three children and live with their parents. He runs Mr. Wehr's lumber house and barn, at the same time making many other improvements. Altogether his farm is one of the most attractive in the township. Mr. Wehr and family are active in all of the social affairs of the neighborhood and are highly esteemed as neighbors, being held in the highest regard by all who know them.

MICHAEL SEIBEL.

The agricultural advancement in Franklin county has been due largely to the hard working struggle and success of the German citizens of this county, many of whom came with their parents to build homes in the great land of America, others of whom have been born here after the arrival of their parents. The German citizens, whether native or foreign born, have proved themselves to be hard working men and women who are interested in the welfare of the country where they live and always loyal to the country of their birth or adoption.

Michael Seibel was born in Hamburg, Franklin county, Indiana, April 10, 1867, the son of Daniel and Gertrude (Nemesary) Seibel, both natives of Germany, the former born April 19, 1826, and the latter born December 2, 1826. Daniel Seibel died November 10, 1906, his wife having preceded him by just two years, her death having occurred November 14, 1907. The paternal grandparents of Michael Seibel were Frank and Christina Nemesary, natives of Germany, who came to America when Daniel Seibel was ten years old. They located first at St. Mary's, this county, and later at Hamburg, where he died and is buried. His wife died later at Hamburg and is buried there. He was a cooper by trade and followed that occupation all his life.

Michael's maternal grandparents were Frank and Gertrude Nemesary, natives of Germany, who came to America on the same boat with Daniel's paternal grandparents. They located at St. Mary's, in this county, and remained there the rest of their lives, being among the best citizens of that thriving neighborhood.

Michael was educated in the St. Mary's parish school and entered the army at the age of eighteen years, serving in the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for four years. He fought in the bat-



tle of Gettysburg and participated in seven bayonet charges in that battle. After the war he returned to Franklin county and lived until sixty-seven years old. He took up farming at Hamburg and owned eighty-eight acres at the time of his death. Both he and his wife died in Hamburg.

Michael Seibel was educated in the Hamburg parish school and took up farming early in life. In 1893 he purchased the place where he now lives, which consists of eighty acres in Salt Creek township, where he is engaged in general farming.

Michael Seibel was married June 15, 1895, to Louisa Waltermann, the daughter of John Henry Waltermann, of Salt Creek township.

Mr. Seibel and wife are members of the Church of Christ and are highly respected in the community where they live. By their labor, thrift and good management they have added much to the agricultural life in their section of Franklin county.

FRANK P. HUBER.

A well known farmer and veterinarian of Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, is Frank P. Huber, who was born on the farm where he now resides. His whole career thus far has been spent in this township with the exception of a short period when he was living in Muncie, Indiana. His father was a well-educated man and was one of the first veterinary surgeons in Indiana, having been one of the first to practice that profession west of the Alleghany mountains. The family has been connected with the history of Franklin county since 1833 and during the many years that have elapsed since that time its various members have never failed to stand for every measure that would benefit the county in any way. Mr. Huber is a sterling citizen and has a host of friends throughout the township and county.

Frank P. Huber, the son of Godfrey and Margaret (Zeigler) Huber, was born on his present farm in Highland township December 17, 1856. He was one of fifteen children born to his parents, the others being Peter, Frederick, Michael, Henry, Lewis, Jacob, George, Godfrey, Jr., Charles, Louisa, Catherine, Margaret, Julia and Mary. Of these children the following are deceased: Peter, Michael, Henry, Lewis, George, Louisa and Catherine.

Godfrey Huber, the father of these fifteen children, was born in Germany, December 29, 1808, and married Margaret Zeigler, who was born April 19, 1810. Godfrey Huber was reared in Germany and Cincinnati, Ohio, to which latter city his parents moved shortly after coming to America. When

When years of age he went to Germany for some books on veterinary and after studying these for some time began to practice. In 1822 in Franklin county, Indiana, where he bought one hundred acres of land in Highland township, this being the farm where his home. He undoubtedly was the first veterinary surgeon in Franklin, as far as known, had the honor of having been the first in the county to commence and practicing his profession until his death on September 30, 1901. The family were members of the Lutheran church.

Paternal grandfather of Frank P. Huber was Henry Huber, who was born in Germany, as was his wife, Catherine Kuhl. Some years after their marriage they came to America, landing at New Orleans. Later, the family moved to Pennsylvania and lived in that state for one year. Grandfather then returned to the farm with a family in that state during the summer of 1822. From Pennsylvania Henry Huber moved to Cincinnati, where he spent the remainder of his days. Henry Huber and his wife had a family of eight children: all of whom are now deceased, Godfrey, Henry, Christopher, Rachel, George and Peter.

Huber received a good common-school education in the school district of his township. His boyhood days were spent on his present farm and during a portion of a year and a half when he conducted a retail meat business in Indiana, he has lived all of his life thus far on the farm. He has eighty acres of well improved land and carries on a general stock raising. He acquired from his father a good practical knowledge of veterinary and has for many years had considerable practice in this profession and is recognized as an able practitioner and is frequently called upon in the county.

Huber was married February 11, 1884, to Catherine Hoff and they have been born ten children, Clem, Edna, Gladys, Luthenia, Mildred, Melvina (twins), Harvey, Mable and Carl. All of these children are living, with the exception of Luthenia. The eldest child, Margaret Sommermeier, while all the other children are still at home.

Huber was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, March 23, 1865, the son of Philip and Mary (Ail) Hoff, of that county. Philip Hoff was born in 1806, and died January 1, 1908. His wife was born January 21, 1809.

Huber is a member of the Democratic party and gives his support to the measures which he feels will be of general benefit to the



community in which he resides. He is an ardent believer in good government and for this reason takes an intelligent interest in all worthy measures. The family are loyal members of the Lutheran church.

PHILIP STUDT.

True success is not measured by the amount of property that one gathers together, but by the effect that life has on one's own character and by the lasting good accomplished. As a rule, material success follows in the steps of those who work for the advancement of themselves and others. Philip Studt has found success by living a life of quiet industry and helpfulness to others.

Philip Studt was born on the farm in Highland township, Franklin county, on which he now lives, August 7, 1868, the son of Philip and Dora (Gross) Studt. The elder Philip Studt's parents were natives of Germany, where they spent their lives. Dora Gross Studt's parents also were natives of Germany, although they immigrated to America, locating in Highland township, this county, on the fifty-five acre farm now occupied by Philip Studt, Jr.

Philip Studt, Sr., came to America as a young man and located in Cincinnati, where he remained for some time and then went to South Gate, Franklin county, where he conducted a grocery and dry goods store. Still later, he purchased from his brother-in-law the farm on which his son, Philip Studt, Jr., now lives. After buying the place, he built the log house which now serves as a frame for the house on the property at the present time.

Going to school in the old school house near his home, and constantly familiarizing himself with agricultural methods, and especially those peculiar to his homestead, it was but natural that Philip Studt, Jr., should take up the tillage of the home acres, which he did with gratifying results, one of the notable improvements being the remodelling of the old house so thoroughly that it became practically a new structure. Mr. Studt has chosen general farming in preference to the specialization in any one crop.

On December 20, 1899, Mr. Studt married Amelia Magdalena Keller, who was born near Harrison, Ohio, the daughter of Nicholas and Sarah (Smelze) Keller, both native to Germany. No children have been born to this union.

Mrs. Studt's paternal grandparents came to America when Nicholas Keller was a small child. They located in Dearborn county, Indiana, near Harrison, Ohio, and they and their son Nicholas farmed the place on which

of Mrs. Stadt's maternal grandparents were never in America, as their entire lives in their native land, Germany.

Stadt family have been Lutherans for many generations, the Lutheran at Klemmes Corners counting Philip Stadt and his family among loyal supporters. Mr. Stadt is a plain, unassuming man who is at ready with his moral or material support for any worthy cause or cause is a Republican and gives a good citizen's attention to the politics of his neighborhood and county. It is such men as Mr. Stadt who are the foundation of our civilization.

JOHN J. MESSERSCHMIDT.

Messerschmidt family was one of the first German families to locate in Franklin county, Indiana, the father of John J. Messerschmidt having come to the county with his parents in 1838. The various members of the family have been engaged in agricultural pursuits and, with that characteristic industry for which the German people are noted, they have been successful. John J. Messerschmidt owns a farm of eighty acres in Highland township and has so directed his energies and so managed his property as to provide a comfortable living for himself and family.

John J. Messerschmidt, the son of John and Constena (Gieger) Messerschmidt, was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, January 15, 1830. His parents were both born in Germany, his father being born in 1790. His parents had eleven children, Catherine, Nicholas, John J., Elizabeth, Felix, Martin, Susan, Rose, Amelia and Magdalena. His children, Nicholas, Elizabeth, Rose and Magdalena are deceased.

John J. Messerschmidt, the father of John J., was eight years of age when he came with his parents from Germany to the United States. The family came to Indiana and settled in Highland township, Franklin county. John J. Messerschmidt cleared most of the timber from the eighty acres which he inherited from his father in Highland township and continued to reside there until 1855.

John J. Messerschmidt was educated in the common schools of Highland township. From his earliest boyhood days helped his father with the work on the farm. He was industrious as a youth, frugal in his habits and self-reliant. He depended himself with that determination which always brings success. Frequently, when he started in to farm for himself, he had no



difficulty in making a good living. His well-improved farm of eighty acres, on which he is now residing, produces a bountiful harvest year after year. He raises some live stock and finds that this is one of the most profitable phases of farming.

Mr. Messerschmidt was married February 17, 1890, to Elizabeth Kunkel and to this union have been born eleven children, Frank, Catherine, Lilly, Anna, William, George, Mary, Clara, Emma, Jacob and Joseph. All of these children are still single and living at home, with the exception of Frank and Jacob, who are deceased.

The wife of Mr. Messerschmidt was born December 14, 1867, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Risert) Kunkel. Adam Kunkel was born in Germany, February 13, 1829, and died April 2, 1914. His wife also was born in Germany, February 5, 1842, and died November 23, 1909. Adam Kunkel came to America before his marriage and later settled in Franklin county, where he owned a farm of one hundred and sixty acres at the time of his death. Mr. Kunkel and his wife had a family of twelve children, Catherine, Mary, Jacob, Joseph, Elizabeth, Magdalena, John, Lena, Emma, Frank, Adam and one who died in infancy. All of the other children are still living with the exception of Frank.

Mr. Messerschmidt and his family, as well as his wife's family, are loyal members of the Catholic church and are generous in their support of this denomination. They belong to the parish at St. Peters, in their home township.

SARAH ANN HANNA.

The Hanna family came to what is now Franklin county, Indiana, from South Carolina and, in the summer of 1804 located within the present limits of Fairfield township. The family are of Scotch-Irish descent, the original Scotch ancestor being a native of Galloway, Scotland, and a settler in county Down, Ireland. The two sons of this first member of the family who settled in Ireland were Robert and Hugh. On account of the antipathy of the king, Charles II., towards them, Robert and Hugh Hanna sought an asylum in the New World and settled in Wilmington, Delaware. Later, Joseph Hanna, their uncle, settled in the Laurens district in South Carolina, whither they soon followed him, and on the farm which he bought, the battle of Cowpens was fought during the Revolutionary War.

It is not possible within the limits of this biography to trace the various

went in the Hanna family. About 1798, the Hannas and other of their neighborhood in South Carolina decided to come to the Territory, where they might bring up their children in surroundings where the curse of slavery was unknown. The leaders of this band were Robert Hanna and Robert Templeton, while their chief followers were John Templeton, John and Joseph Hanna, William and Robert Swan and George Leviston. In the spring of 1803 a group of pioneers packed their belongings in large cumbersome wagons, and they and their wives and children amidst the household goods set out on the long overland trip which was to bring them to what is now Franklin county, Indiana.

Robert Hanna was the grandfather of Sarah Ann Hanna, whose name in this narrative is directly concerned. He entered the southeast quarter of section 28, town 10, range 2, and the northeast quarter of section 33, range 2, and on September 24, 1804, received his deed for this half tract land. This tract lies in Fairfield township and has been in the Hanna family from the day it was entered.

Robert Hanna became one of the most influential men of Franklin county, and he and his good wife, Mary Parks, reared a family of nine children, of whom grew to maturity, married and reared families of their own. These children, in the order of their birth, are as follows: Sarah, who married John Templeton; Margaret, the wife of William Templeton; Janet, who married Mary Laird; Robert, who married Solomon Mansfield; John, who became the wife of John Hitch; Robert, who first married Elizabeth Mowery and, after her death, Olive Catherwood; David G., who married Agnes Taylor and, after her death, Mary McKinney.

Sarah Ann Hanna, with whom this biography deals, is one of the ten children of Robert and Mary (McKinney) Hanna. Her brothers and sisters, in the order of their birth, are as follows: Mahala, who married J. Fernan Dickerson and had three children: Theophilus L., Douglas F. and Lauretta A.; James M., who married Elizabeth Susan Burton; Eleanor Jane, who married William A. V. V., unmarried; Henry Clay, unmarried; Mary Malvina, who married James Blew; Catharine L., who became the wife of John P. P.; John P., who married Jane Burke; Jantha Missouri, who married J. J. J., in 1905, and Sarah Ann, who is now living on the old Hanna farm in Fairfield township.

Sarah Ann Hanna was born on the farm where she is now living and



has made it her life-long home. She has always been very much interested in the genealogy of the Hanna family, and in 1906 published a volume entitled "The House of Hanna," which is one of the best family histories every issued in the state. This interesting volume not only contains the various branches of the Hanna family, but also a large amount of valuable information on the early history of Franklin county.

HENRY HASELWANDER.

Twelve million Germans, who have enriched our population, have given us more than we will ever be able to repay. Thrifty, frugal, industrious, prolific, they rapidly became assimilated into our civilization and took their places as leaders in the various phases of art, industry and government. Statistics today show that the citizens of German birth or of German descent are almost invariably temperate, intelligent and law-abiding. The average number of Germans who are in our insane asylums, prisons and almshouses is remarkably low in comparison to other races. Of German descent, Henry Haselwander well exemplifies those solid virtues which characterize his race.

Henry Haselwander was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, July 28, 1873. He was the son of Philip and Anna (Schultz) Haselwander, both of whom were natives of Germany. Philip Haselwander received a good German education and while still single came to America to make his fortune. As did so many of his countrymen, he enlisted in the Union army at the beginning of the Civil War and served for two years and nine months. He was a brave and patriotic soldier, bringing to the service that knowledge of military life and conditions which he received in the Fatherland. In 1873 he bought eighty acres of land in Blooming Grove township and brought to bear his knowledge of intensive farming as practiced in Germany with remarkable success. He married Anna Schultz in Cincinnati, she having also come from Germany single and meeting her husband after coming to this country. Nine children were born to the union, but only one, Henry, grew to maturity. Philip Haselwander died in 1881 and his widow still lives on an eighty-acre farm adjoining the farm of her son.

Henry Haselwander received his education in the district schools of Franklin county. After leaving school he worked for the neighboring farmers when not engaged in working on his father's farm. This early training well fitted him for the fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres

has operated for the last nineteen years. He practices general and puts into use many of the modern methods of land cultivation the last nineteen years Mr. Haselwander has farmed his mother's section with his own.

Haselwander was married in May, 1896, to Josephine Burkhardt, four children, Anna, Charles, Gilbert and Johnnie.

Haselwander identifies himself with the local political life, always in influence to the support of those measures which stand for the interests of the people. He filled the office of township road supervisor to credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned. Mr. Haselwander is the type of man which every community likes to have in its ranks and his family are loyal members of the Catholic church.

EDWARD STENGER.

Edward Stenger is widely known in Franklin county, Indiana, where he is honored repeatedly by the people of that county with various offices and responsible offices. Mr. Stenger is now the efficient chief of the Indiana state board of tax commissioners, with headquarters in Indianapolis. His well-directed efforts in the various affairs of life, his capable management of business interests and his judgment have brought to him a very gratifying degree of success. He demonstrates what may be accomplished by a man of energy and initiative who is not afraid to work and who has the perseverance to persevere in the face of all discouragements. In all of the relations of life, Edward Stenger has commanded the confidence and respect of those with whom his various activities have brought him into contact. The social history of Franklin county would not be complete without mention of Mr. Stenger.

Edward Stenger was born July 6, 1866, at St. Leon, Dearborn county, Indiana. He is the son of Adam and Mary (Willman) Stenger. Adam Stenger was born in Germany, January 12, 1841, and was one and one-half years in America with his parents, Frank X. and Gertrude Stenger. They located near New Albion in Dearborn county, Indiana. He grew up there and married Mary Willman, who was born in Ripley county, Indiana, and is the daughter of Joseph Willman.

Presently, Adam Stenger moved across the county line into Frank-



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worker in the

and located at Southgate, where he still resides. He has a shoe harness shop and has been postmaster at Southgate for thirty-
Stenger grew up at Southgate. From the age of twelve he worked on the farm. After reaching maturity, he rented the farm he worked and farmed for himself until 1895. He then removed to the county seat of Franklin county, and was here engaged in Federman's store until 1900. In the spring of 1900 Mr. Stenger ran for county recorder and was nominated on April 7, on the Democratic ticket. In the following election he was victorious. In the race for nomination, he carried the county with such a majority that in the convention following he had no opposition. Mr. Stenger served a full term of four years and was renominated in 1904. He was thereafter re-elected and had no opposition for nomination in 1908. By an act of the Legislature, Mr. Stenger's term was extended to January 1, 1909. During the time Mr. Stenger was recorder of Franklin county he was secretary of the Democratic county committee from 1902 to 1904 and from 1904 to 1906 he was chairman of the Democratic county central committee. Previous to this period he had served as precinct committeeman in the township where he resided, and was always an active worker in the party organization.

When Mr. Stenger's term as recorder expired, he opened a law office and practiced law at Brookville until 1911. During this time he was also deputy prosecuting attorney of the thirty-seventh Indiana judicial district. On April 11, 1911, Mr. Stenger was appointed to his present position as chief clerk of the board of tax commissioners of the state of Indiana. He has made an efficient record in this position and during his residence in the capital city of Indiana he has gained a host of friends.

Edward Stenger was married October 29, 1890, to Rosa Glokner, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is the daughter of Roman and Elizabeth (Maier) Glokner. Her father was a native of Bingen-on-the-Rhine, Germany, and her mother a native of Ohio. Mrs. Stenger was only about six years old when her parents moved to Southgate, but about five years later her father purchased a farm about two and one-half miles east of Brookville, where her parents spent the remainder of their lives. Her father died November 14, 1914, and was buried on November 17, which was his seventy-third birthday. Her mother died July 4, 1898, about six months before the death of Mr. Stenger's mother, who died in January.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stenger have eight children, Elizabeth, Mary, Kathleen, Genevieve, Edward, Jr., Urban, Gerald and Cletus.

Stenger and family are members of the Catholic church at Brooksville. Stenger belong to the Knights of Columbus and also to St. Vincent Society at Brooksville. At present he is an active member of the Indiana Democratic Club and has been influential in the affairs of that organization.

HARRY N. WILSON.

A prosperous merchant of Laurel, Indiana, is Harry N. Wilson, who has been engaged in the general merchandise business in that place since reaching his majority. Mr. Wilson farmed until two years before the Spanish-American War and then clerked in a store at Gas City. He enlisted for service in the United States volunteer army. He served in the Philippines under General Wheaton and took an active part in quelling the rebellion stirred up by Aguinaldo. After returning from the Philippines he was engaged in business in Laurel and now has a general store and a complete line of groceries, dry goods, shoes and notions.

Harry N. Wilson, the son of Joseph H. and Sarah A. (Liggett) Wilson, was born in Ripley county, Indiana, June 12, 1869. His father was born in Virginia in 1835 and died in this county, May 20, 1913. His mother was born at Boonesboro, Maryland, in 1833, and died in August, 1900. His parents reared a family of three children: Josie, the wife of Andrew Fey; Georgia, the wife of Andrew Fey, a merchant of Laurel; and Harry N., who is the youngest of the family.

Harry N. Wilson, the father of Harry N., served in the Confederate army during the Civil War—in fact, his service began before the opening of the struggle. When John Brown made his celebrated raid on Harper's Ferry in 1859, Mr. Wilson helped to pursue Brown and was one of the men on duty at the time he was hung. During the war he was in the ranks of all Jackson's brigade and among many of the battles he participated in were Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and, in fact, all the battles in which Jackson's brigade participated. After the Civil War Harry N. Wilson married and for a time followed the trade of a millwright. A few years later he came to Indiana and bought a farm in Ripley county, which he lived for a few years. He then farmed in Jennings county and later in Jackson county. From Jackson county he



moved to Mount Carmel, Ohio, where he was engaged in the mercantile business for nine years. In 1893 he moved with his family to Laurel, Indiana, where he retired and remained the remainder of his days. He owned a farm in Laurel township.

The mother of Harry N. Wilson was twice married. She was first married to a Mr. Garver, who died at the opening of the Civil War, leaving his widow with four small children: Ella, who now is at Morningview, Kentucky; William, a contractor of Indianapolis, Indiana; Philip, a cigar manufacturer of London, Canada, and Frank. The widow made a living during the Civil War as best she could. The little farm where she lived was near the battlefield of Antietam, and during that battle she hid her children in the cellar. After the battle was over she worked as a nurse among the wounded and shortly after the war was over she married Joseph H. Wilson, the father of Harry N.

The paternal grandparents of Harry N. Wilson lived all of their days in Clark county, Virginia, in the Shenandoah valley. His grandfather Wilson was a large plantation owner and had a number of slaves. He was a wealthy man before the war, but during that struggle practically all of his property was destroyed and he died after the close of the war. The maternal grandparents of Harry N. Wilson lived and died near Booneboro, Maryland.

Harry N. Wilson was educated in the public schools of Indiana and Ohio. After leaving the common schools he took a course in Barton's Business College in Cincinnati, Ohio, after which he returned to his father's farm in Laurel township, Franklin county, Indiana, where he lived until 1897. In that year he went to Gas City and clerked in a general store there until 1899. In September of that year he enlisted in the Thirty-eighth Regiment of United States Volunteer Infantry and was mustered out June 30, 1901, as a sergeant. All of his service was in the Philippines and he participated in all of the movements of his regiment which were made in an effort to apprehend Aguinaldo, the Filipino chief. After returning from the Philippines, Mr. Wilson opened a general store in Laurel with his brother-in-law, Andrew Fey. They continued in business together until April, 1911, when Mr. Wilson bought out his brother-in-law's stock and has since conducted the store alone. He keeps a full line of such commodities as are usually found in general stores of towns of this size and has built up a business which speaks well for his energy and industry.

Mr. Wilson was married December 1, 1910, to Clara Reiboldt. She

Laurel township, Franklin county, Indiana, and is a daughter
 sold, whose history is found elsewhere in this volume.

son is a staunch Republican and has served on the town council
 fraternally, he belongs to the Free and Accepted Masons at
 is an energetic and wide-awake citizen and every measure
 m promoted for the general welfare of his town has found
 y supporter.

MRS. EMMA J. KERN.

Franklin county's many daughters who have left their native
 elsewhere is Mrs. Emma J. Kern, who was born five and one-
 uth of Brookville, February 5, 1856. Mrs. Kern is the daugh-
 and Laura M. (Cleaver) Quick. Hervey Quick is the son
 Hannah (Clayton) Quick, and Cyrus Quick, in turn, is the
 John and Mary (Eads) Quick. Judge John Quick was the
 John and Mary (George) Quick. Lieut. John Quick was a
 Revolutionary War. Judge John Quick was a native of
 later moved to Franklin county and established here the
 ad, where Emma Kern was born. Judge John Quick was
 ge, but he was a successful farmer. Cyrus Quick, the son of
 Quick, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, in 1806.
 lent Democrat, a devoted member of the Baptist church and
 n Franklin county.

Quick was born in Franklin county on May 7, 1831, on the
 estead. He was educated in the district schools and operated
 op in Brookville and was also a farmer. He died of a can-
 26, 1910, at Frankfort, Indiana. His wife was the daughter
 d Mary (Simmons) Cleaver, and was born February 8, 1836,
 homestead in Franklin county. She was educated in the
 and was married to Hervey Quick March 10, 1853. Her
 t in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1797, and lived there until 1811,
 to Franklin county, Indiana. He was drafted during the
 Dr. John Cleaver was a doctor and farmer and died in
 y, Indiana.

na J. Kern was born in the old log house built by Cyrus
 ndfather. Here her father was also born. She attended the



district schools of Franklin county and taught in the same county for eight years.

Mrs. Kern was married June 11, 1882, at Redkey, Jay county, Indiana, to Oliver E. Kern, who was born January 4, 1863, at Redkey. Mr. and Mrs. Kern later moved to Illinois, but finally settled in Indianapolis in 1904.

CHARLES N. McCONNELL.

Many men have contributed to the agricultural prosperity of Franklin county. Charles N. McConnell, an enterprising farmer of near Laurel, Indiana, is one of the best known and highly respected men of the community where he resides. Mr. McConnell has not only made a success of farming, but throughout his life he has taken an interest in the welfare of his community and few men have contributed more than he to the friendly, neighborly spirit of his community.

Charles N. McConnell was born March 8, 1880, in Delaware county, Indiana. He is the son of Abraham and Frances (Heath) McConnell, the former a native of Indiana, and the latter of Virginia. Frances (Heath) McConnell is the daughter of Harvey and Cynthia Heath, who came from Virginia to Delaware county, Indiana. She died in 1905, at the age of ninety-four, and her husband died in 1904, at the age of ninety-four. Abraham McConnell was a farmer by occupation and owned a farm of eighty acres in Delaware county. He now lives retired in Muncie, Indiana. He was a soldier in the Civil War. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the First United Brethren church. Mrs. McConnell died in 1884. By this marriage there were seven children, Desse, Bertha, Rettie, Harvey, Curtis, Charles N. and Jessie. Mr. McConnell was married a second time to Lizzie Gossit, of Henry county, and one child, Mabel, was born to this union.

Charles N. McConnell was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. He is a farmer by occupation. On January 23, 1112, he came to Posey township, Franklin County, Indiana, and purchased eighty acres of land. He has improved this farm by the erection of fences and new buildings of various kinds. One of the late substantial improvements is a silo.

Mr. McConnell was married in 1902 to Josephine Williams, who was born August 31, 1877, in Laurel, Indiana. She is the daughter of Oliver

son Perry and Martha Jane (Spencer) Williams, the former born in Nora township, Franklin county, Indiana. Mrs. McConnell's father was a cooper by trade. He was a member of Company C, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War and served three years. He is now dead, and his wife died in 1912 at the age of sixty-four. They had four children: Walter, Indiana, Josephine and Lola.

In politics, Mr. McConnell is a Republican. He and his wife are active and devoted members of the United Brethren church. Mr. McConnell undoubtedly deserves to rank as one of the representative farmers of Franklin county.

CHRISTIAN BRACK.

The office of biography is not to give voice to a man's modest opinion of himself or his accomplishments, but rather to leave upon the records the truth as to establishing his character derived from the opinion of his neighbors and fellow citizens. In touching the life history of Christian Brack, the encomium and extravagant praise are avoided, yet the career of the subject has been marked by perseverance, energy, broad charity and well defined moral purpose, and he is eminently entitled to rank as a representative citizen of Franklin county.

Christian Brack was born in 1866 in Butler township, Franklin county, Indiana, the son of Louis and Katherine (Hartley) Brack, both natives of Indiana. Christian Brack is a brother of Conrad Brack, whose sketch is given elsewhere in this volume.

Christian Brack received his education in the local schools of his home township, and took up farming early in life when he purchased a farm of 100 acres in Salt Creek township. This farm was purchased in 1890, but was later sold. In fact, Mr. Brack never lived on this farm, but rented elsewhere from the time he owned it. Mr. Brack continued as a farmer until he moved to Batesville, except four years, during which he was employed in the iron mills at Muncie, Indiana. Mr. Brack moved to Batesville in February, 1911, and is now occupied as a carpenter, having learned the trade during the last four years.

Christian Brack was married in October, 1890, to Sarah Jane Bowman, the daughter of William and Mary (Abrams) Bowman, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter a native of Franklin county. William Bowman came to Franklin county early in life and located on a farm



in Salt Creek township. He improved the place and at the time of his death he was the owner of one hundred and ninety acres. He and his wife died on the farm where they had lived so many years.

Mrs. Brack's maternal grandparents were James Abrams and wife, early settlers in Franklin county. He was a farmer in Salt Creek township, where he owned forty acres of land. Mrs. Brack died in the spring of 1911, leaving one son, Worden. The Brack family are devoted members of the Lutheran church, and have a splendid reputation throughout the county.

DAVID WILLIAM GILLESPIE.

Posey township, Franklin county, Indiana, has many enterprising young farmers, none of whom has accomplished more in the same length of time than David William Gillespie.

Mr. Gillespie was born on November 20, 1886, in Shelby county, Indiana, the son of William and Olive (Boyce) Gillespie, he born in Shelby county and she in Kentucky.

The paternal grandparents of David W. Gillespie were John and Malinda (Mapel) Gillespie, the former a native of Butler county, Ohio, and the latter a native of Franklin county, Indiana, born near Neff's Corner. They were pioneers of this vicinity. Mr. Gillespie's paternal great-grandfather was William Gillespie, of Butler county, Ohio, who located in Shelby county, Indiana, when it was a wilderness. He purchased land from the government for one dollar per acre, which he cleared and where he made his home, living here the rest of his life. His son, the grandfather of David W. Gillespie, was a pioneer school teacher.

The maternal grandparents of David W. Gillespie were David and Nancy Boyce, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Kentucky. They were married in Kentucky and settled near St. Paul, Indiana, where he was a farmer and a brick mason. He served as an officer in the Civil War and, after the war, returned to Shelby county where he died.

William Gillespie, the father of David W., was a farmer and broom-maker throughout his life. For the past fifteen years he has resided in Decatur county. He and his wife were the parents of six children, Sella, Daisy, David, Nancy, Hazel and Maggie.

David William Gillespie was educated in the schools of Shelby, Decatur and Franklin counties. He is a farmer and broommaker. In 1908 Mr.

eight twenty-two and one-half acres in Posey township, Franklin. In the fall of 1913 he bought the farm where he now lives in Posey consisting of one hundred and ten acres. He was married, in 1907, to Bertha Sherwood, the daughter of Mary Sherwood. To this union two children, Richard and Jane, have been born. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie are highly respected citizens of Posey township, and popular in the community where they live.

CHARLES F. JONES

Charles F. Jones, for many years a prominent attorney in this county, was counsel for the United States government, is a native of Indiana. His parents, John and Maria Coleseott Jones, Maryland, came to this county in its pioneer days and engaged in Brookville, and it was on the farm that Mr. Jones, the youngest son and one daughter, was born and reared. His primary education was obtained in the public schools and was supplemented by a course at the College.

One of his brothers, Mr. Jones chose the law for his professional preparation, which included a year in the department of law at the University of Virginia, he was admitted to the bar in 1899. In 1901, with his eldest brother, William H. Jones, he began the practice of law in Brookville, and here the firm of Jones & Jones won a very large case. The partnership was dissolved because of the removal of Mr. Jones to Madison county, and during the remaining six years of his life in Brookville Mr. Jones continued in the practice alone.

Mr. Jones went to Washington in the capacity of counsel for the government before the Spanish treaty claims commission, and to him was entrusted the defense of the government in the suits pending against the commission, aggregating more than sixty-five million dollars. He handled many important questions, including those of interest to this county, where there were scarcely any in which the question of citizenship was involved. Early in the history of the commission to Madrid on behalf of the government to enlist the aid of the military officers and war did he succeed in this mission that the impossible condi-



tions hitherto imposed by Spain in the furnishing of testimony were removed and indispensable evidence, otherwise unattainable, was furnished by the Spanish government. Soon after his return from Spain, he was sent on another mission to Cuba, where he thoroughly organized the work in behalf of the defense. He then returned to Washington and engaged in the preparation of briefs and the trial of cases before the commission, presenting the first, the last, and nearly all the many cases adjudicated. On completion of the work of the commission, in May, 1910, he was selected by the attorney-general to close up the business and make the final report.

The high esteem in which Mr. Jones was held by the commission and the appreciation of his splendid work may be measured by expressions of some of the leading members, which appeared in the press after the commission was dissolved. For instance, Senator Chandler, president of the commission for six years, says: "He was, and has continued to be, a successful administrator as well as a capable defender of cases on hearings. He has a wide and strong mind, is very industrious, prepares himself finely, makes good briefs, and could not have been surpassed by any one in the administrative work which he has performed." Hon. James P. Wood, who served as a member of the commission during the first six years and succeeded Senator Chandler as its president, says: "The commission has always regarded Mr. Jones as indispensable. From the beginning, he has had a full comprehension of the scope of the work, as well as of all its details, and in this respect has been the chief dependence and adviser. The numerous briefs he has prepared and his oral presentation of cases show a comprehensive knowledge of the law and forceful application of the same to the facts." Hon. William L. Chambers, a member of the commission during its life and now commissioner of mediation and conciliation, says: "Mr. Jones was appointed an attorney for the government on the organization of the commission and is the only one of the attorneys who occupied that position from beginning to end. He is a lawyer of the best class, industrious, persistent and faithful. He has appeared for the government in a large majority of the cases and has invariably acquitted himself with honor."

The claimants in the cases before the commission were represented by some of the most prominent lawyers in the United States, and the fact that the total amount of awards rendered against the government, including the expense incident to adjudication of the claims, was less than three million dollars, is indisputable proof of the vigor and ability with which the government was defended. One of the most prominent of the opposing counsel, A. B. Brown, has this to say: "My firm represented large and important

over the Spanish claims commission, and as they were in my direct
 became acquainted with Mr. Jones, of the government counsel,
 commission was organized. As time passed I was brought closely
 with him and I came to esteem him most highly both as a lawyer
 man. From full experience, I can hence attest that he is a lawyer
 talents and sound judgment, a strong adversary, and yet always
 and this I know was also the feeling and experience of the mem-
 ber who appeared before the commission, because it was freely
 so me many times by them."

days after the affairs of the commission were closed, Mr. Jones,
 of the attorney-general, accepted a position as attorney in the
 of justice to represent the government before the court of claims,
 capacity he has and is handling some of the heaviest and most
 cases that have ever been brought against the government.

never an offensive partisan. Mr. Jones is a staunch Republican
 has occupied positions of trust and honor. For several years
 officer of the state central committee. In 1896 he was unanim-
 ously elected a presidential elector-at-large for Indiana by the Republican
 ticket. With the remainder of the ticket, he was elected in
 that year, and in January, 1897, as a member of the electoral
 college to cast the vote of the state for William McKinley for Presi-
 dent of the United States. In 1900 he was a delegate to the national con-
 vention at Philadelphia, representing the sixth congressional district.

From Mr. Jones has been a member of the Methodist Epis-
 copal church active in its affairs both in Brookville and in Washington.
 In October, 1870, Mr. Jones married Mary Rose, of Fair-
 field township, whose faithful life and noble traits of mind and heart are treasured
 of all who knew this gifted, lovable woman. This happy
 perfect domestic accord, was severed by the death of Mrs.
 Jones, in 1909.

CHARLES S. BRAUCHLA.

Charles S. Brauchla, who lives on a farm in Fairfield township, Frank-
 lin county, is numbered among that locality's most enterprising
 farmers. He first saw the light of day on the farm where he now
 resides, in 1877. He is a son of George and Susan (Smith)
 Brauchla, a native of Germany and a son of George Brauchla.



The subject's father was well educated in the schools of his German home when a youth, and served six months in the army. However, the father decided to leave his native land and emigrate to America, and accordingly they embarked on an old-fashioned sailboat. After forty-seven days on the water, they landed in the harbor of New York City, travel-worn, but in good spirits. They were bound for Cincinnati, Ohio, where friends had previously gone, and in due time they arrived at their destination, entirely without funds, but with high hopes. At the time they left Germany they had a two-bushel sack of money, but the large family and unknown expenses quickly dissipated their horde. It was about 1852 when they were finally settled in Cincinnati, and the father of the subject secured employment from the contractors of the present court house, then in course of construction. He hauled stone day after day at the munificent wage of twenty-five cents per day. Later on he engaged in truck gardening between Riley and Cincinnati, doing very well in this venture. After a time he came to Franklin county, locating near where the subject now lives, and there met and married Susan Smith. She died on March 20, 1896, and for about three years longer he remained on his home farm, then retired and moved to Mixersville. For his second wife he married Mrs. Martha (Cates) Lackey. By his first wife he had a family of eight children, all of whom were reared in the Lutheran church. Their names follow: Sarah, deceased; Christina; George; Logan; August, deceased; Earnest, deceased; the seventh child was an infant, which died at birth, and the youngest of the family is the subject of this review. Paternal grandfather, George Brauchla, died while the family was living at Riley, Ohio, and it was shortly after his death his widow and children came to this section.

Mrs. Susan (Smith) Brauchla, was born on the farm where the subject now resides, and which was entered from the government by her maternal ancestors, the Glydwells, who came originally from one of the Carolinas. The place now contains one hundred and forty-nine acres, which, when they obtained it, was virgin forest. They set about clearing it and erected a two-story log house. A dwelling of that description was rather rare in those days and betokened unusual energy and ambition on the part of the owner. There the Glydwells passed the remainder of their days, and the farm has never passed out of the family. The subject's mother came of a family which was devout in its religious affairs and her father aided in the erection of the Franklin United Brethren church, which was built in 1831. He also erected a barn on the farm where Mr. Brauchla now lives, and that barn stood for over one hundred years. Mr. Brauchla has recently erected a

acres in Highland township, where he and his wife spent the rest of their days. Mrs. Meyer's parents, John and Regina (Bakscheider) Gates, came to this country from Germany and were farming people in the vicinity of Cincinnati.

In the year 1895, John Pengemann abandoned city life and came to Franklin county, to which his wife's parents had removed many years before, and has since occupied the farm of eighty acres in Highland township on which they spent the last days of their lives. Here he and his wife have reared their family in the comfort of a pleasant farm home and it is believed that all have been satisfied with the decision which took them from the crowded conditions of the city to the wider freedom of the farm.

To John and Katherine (Meyer) Pengemann seven children have been born, as follows: Katherine, John, Emma, Edward (deceased), Eliza, Harry and Josephine. All these, together with their parents, are devoted members of St. Peter's Catholic church.

THEOPHILUS L. DICKERSON.

Theophilus L. Dickerson, one of the leading archaeologists of Indiana, was born in 1841 on a farm near Fairfield, Franklin county, Indiana. He received his education in the district schools, Brookville College, the State Normal School at Terre Haute and Ingleside Institute at Peoria, Indiana. He began teaching when a mere youth and taught for some years in Franklin, Union and Fayette counties.

During the spring of 1864, Mr. Dickerson and some other young men of Franklin county made the long overland trip to Montana in a "prairie schooner," consuming five months in making the trip. They went in search of gold, but failed to get enough to pay their expenses. In the fall of 1864, Mr. Dickerson organized and taught the first school in Bozeman City, Montana, and received a salary of one hundred dollars a month in gold dust.

In the spring of 1865 Mr. Dickerson went to Helena, Montana, and entered the employ of the St. Louis Gold, Silver and Copper Mining Company. During the two years he was with this company he became very much interested in the study of mineralogy and its allied branches, and this has been his consuming interest ever since. Early in life he found pleasure in delving into the prehistoric past, and for more than half a century has been an indefatigable collector of archaeological relics of all kinds. He now



T. L. DICKERSON



his well-arranged museum at Brookville thousands of specimens which gathered from all parts of the United States, as well as from many countries.

The museum of Mr. Dickerson is undoubtedly one of the finest, not only in Indiana, but in the Middle West as well. As a result of this life-study of prehistoric man, he has worked out a theory as to the origin and his development through the countless ages since man first appeared on the earth. In the spring of 1913 he issued a volume embodying the results of his studies along this line, and this book, which he calls "Artificial Artifacts of Vanished Races," sums up his investigations of more than half a century. It is profusely illustrated with cuts, some of which can be found in this history of Franklin county.

Mr. Dickerson has been engaged in the newspaper business for many years as editor and circulating manager. He edited the *Lafayette Review* in Indiana and has now, for several years, been on the staff of the *Brookville Democrat*.

JOHN C. HONECKER

It is very interesting to note that so many of the enterprising citizens of Franklin county, Indiana, are descendants of German parentage. In fact, the townships of the county have a preponderance of citizens of German descent; but it is to be noted that wherever they are found they always stand out among the successful farmers or businessmen. John C. Honecker, of Brookville township, is a representative of this large class of enterprising citizens, and his career as a farmer and stock raiser has been such as to place him among the best farmers of his township and county.

John C. Honecker, the son of Louis and Christina (Dears) Honecker, was born in Brookville township, September 16, 1874. His father was born in Germany, in 1833, while his mother was born in the Fatherland in 1835. Louis Honecker and wife were the parents of four children: Anna, who lives in the state of Washington; John C., of Brookville township; Joseph J., who is a United States geologist and lives in the state of Washington; and Theresa, the wife of George Seiple, also a resident of the state of Washington.

John C. Honecker, the father of John C., came to Franklin county, Indiana, from Germany with his parents, George and Elizabeth Honecker, when he was six years of age. His parents died in Brookville township, Indiana, in 1880.



about 1877. George Honecker was a carpenter and farmer, and his son, Louis, follows the same dual lines of activity. Louis Honecker became the owner of a fine farm of two hundred and forty-six acres and lived on this farm until his death, in 1902. His wife passed away in 1899. In politics, he was always a staunch Democrat, while in religious belief, he gave his unswerving support to the Catholic church.

John C. Honecker is now living on the old homestead, which he owns. He was reared on the farm and educated in the parochial and public schools of the county. He has never married. He has his farm in a high state of cultivation and raises all of the crops peculiar to this section of the state. He also gives due attention to stock raising, feeding as much stock as he can from the produce of his own farm.

John C. Honecker is a Democrat in politics, as was his father before him. He also gives his hearty support to the Catholic church and is interested in all of its activities. He has much natural talent along artistic lines and has done some painting, which has brought him more than a local reputation. His brother, Joseph, and sister, Theresa, are also artists of recognized ability. Mr. Honecker is a man of quiet and unassuming demeanor, kindly in disposition and charitable towards the faults of others. He is a worthy representative of a family which has been identified with the history of the county for three-quarters of a century, and his life, in every respect, measures up to a high standard of good American citizenship.

RICHARD LEE HEAD

One of the most public-spirited and enterprising business men of Brookville is Richard Lee Head, who has been a resident of this city since 1908. Born and reared in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, he has lived in various parts of the country and has had more interesting experiences than fall to the lot of the average man. He is essentially a man of affairs and his business interests extend in many different directions and in many different states. However, he prefers to live in Brookville, although his financial interests are elsewhere.

Richard Lee Head, the son of William Samuel and Sarah Ann (Coulter) Head, was born at Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1879. His father was born in Maryland in 1832 and his mother at Youngstown, Pennsylvania, in 1842. His parents both died in Latrobe.

1862 and 1867, respectively. They reared a family of eight
 two others dying in infancy. Those who reached maturity were:
 judge of the superior court of Pennsylvania; Mary A., wife of
 Johnson, of Bristol, Virginia; James C., vice-president of the First
 Bank, of Latrobe, Pennsylvania; William, assistant superintendent
 of power of the Texas & Great Northern railroad, at Palestine,
 Richard Lee, of Brookville; Hattie, a Benedictine Sister in the con-
 nistrow, Virginia, which she built with her own money; Raymond
 al manager of the Postal Card Photograph Galleries, of Washing-
 .; and Julia L., a Sister of Mercy in a convent in Pittsburgh.
 am Samuel Head, the father of Richard L., built the first house in
 Pennsylvania, in 1831. He was a general merchant there for a
 of a century and eventually turned his business over to his son. He
 rother, Joseph A. Head, started the First National Bank of Latrobe,
 still under the control of the family. William S. Head was inter-
 the wire and steel mills at Latrobe and also in the paper mills. As
 of fact, he invested in every industry that came into the city.
 paternal grandparents of Richard L. Head were John Head and
 n of whom were born in Maryland, of English and Scotch-Irish
 respectively. The maternal grandparents of Richard L. Head were
 an A. and Sarah Coulter, natives of New York state and West-
 county, Pennsylvania, respectively. Colonel Coulter was in the
 and served under General Grant. He was wounded in the first
 fall Run, recovered, and again went to the front. He was wounded
 ine in the battle of Chancellorsville, dying shortly afterwards. He
 a merchant at Latrobe, Pennsylvania.
 rd L. Head attended a private academy at Lancaster, Pennsylvania,
 as nine years of age and then spent four years in the Jesuit College
 al. He followed this with four years in St. Mary's College in
 commonly known as the "cradle of bishops." He graduated from
 institution in 1884. He then spent one year in the law school of
 sity of Michigan, after which he went to Jackson, Michigan, and
 law office of Pringle & Price for three years.
 Head has never been actively engaged in the practice of law since
 He went to the Pacific coast and remained there nine years,
 y railroads, mines and other ventures. Returning to his old home
 Pennsylvania, he engaged in banking and other enterprises there
 ars. He then traveled in the East for five years and spent four
 Boston as a manufacturer of wire netting. He organized the Bos-



ton Hill and Spring Factory. In 1901 Mr. Head came to Cincinnati and located there, and in 1908 he came to Brookville, where he has since made his home. He is connected with the automobile business in Detroit and makes frequent trips to that city.

Mr. Head was married September 3, 1896, to Jessie Turner. She was born at Cynthiana, Kentucky, and is the daughter of John and Elizabeth Turner and the great-granddaughter of Mary Gould, who was acknowledged to be the belle of Boston. Her father, John Turner, was a mural decorator, whose reputation extended from coast to coast. He had charge of the commissary department of Kentucky during the Civil War.

Mr. Head and his wife are members of the Catholic church. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is the present exalted ruler of the Connersville lodge and chairman of the membership committee of Indiana. He has been very active in Elk lodge work and has made many memorial addresses for his lodge. He has taken an active part in Republican politics for twenty years and has made quite a reputation as a platform speaker. He takes an active interest in athletics, and in 1914 organized the Brookville Athletic Club. His baseball team won the championship of southeastern Indiana, winning eleven out of thirteen games.

Mr. Head is a public-spirited man and interested in all of the local affairs of Brookville. He is the head of every good enterprise, a worker in the church, in business circles, in politics and in every phase of the life of his community. He is greatly in demand as a speaker at banquets, public meetings, conventions and all sorts of public gatherings.

JOHN WEILER.

In making up the history of Indiana, future chroniclers will never be able to give full credit to the influence of those sturdy immigrants of Teutonic birth who, in the early days of the state's settlement, followed down the pleasant reaches of the Ohio river and found the land of their dreams in southern Indiana. Here their inherited thrift, sturdy and uncompromising honesty, and thoughtful practice of the true virtues of living, quickly had an influence upon the manner of living among the earlier settlers of that section of the commonwealth, the effect of which is distinctly discernible today and which will be felt as long as the state stands.

Among those early German settlers, few, perhaps, there were who exercised a wider or more beneficent influence upon the community in which they were cast than the paternal grandparents of the subject of this historical sketch, a sketch which would not be complete without going to the beginning of the Weiler family in America.

In the first quarter of the last century Conrad Weiler, a sturdy and industrious young German of good family and habits of diligence, came to the west of the water, seeking to carve out of the limitless possibilities he saw in the land a fortune told were to be found over here a fortune of which he scarcely had any hope in his Fatherland. Landing at Philadelphia, Conrad Weiler remained there for a time. It was in Philadelphia that he met and married Elizabeth Shoal, a German girl who, actuated by the same high ambition which had brought Conrad to western shores, was acquainting herself with the manners and the customs of the new people with whom she had to cast in her lot. Following the marriage of Conrad and Elizabeth, they presently decided to move on farther west and located at Cincinnati where they lived for a time, the young husband finding expression of his physical energies in the building trades.

The cramped life of the city, however, did not give them the freedom they desired and, in the year 1833, Conrad Weiler and his wife moved to Franklin county, Indiana. That part of the state at that period was a wilderness of gigantic forest trees and none but the stoutest hearts dared to venture upon these formidable, but so greatly promising, lands, for the leveling of the land was not a task for weaklings. Conrad Weiler entered from the government eighty acres of this virgin forest and he and his wife, working hard, put up a log cabin, their first real home—a home of their own. Conrad found the bride whom he had brought into the wilderness a hardy helpmeet and they prospered as well as any of the pioneers of the west. Indeed, Elizabeth, in after years, often boasted that it was she who cut the first tree which entered into the construction of the new home. As the years they reared their family, constantly improving their farm and their property as the occasion arose, until the original strip of eighty acres of government grant had been enlarged to a fine farm of more than one hundred and ninety acres. Their children, of whom there were four, were reared up in the careful training of the Catholic church. These children were Elizabeth, Eve and Michael, the latter of whom was the father of the subject of this sketch. The pioneer mother, Elizabeth Weiler, died in 1860, her husband later moving to St. Peters, where he died and was buried.



Michael Weiler, father of the subject of this biography, was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, July 16, 1839. He received such education as the meager school system of his day in Dearborn county afforded, this being supplemented by the training of the parish school. At the age of twenty-three he was given the management of his father's farm of one hundred ninety-two acres; later he bought a farm of one hundred sixty acres in Highland township, Franklin county, and took up his residence upon the same, still, however, retaining the Dearborn county farm. Upon his decision to retire from active farming life, Michael Weiler sold his farms and bought a fine brick house at St. Peters, surrounded by six acres of land, where he made a most comfortable home for the passing of the evening time of his life.

In 1862 Michael Weiler married Rosina Ripberger, daughter of Adam Ripberger, one of the early settlers of St. Peters, and to them ten children were born, namely: John, Mary Magdelina, Elizabeth, Adelia, Katherine, Michael, Conrad, Joseph, Anna and Frank. All were brought up faithful adherents of the Catholic faith of their fathers.

Adam Ripberger, father of Mrs. Rosina Weiler, came to St. Peters with his father at an early date in the settlement of that parish, and his father was the first person buried in St. Joseph's cemetery.

John Weiler, whose name heads this sketch, son of Michael and Rosina (Ripberger) Weiler, was born in Dearborn county, on the Franklin county line. He received his education at St. Peters and was given careful training by his father in the most approved methods of agriculture. He always has been a farmer and owns one hundred twelve acres of highly cultivated land in Highland township, Franklin county. Upon buying this farm he remodeled the dwelling house to suit his needs and the needs of his family, put up a new and commodious barn and other buildings required by the necessities of general farming.

In 1888 John Weiler was married to Bernardine Felker, the daughter of Henry Felker, a prominent resident of St. Leon, Dearborn county. To this happy union eleven children have been born, of whom those living are as follow: Edward, Frona, Aurelia, Helen, Otto, Alice, Michael and Alfred. All these have followed their parents as devoted members of St. Peter's Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Weiler's lives have not been without shadows, despite the success which has met their endeavors on the farm, they having been called upon by Providence to bear the bereavement which met them in the death of three of their children.

John Weiler and his wife are among the best known and most in-

members of the thrifty community in which they reside, and in their
 imply the thought touched upon in the beginning of this biography,
 reeding generations of humanity in Indiana will owe very much to
 ence of the German stock which had been so effectually grafted upon
 soil.

HENRY F. TEETERS.

seems as though all the great men have lived in the past. Men do
 to live as much today as formerly. To use the words of a well-
 ing, "they do not cover as much territory." We fully realize this
 iding the life of a man who has been busy throughout his lifetime.
 m find time to do a great many big things, any one of which would
 be ordinary mortal in its accomplishment. A good illustration of
 man's life is that of the late Henry F. Teeters, who crowded a great
 entful happenings into his lifetime and accomplished many notable
 eteas.

ry F. Teeters was born near Portsmouth, Ohio, August 16, 1843.
 ts were Michael and Margaret Teeters, both of whom were natives
 any. His parents were married in Germany and later came to
 locating near Portsmouth, Ohio. Here Michael Teeters settled
 it with his family, on which he and his wife lived until they died.

ry Teeters received his early education in the schools of Ports-
 Ohio, and spent his earlier youth on his father's farm. About this
 Civil War was just beginning and on August 5, 1861, young Teeter
 ured in as a private in Company A, Thirty-third Regiment Ohio
 Infantry, respectively commanded by Capt. T. A. Cusey and Col.
 ll. He served three years of this enlistment. During an engage-
 barrel of his gun burst, injuring him about the head. It was this
 which his death was attributed later in life. As a result of this
 e was confined in the military hospital for three months. He re-
 the front and was captured by the enemy and confined in Ander-
 rison. He remained in prison for thirty days, when he and three
 isomers escaped and returned for service. On August 5, 1862, he
 ed from service at Columbus, Ohio, on account of disability. On
 13, 1865, he re-enlisted as a private in Company B, Nineteenth
 giment, and served for a year under Capt. Samuel D. Lininger,
 his final discharge at Winchester, Virginia, August 27, 1865.



After the close of the war, Mr. Teeters went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and remained there for six years, working as a team driver. He then came to Franklin county, Indiana, and engaged as a farm-hand for Perry Moore, with whom he remained for one year, and later was employed by John Crawford.

In 1878 Mr. Teeters was married to Louisa (Hudson) Fread, a daughter of William and Mary (Whitney) Hudson. Her father was a native of England and her mother was born in Franklin county, just below Cedar Grove.

The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Teeters were George and Martha (Attie) Hudson, natives of England, who left their native country and came to America. During the voyage, Martha Attie's mother died and was buried at sea. The rest of the family came to Cincinnati, Ohio, and later moved to Cedar Hill, Franklin county, where they remained the rest of their lives.

The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Teeters were Moses and Phoebe (Schonover) Whitney, of New York state. They came to Franklin county, Indiana, where they entered one hundred and sixty acres in Highland township, where Mrs. Teeters now lives. They also acquired one hundred and sixty acres of land in the bottoms, which is now owned by Mr. Rosenberger. The time of their arrival in this county was in 1810 or 1812. The land at that time was covered with heavy timber, which Mr. Whitney cleared. He erected the first buildings on each of the farms he owned and made many improvements. At that time wild beasts were in abundance in this part of the state and wolves were prowling about continuously. Mr. Whitney died on the hill, at the place now owned by Charles Blackburn.

William Hudson, the father of Mrs. Henry Teeters, followed farming in Franklin county. He owned eighty acres of land, which is now occupied by Mr. Blackburn. He and his wife lived here for a number of years and were eminently respected by all who knew them. Mrs. Hudson died in April, 1902, and her husband survived her for only five months, dying in September following.

To Henry F. Teeters and wife were born the following children, Mary, Philip and James. James is a Christian minister of Des Moines, Iowa; Mary is the wife of John Molter, a fruit farmer of Highland township, in this county, and Philip works on a farm for his father-in-law at New Haven, Ohio.

By a previous marriage, to William H. Fread, in 1868, Mrs. Teeters had one son, whom they named William. He is engaged in farming on an extensive scale, near Beacon Station, Indiana.

Henry Treeters was, above all things, a true and loyal citizen, who had rendered great service to his country in time of war and served his fellow citizens in times of peace. He was a good husband and father and enjoyed the respect of his neighbors and the love of his family.

WILLIAM H. BIERE.

There are many German residents of Franklin county, most of whom are engaged in farming and a number in the mercantile activities of the county, especially in Brookville. Whatever the German turns his hand to, he does it with a thoroughness that has placed him in the front rank. The German excels as a farmer also and the best farmers of the country are of German nativity or German extraction. Among those of German nativity living in Franklin county is William H. Biere, a prominent farmer residing in Grove township.

William H. Biere was born in Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana, May 25, 1853. His parents were Adolph (familiarily known as Henry) Metzger and Mary M. (Metzger) Biere. Adolph Biere was a native of Germany and received the most of his education in that country. With his parents, he came to this country and located at Cincinnati. He was one of nine children born to Herrman Biere and wife, of Detmold, Germany. These children were Fred, a daughter who died in infancy, Bernard, Christopher, Adolph, Minnie, Louise and Elizabeth. Of these, William and Adolph left Cincinnati and came to Franklin county, Indiana, where they were engaged in farming. Adolph married in this county. His wife, Mary M., was a daughter of Casper and Catherine (Gerhart) Metzger, who were prominent German citizens of this county. To Adolph Biere and wife were born the following children: William H., Henry, Melankton (deceased), Philip, Louise and George. Adolph Biere was a man of splendid ability. He was popular and admired for his many fine attainments. He and family belonged to the German Lutheran church, of which he was a devout attendant.

The paternal grandparents of William H. Biere were Herrman and Elizabeth Biere, natives of Detmold, Germany. Previous to his marriage, Herrman Biere had been a soldier. He served three years in Napoleon's army and participated in that memorable campaign which took Napoleon's army to Moscow, Russia, from where they were forced to retreat in the dead of winter.



Herrman Biere was one of the few thousand soldiers, of more than six hundred thousand, who returned from this dreadful campaign. After his military service, Herrman Biere learned the carpenter's trade, also the art of glass making. In 1852 he brought his family to this country and located in Cincinnati, where he died one and one half years later, aged sixty-eight, survived by his wife, who died in Cincinnati some time later. Herrman Biere and his family were strict members of the Lutheran church.

The maternal grandparents of William H. Biere were Casper and Catherine (Gephardt) Metzger, natives of Germany, who came to America when Mary Metzger, mother of William H. Biere, was but eight years of age. They arrived in this country about 1840. Casper Metzger was a miller in Germany, but gave his entire attention to farming when he came to America. He purchased one hundred and five acres, erected buildings and soon developed a nice farm. Mr. and Mrs. Biere lived at this place until their deaths. To them were born the following children: Barbara, Peter, Philip, Andrew, Martin and Mary. Casper Metzger and his family were devout German Lutherans, which faith they followed conscientiously and consistently. Mr. Metzger and wife were splendid people and endeared themselves to all with whom they mingled. The farm that formerly belonged to Casper Metzger is now owned by Henry Biere, brother of William H. Biere. The mother of Mrs. Casper Metzger lived to be more than one hundred years of age.

William H. Biere was reared on a farm. When he was about one year old his parents moved to the Salem district. He was educated in the Salem district schools, using his spare time in helping about the farm. After he left the parental homestead, he rented a farm and thirty-five years ago he pre-purchased the place on which he has since lived. He utilizes this in the most intelligent manner, having erected a very comfortable home and convenient and substantial barn; he is engaged in general farming and does some stock raising also.

On February 23, 1879, Mr. Biere was married to Mary M. Weinmann, who was born September 18, 1840, in Neidersheim, Germany. She was a daughter of John and Catherine (Bladel) Weinmann, both also natives of Neidersheim.

John Weinmann, father of Mrs. William H. Biere, received his early education in his native country, where he engaged in farming. In 1853 he came to America, locating in Brookville, Franklin county, where Henry Bladel, a brother-in-law, was located. John Weinmann soon acquired a farm of twenty-two acres, which he later increased to ninety acres, where he remained until his death. The children of John and Catherine Wein-

who arrived in this country were Katherine, John, Andrew and Mary, of the family having died during the voyage to America. The farm formerly belonged to John Weismann is now the home of William H. and family. Mr and Mrs. Weismann were members of the German Lutheran church.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Biere have been born two children: L. L., born February 17, 1883, now a farmer of Fairfield township, and Edna F., who was born July 22, 1893, and lives at home. Mrs. Adolph, mother of William H. Biere, still lives at Brookville. Mr. Biere and family, as were his forefathers and their families, are splendid additions to the life of Franklin county. They are well regarded by all who know and may easily be counted among the best families of this county.

JOHN FLIEHMANN.

Who lives the life of an agriculturist will unconsciously gain some attributes of his surroundings—patient from waiting year after year for crops to grow and ripen, broadmindedness coming from the effect of the horizon, and true solemnity gained from results of much thinking done in the field or through the long winter days. John Fliehmans is unimpaired by the ennobling influences which surrounded him, as seen by a review of his life.

John Fliehmans was born in Stepstone, Kentucky, December 12, 1854, son of Jacob and Celia Fliehmans. He was one of a family of six children, Mary, John, Ross, Emma, Henry and William. His father was a member of the Teuton immigrants who have so materially enriched this country. Born, reared and married in Germany, he came to this country located at Sudansville, Ohio, where he took up the occupation of a farmer.

He later moved to Stepstone, Kentucky, where he bought a farm which later moved to Foster, Kentucky, where he bought a farm of four hundred acres and engaged in tobacco farming. It was at Foster that he died. John Fliehmans received his early education in Kentucky. As a young man he worked on his father's farm, eventually buying seventy acres of it, which he farmed for some time and then sold it to his brother, Henry, and the farm where he is now located. This farm contains two hundred and fifty acres and was bought March 3, 1912. To some extent he followed general farming, but his inclination was to specialize in tobacco rais-



ing, which, although it involved much arduous labor, brought a handsome profit.

Mr. Fliemann was married, in 1880, to Kate Rodenheimer, a native of Ohio. Mr. Fliemann and wife are the parents of eight children, John, Eva, William, Joseph, Anna, George, Frances and Lucile. All of these children are still living except Joseph and George. Eva married Kemp Cooper. Visitors in his vicinity are sure to learn of Mr. Fliemann's unquestionable character when they are so fortunate as to meet him personally and carry away with them an agreeable impression which is hard to efface.

JOSEPH H. STURWOLD.

One of the younger farmers of Franklin county, Indiana, is Joseph H. Sturwold, who has been engaged in general agriculture in Brookville township since his marriage. Mr. Sturwold holds worthy prestige as a citizen and is a successful representative of that large and eminently respectable class of people who, by deeds, rather than words, give stability to the body politic. Because of his sterling qualities of character and his close attention to his own personal affairs, he has won an enviable reputation among those who best know him.

Joseph H. Sturwold, the son of Frank and Mary (Mersch) Sturwold, was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, August 29, 1884. His father was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, in 1826, and his mother in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1803. His parents, who are now living in Cincinnati, reared a family of nine children, Joseph H., Emma, Carrie, Luella, Gertie, Lillie, Ida, Melia and Anna.

Frank Sturwold, the father of Joseph H., was reared in Dearborn county, Indiana, and later moved to Franklin county, settling in Brookville township. He farmed there a few years and then moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he is employed in an abattoir. In politics, Frank Sturwold is a staunch Democrat, while, in religious belief, he and all of his family are members of the Catholic church.

The paternal grandparents of Joseph H. Sturwold were early settlers of Dearborn county, Indiana, and both died in that county. The maternal grandparents were Joseph and Belesien (Backhause) Mersch, early settlers in Cincinnati, Ohio. They kept a boarding house in that city for several years and later located in Franklin county, Indiana, where Grandfather

had a general store. He died in Highland township in September, the age of about eighty-four years, while his wife died in 1900.

Joseph H. Sturwold was educated in the parochial schools and spent his boyhood days on the farm. He worked in his grandfather's store at Highland Center during his younger days, but after his marriage devoted all his time and attention to farming. He now owns one hundred and four acres of land in Brooksville township, on which he carries on a diversified business of farming and stock raising.

Joseph H. Sturwold was married July 2, 1907, to Lena Mahley, and to date they have been born five children, Bertha, Irene, Tillie, Helen and

Joseph. Sturwold was born in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, August 11, 1881, and is a daughter of Henry and Carrie (Eschenbrenner) Mahley, both of whom were born in Highland township. Her father was a son of Henry Frederick and Wilhelmina (Reubish) Mahley, natives of Germany and early settlers in Highland township. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Sturwold were Fred and Madara Eschenbrenners of Germany and pioneer settlers of Highland township.

Joseph Sturwold is a staunch member of the Democratic party and is now acting as supervisor of his district. He was reared in the Catholic faith and subscribes to the belief of that church. He is a man of pleasing personality, kindly in disposition, and is well and favorably known throughout the community where he has spent so many years.

JOSEPH FRANK KNECHT.

The family to which Joseph Knecht belongs has been actively concerned in the affairs of Highland township for three generations. Mr. Knecht lives on his father's farm and still lives there. The date of his birth is August 18, 1877, the place Highland Center, and he is the son of Herbert and (Mackelreed) Knecht, both born in Germany.

Joseph Knecht's paternal grandparents were natives of Germany, who came to Highland township in the early days, when Herbert Knecht was only five years of age. The maternal grandparents also were Germans, who settled in Highland township as pioneers.

Herbert Knecht, at the age of twenty-four years, became a justice of the peace, which position he held for fifty years, at the same time doing an



extensive law business in Brookville and surrounding towns. Herbert Knecht owned three hundred and thirty acres in Highland township, but lived the greater part of the time where his son Joseph now lives. Herbert Knecht died at St. Leon in June, 1913.

A substantial, common-school education was obtained by Joseph Knecht in the schools of Highland township, and he has tilled the soil all his life, maintaining a threshing outfit for ten years. Mr. Knecht owns eighty acres at Highland Center and one hundred and thirteen acres nearby.

On January 12, 1898, Mr. Knecht married Josephine Bath, the daughter of Peter Bath, and to Mr. Knecht and his wife have been born the following children: Earnest, Paul, Maggie, Albert, Andrew, Charles, Harry, Clifford and Raymond.

A member of the St. Peters Catholic church, Mr. Knecht has at all times been observant of his religious obligations, and, as a mark of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens, he held the position of constable for two years. Mr. Knecht is a friendly, whole-hearted man, who fully deserves the respect which is accorded him.

ARTHUR H. ROCKAFELLAR.

One of the first families to locate in what is now Franklin county was the Rockafellar family, the paternal grandparents of Arthur H. Rockafellar locating on the west side of White Water in 1805. The family entered government land in what is now Highland township and they have, therefore, been connected with the history of the county for one hundred and ten years. Arthur H. Rockafellar began to work in his father's store in Brookville when still a youth, and after reaching his majority he started in the mercantile business in the county seat for himself. He continued in the active pursuit of business until he was appointed post-master, in 1898, and after his retirement from that office, in 1906, he laid aside business cares and has since been leading a retired life in Brookville.

Arthur H. Rockafellar, the son of John S. and Maria (Heap) Rockafellar, was born in Cedar Grove, Franklin county, Indiana, September 22, 1856. His father was born at the old Rockafellar homestead in Highland township November 1, 1821, and died in Brookville on October 29, 1875. His mother was born in Highland township in 1825 and died in Brookville in 1890. His parents reared a family of eight children: Edwin, a contractor of Bunker Hill, Indiana; Arthur H., of Brookville; Emerson D., a

t of Rising Sun, Indiana; Sylvia, born in 1860 and died in 1902; George, who died at the age of two years; George, a furniture dealer of Witle, Indiana, who married Florence Lewis; Flora May, the wife of Snalley; and Rollin J., born in 1871 and died in 1910, who married Harrell.

John S. Rockafellar, the father of Arthur H., was reared on the old farm in Highland township and, when a young man, started a general store in Cedar Grove, which he operated for several years. He was out of it and for one year he engaged in general farming and stock raising. On October 29, 1803, he opened a general store, on the corner of Main streets, Brookville, and there carried on business in the west until his death in 1872. He was a Whig in earlier life and a member of the organization of the Republican party; in 1836, he gave the new party hearty support. He was a member of the Universalist faith, while in Washington, and was a member of the Presbyterian church. John S. Rockafellar married, his first wife being Mary Ann Giant, who died in 1843, her husband with three children—John, deceased; Indiana, who married Washington Samson, of Keokuk, Illinois, and Evelyn, deceased, and his second wife of John S. Rockafellar was Maria Heap, whom he married on September 9, 1851.

The paternal grandparents of Arthur H. Rockafellar were John and Thorge Rockafello, natives of Hunterdon county, New Jersey. In 1800, the grandfather Rockafellar and his family drove through from New Jersey to Franklin county, Indiana. They settled on the west side of Water, in Highland township. Two brothers, John and Samuel, were with him. The old cabin, built in 1803, was one of the largest log houses of that section of the state. It had two front doors and was a two-story structure, built in a most solid and substantial manner. John Rockafellar, grandfather of Arthur H., was born May 8, 1779, and died in Franklin county in 1827. His wife, Mary Thorge, was born May 21, 1780, and died in Franklin county, September 28, 1852. They reared a family of seven children: Eliza, who married I. Sparks; Anna, who married James Elizabeth, the wife of Louis McClure; Ephraim K., who first married Elizabeth Quick and, later, Nancy Lewis; Rebecca, the wife of Reuben Henry T., who married Mary Jane Stewart; Mary, who married Peter; Margaret, deceased; John S., the father of Arthur H., with his narrative deals; and Amanda F., who became the wife of John

The maternal grandparents of Arthur H. Rockafellar were natives of and early settlers in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana.



The paternal great-grandfather of Arthur H. Rockafellar was born in New Jersey, March 7, 1747, and died February 1, 1841. He lived all of his days in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where he and his wife reared a family of thirteen children, of whom two, John and Samuel, came to Indiana. John Henry Rockafellar was in the American Revolution.

Arthur H. Rockafellar was a son of his father's second marriage. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm and, when still a youth, he started to work in his father's general store at Cedar Grove and remained in the store for several years. When he was eighteen years of age his father died and he then left school and began to clerk in a store in Brooksville. He started a clothing store in the town in 1889 and operated it for the next thirteen years. After selling the store he was made the postmaster of Brooksville, serving in this capacity from 1898 until 1906. After retiring from the postoffice, he decided not to re-enter business, having laid aside a sufficient competency to support him and his wife during his declining years.

Mr. Rockafellar was married May 4, 1881, to May Ella King. She was born in Brooksville and is the daughter of John and Sarah (Barcus) King. Mr. Rockafellar and his wife have no children.

John King, the father of Mrs. King, was born in Cincinnati, and his wife, Sarah Barcus, was a native of Columbus, Ohio. They were married in 1842 and at once located in Blooming Grove, Franklin county, Indiana, where Mr. King became a merchant. He engaged in business in that place until 1856. In that year he moved to Brooksville and managed the Valley House for one year. He then engaged in the dry goods and shoe business until 1880 and acquired a very comfortable fortune during the years he was in business. He bought several business blocks and built several residences in Brooksville. He and his wife were active workers in the Methodist church, and Mr. King was a steward and trustee in his denomination. He built the home on the corner of Eleventh and Main streets now owned by George Dickson. The death of Mr. King occurred December 14, 1914, his wife having passed away in 1902. Mr. King and his wife were the parents of five children: Elizabeth, deceased; Rebecca A., the wife of D. W. Andre, a retired druggist of Connersville, Indiana; Minerva, deceased; Albert, deceased; and May Ella, the wife of Mr. Rockafellar.

Mr. Rockafellar has always been a staunch Republican in politics and has served as city clerk of Brooksville. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and has attained to the chapter degrees. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are both earnest workers in the Methodist Episcopal church.

JACOB LEWIS SMITH.

His career of Jacob Lewis Smith contains no exciting chapter of tragic but is replete with well-defined purposes, which, carried to successful have won for him an influential place in business circles and high standing among his fellow citizens. His life work has been one of increasing industry and perseverance. The systematic and honorable which he has ever followed have resulted, not only in the confidence with whom he has had dealings, but also in building up a successful career.

Jacob Lewis Smith was born August 21, 1868, in Brookville, Franklin Indiana, and is the son of Jacob and Frances (Peter) Smith. His was born January 17, 1847, in Berlin, Germany, the son of Gregory (Goebel) Smith, who were born and reared in Berlin, Germany. He moved to the United States in 1849, when Jacob Smith was only two months old. Gregory Smith followed his trade of a stone mason after he came to Brookville until his death. He was an ardent member of the Methodist church. Jacob Smith grew up and was reared in Brookville. He began his career in marble cutting under H. A. Schrichte and, about 1872 he went into business for himself.

Jacob Smith was married October 10, 1867, at Brookville, at St. Michael's Catholic church. His wife was born in Franklin county, near St. Albans, October 12, 1848, and lived in Franklin county all her life. She died October 17, 1910. Jacob Smith was one of the charter members of Uniform Order No. 76, Knights of Pythias. He was also a member of the Knights of the Order. He died July 1, 1886.

Jacob Lewis Smith was the only child born to his parents. He attended the common, parochial and public schools, including the high school at Brookville. After finishing school, Jacob L. Smith performed various kinds of work in Brookville until 1891, when he came to Indianapolis, where he entered the wholesale grocery business. After spending five years in Indianapolis, he returned to Brookville, where he took up work with Thompson-Norris Company, remaining in the employ of this company for ten years. After closing this engagement he returned to Indianapolis and is now employed as a successful bookkeeper.

Jacob L. Smith was married April 15, 1889, in St. Andrew's Catholic church at Richmond, Indiana, to Catharine Sauer, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Father Seiberts. She was born at Ripley, Ohio, January 1, 1861.



26, 1866, and lived at Ripley until she was ten years old, when she came with her parents to Richmond, where she was a resident until her marriage. Her father, Lawrence Sauer, was born in Germany, and her mother, Victoria (Esterbe) Sauer, was born in England. Mrs. Sauer is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Jacob L. Smith four children have been born: Loretta F., deceased; Raymond J., Henrietta M. and Jacob, Jr.

Mr. Smith has always taken an active part in local politics and is an ardent Democrat. He was a prominent member and worker in St. Michael's Catholic church and one of the charter members of St. Peter's Benevolent Society, in which he still retains his membership. He was a member of the church choir.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are well known and popular residents of Indianapolis. They have a large circle of friends and deserve to rank as representative citizens.

CHARLES WILLIAM IRRGANG.

Among the many excellent farmers of Brookville township, Franklin county, Indiana, may be mentioned Charles William Irrgang, who is one of the many farmers of the county descended from German parentage. Since his marriage he has engaged in general farming and stock raising for himself and now owns a farm of eighty acres, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. While giving particular attention to his own individual interests, he has not neglected to bear his share of the burdens of community life and thus has been an intelligent factor in the life of the vicinity about him.

Charles William Irrgang, the son of John and Sophia (Koelner) Irrgang, was born in Brookville township March 24, 1876. His parents were both born in Germany, his father being born on July 12, 1834, and his mother on March 20, 1836. They were married in Germany and came to Franklin county, Indiana, in 1872. His father bought a farm of eighty acres in Brookville township and settled down to the life of a farmer. John Irrgang and wife were both members of the Lutheran church, while in politics he was a staunch Democrat. Six children were born to John Irrgang and wife: Casper, Sophia, Mary, Lewis, Charles W. and Lizzie. The mother of these children died on April 1, 1914.

Charles William Irrgang was reared on his father's farm in Brookville township and attended the public schools near his home. For many years

been engaged in threshing and corn shredding, in addition to managing a farm of eighty acres. He is a man of considerable mechanical genius and has had good success in handling his threshing and shredding outfit. He does the work he can do during the season and adds not a little to his income in this way. He has built all of the buildings which are on the farm and everything about the place indicates that he is a man of good taste.

Mr. Jirgung was married November 27, 1907, to Sophia Schneider. She was born in Brookville township and is a daughter of Morton and Mary (Mangold) Schneider, both natives of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Jirgung have no children of their own, but have taken one boy to rear, Arthur J. Lackey.

Mr. Jirgung and his wife are members of the Lutheran church. Politically he has always given his support to the Democratic party, but has never taken an active part in the political life of his township and county. He always gives his support to the best man, irrespective of his politics, particularly in local affairs, feeling that in so doing he is best serving the interest of the inter-racial government.

JOHN ISAAC SMITH.

A highly respected citizen of Brookville township, who has met many hardships and yet has been able to overcome all difficulties, is John Isaac Smith, whose whole career has been spent in Franklin county. His father was one of the early settlers of this county and his father, as well as his grandfather, served in the Civil War. Mr. Smith was engaged in the business of farming and stock raising since reaching his majority and with a success which speaks well for his efforts.

John Isaac Smith, the son of James and Eliza (Mason) Smith, was born in Bath township, Franklin county, Indiana, June 7, 1873. His parents were both born in this county, the mother being the daughter of Isaac and Mary (Foster) Mason. Isaac Mason was a son of Jacob Mason, a native of Pennsylvania, and a pioneer settler of Dearborn county, Indiana, where he died.

James Smith went west after the death of his wife and never returned to Indiana.

John Isaac Smith was reared by his Grandfather Mason and was given a common-school education in the schools of Bath township. At the age of eighteen, he began to work for himself and has rented the Gould

farm for fourteen years. This farm contains one hundred and thirty-nine acres of excellent farming land and, under the skillful management of Mr. Smith, it yields satisfactory returns year after year. He is an extensive breeder of Duroc-Jersey swine and has been unusually successful in all of his live-stock interests. When he was eighteen years of age, Mr. Smith lost his right arm, but, despite this handicap, he has become a successful farmer and is able to do all kinds of work on the farm. He can husk over fifty bushels of corn in a day and can pitch hay with the best man in the harvest field and has put up two cords of wood in a day.

Mr. Smith has never married. He was reared as a Methodist, his grandparents being staunch members of this denomination. In every phase of life's activities in which he has engaged, Mr. Smith has performed his full part and, because of the clean and wholesome life he has led, he is deserving of the high place he holds in public esteem.

CHARLES MISCHEL.

There are few residents of Franklin county, Indiana, who were born in Alsace-Lorraine, and one of this small number is Charles Mischel, who has been a resident of this county for the past thirty years. He was eleven years of age when his parents located in Franklin county and he has spent all of his active career since that time in Brookville township, where his parents located.

Charles Mischel, the son of Lawrence and Mary (Hensel) Mischel, was born July 31, 1873, in Alsace Lorraine. His parents were both born in the same place, his father's birth occurring June 1, 1848, and his mother's on May 27, 1848. Lawrence Mischel and wife were the parents of five children, all of whom are still living, Charles, Arnie, Mary, Kate and Lawrence.

Lawrence Mischel, the father of Charles, came to Franklin county in 1864 and located with his family on a farm in Brookville township. He lived for a time in Brookville, but spent most of his career in the county on his farm of sixty-nine acres in Brookville township. Lawrence Mischel died on March 14, 1907, and his widow is still living in the county. He was a soldier in the French army during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.

Charles Mischel received most of his elementary education in the schools of Alsace-Lorraine, but attended the schools of Brookville township after

parents located in Franklin county. He was also a student in the parochial schools of Brookville for a time and also in the Oak Forest school. Leaving school he remained at home until after his marriage, assisting her with the work on the farm. He now owns fifty acres and also owns the old homestead of sixty-nine acres. By dividing his attention between grain and stock raising, he has succeeded in acquiring a comfortable income. His farm has good improvements upon it in the way of a comfortable home, excellent barns and outbuildings of all kinds.

Charles Mischel was married in 1906 to Elizabeth Soland. She was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, March 7, 1884, and is the daughter of Victor Agnes (Bleuel) Soland. To this union have been born three children: Clara, born July 8, 1907; Clara, born June 4, 1910, and Irene, born September 1912.

The parents of Mrs. Mischel were both born in Switzerland. They came to America in 1883 and located in Indianapolis, Indiana. Her father moved to that city in 1897 and her mother is now living, at the age of seventy. Mr. and Mrs. Soland were the parents of eight children, Annie, Agnes, John, Victor, Aloysius, Victor, Vietne and Elizabeth. Of these children, Rosa and two sons, named Victor, are deceased. All of these children, with the exception of Elizabeth, were born in Switzerland, she being the youngest of the family.

Charles Mischel and his family are loyal members of the Catholic church. In politics, he is a Democrat, but, beyond casting his ballot for the interests of his party, he has never taken an active part in its affairs.

PETER WILLIAMS.

More than seventy years have elapsed since Peter Williams was born in Brookville township, and his whole career, with the exception of the time spent in the service of his country in the Civil War, has been identified with his township. His parents, who were natives of Germany and early located in this county, were people of sterling qualities of character and imparted to their many children these same worthy traits. After returning from the war, Mr. Williams settled down to the life of a farmer and in the past fifty years has been following this occupation.

Peter Williams, the son of Michael and Mary Ann (Weitz) Williams, was born in Brookville township February 14, 1843. His father was born



in Germany, January 22, 1800, and his mother in the same country in 1809. They were married in Germany in 1832, and came to the United States, locating in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1842 they located in Franklin county, Indiana, and rented a farm in Brookville township, where they lived the remainder of their lives. Michael Williams and wife were the parents of nine children: Margaret, John, Joseph, George, Mary, Peter, Adam, Josephine and Minnie. Of these children, Adam, Joseph and John are deceased, the latter giving his life in behalf of his country during the Civil War.

Peter Williams was reared on his father's farm in Brookville township. His father bought a farm on Wolf creek about 1850 and lived there until his death, in 1877. The father of Peter Williams died in 1888. His parents were both active members of the Catholic church. The boyhood days of Mr. Williams were spent on the farm and he was reared under conditions which called for much hard labor. He was educated in the parochial and public schools of Franklin county, and remained at home until the opening of the Civil War. He enlisted as a member of Company C, Thirty-fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, on September 22, 1864, and was discharged in June, 1865. He was with the army of General Thomas and, among many other battles, participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. After his return to Franklin county, at the close of the war, Mr. Williams engaged in farming and this has been his occupation for the past half century. He now owns sixty acres of land, the same being the old homestead which his father bought in 1850.

Mr. Williams was married, in 1872, to Elizabeth Pflum, and to this union have been born eleven children: Louisa, born June 4, 1873; Edward, born July 29, 1874, deceased; John W., born April 1, 1876; Maggie, born November 8, 1877; Antene, born February 2, 1879, deceased; Elizabeth, born October 1, 1880; Carrie, born June 27, 1883; William J., born February 21, 1886; Amelia, born April 10, 1889; Amie, born April 2, 1892; Ragna, born June 3, 1896.

Mrs. Williams was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, September 9, 1849, and is a daughter of Cosman and Mary Anna (Ott) Pflum. Her father was born in Germany, October 25, 1814, and her mother in the same country, August 17, 1817. After their marriage they came to Dearborn county, Indiana, settling in that county about 1842. Later they moved to Franklin county, where Mr. Pflum died in 1878, his wife surviving him until 1900. Cosman Pflum and wife were the parents of eight children: Pius, Lena, Joseph, Elizabeth, Adam, Mary, John and Eva. Of these children, only Lena, Elizabeth and Adam are living. Pius served in the Civil War with an Indiana regiment.

Mr. Williams and his family are loyal members of the Catholic church and take an active part in the various departments of the work of their denomination. In politics, he has always given his support to the Democratic party, but while taking an intelligent interest in its success, he has never been active in its councils. He is one of the sterling old veterans who are living in the county, and when the last roll call is answered he can be appropriately listed among those men of the county who have done their duty faithfully and well.

PAUL MERRELL.

It is an honor of no small moment to be born of parents who were among the earliest settlers in the community where one lives. We do not worship ancestors in this country, yet many of us are proud to trace a line of forefathers who have led honorable and upright lives in the community where we were born. Paul Merrell, of Springfield township, Franklin county, Indiana, is the great-grandson of James Merrell, of New York, who came to Franklin county shortly after the Revolutionary War. Paul Merrell was born February 2, 1892, on the old homestead farm in Franklin county. His father, Arthur Merrell, was born on the same old homestead. Arthur and Loretta (Mensar) Merrell were the parents of eight children, James, Ethel, Earl, Alford, Charles (deceased), Paul, Orvil and Cora. Mrs. Merrell was the daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Rogers) Mearns, the former a native of Virginia and the son of Hiram Mearns, who was born in Pennsylvania.

Arthur Merrell, the father of Paul Merrell, was the son of Jonathan L. Merrell and he was the son of James Merrell. At the time of his death, Arthur Merrell was the owner of one hundred and eighty acres of land. He was survived by his wife and seven children. Reference is made to these children in the sketch of Alford Merrell, a brother of Paul, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume.

Paul Merrell was educated in the public schools of Franklin county and attended Hamilton high school. He was married, June 18, 1913, to Hazel Gurr, the daughter of William Gurr.

Paul Merrell is the owner of eighty acres of land in Springfield township and is engaged in general farming. He is one of the most successful and enterprising farmers of this township, honored and respected by a large



circle of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Merrell are active members of the Presbyterian church at Mt. Carmel and take part in all of the various activities of this organization. Paul Merrell is a worthy scion of James Merrell, who founded the family in Franklin county.

WILLIAM METZGER.

The family that remains in one locality for generations is unquestionably a powerful agent for good or evil in that community. Fortunately, the huge majority of the older families in Franklin county come of sound and sturdy stock, and they almost invariably cast the weight of their support toward the triumph of the right. A worthy representative of one of these fine old families was William Metzger, who was born in Butler township, Franklin county, on June 18, 1856. Mr. Metzger was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Brifogle) Metzger, the former of whom was born in Germany on August 16, 1824, and the latter in Franklin county June 25, 1828.

Jacob Metzger settled in Franklin county in the year 1838. Here he married, on December 13, 1839, and became the father of eight children, namely: Susan, Louisa, William, Margaret, Julie, Kate, Lizzie and Frank. Jacob Metzger was a loyal adherent of the Democratic party, and his support in religious matters was given to the Methodist church.

The parents of Elizabeth Brifogle were among the earliest settlers of Franklin county, and had a large share in establishing the county's institutions. Elizabeth (Brifogle) Metzger died in 1904.

Born, reared and married on the farm, it was but natural that William Metzger should have a deep love for the soil and should spend his days in its successful cultivation. The farm on which he lived contained sixty-five acres.

In 1883 Mr. Metzger married Dora Crossley, who was born in Franklin county November 12, 1861, being the daughter of John and Sarah Ann (Ross) Crossley, the former of whom was born on November 24, 1834, and the latter in Rush county, Indiana, in 1837. Three children have blessed the union of Mr. Metzger and his wife, namely: Leroy, who was born on February 5, 1884, married Eva Gallamore, of Indianapolis; Ruby, born on June 10, 1886, and Sarah E., born on July 25, 1896.

In 1843 John Crossley came to Rush county, Indiana, with his parents; they removed later to Franklin county, where they aided in establishing the

and where John Croddy spent his life. John Croddy and wife
parents of twelve children: Frank, James (dead), Mary, Dora,
Andrew Jackson, Cochran, Stella, Jennie, Annie, Orville (dead).

Ann Ross was the daughter of Andrew Jackson Ross and Mrs.
Ross and was one of four children. Sarah Ann, John, James and
James and John each served throughout the Civil War as Union
Andrew Jackson Ross was born in Franklin county, the son of
ss, who was one of Franklin county's pioneers and who died in
enship. Andrew Ross was the captain of a company of Union
throughout the Civil War and his old flag is now in the historical
n the state house at Indianapolis. For some time Andrew Ross
tice of the peace. He died in Franklin county in 1869.

political convictions of Mr. Metzger were in accord with those of
erratic party, although he never sought office. The consistent life
etzger won him an exalted place in the regard of all who knew him,
s being enhanced by a faithful helpmate.

GEORGE R. LANNING.

ree score and five years have elapsed since George R. Lanning was
Franklin county, Indiana, and all of these years have been spent
the limits of this county. His parents were pioneer settlers of the
and the members of the family have always interested themselves in
asures which stand for the advancement of civilization along all
Mr. Lanning has engaged in farming since his marriage and with
atisfactory results. The forty years of his married life have brought
nd his good wife the satisfaction of having lived useful lives. They
ared a family of children to lives of usefulness and honor, and in
re seen their children married and rearing families of their own.

George R. Lanning, the son of John H. and Letha Ann (O'Neal) Lan-
at born in Butler township, Franklin county, Indiana, November 3.
They reared a large family of seventeen children: Reuben, Sarah
ames, Mary, George R., Hester, William, Joseph, Katura, David,
Ann, Eta, Amanda, Rosa, John and Arvilla.

John H. Lansing, the father of John R., was born in Sussex county,
ese, in 1822, and came with his parents, Reuben and Sarah (Gross)



Lanning, to this county when he was a small lad. His parents stopped for a time in Pennsylvania on their road westward, but eventually located in Franklin county and lived here the remainder of their lives. Grandfather Lanning died about 1864, while his widow survived him until 1871. The father of George R. Lanning was born in Franklin county, on Wolf creek, in 1827. John H. Lanning was a cooper by trade, but gave most of his attention to farming after locating in this county. He died in 1899, and his widow survived him until March, 1914. Mrs. Lanning was a member of the United Brethren church. The maternal grandparents of George R. Lanning were early settlers in Franklin county. Later in life, Thomas O'Neal located near Driftwood, Indiana, and there his death occurred.

George R. Lanning was educated in the public schools of Oak Forest in his home township. He has lived on his present farm for about thirty-one years. It consists of seventy-three acres and under his skillful management has yielded satisfactory returns year after year.

Mr. Lanning was married, September 24, 1874, to Hannah E. Martin. She was born in Franklin county, September 25, 1852, and is a daughter of Stephen and Sarah (Warren) Martin. To this union have been born five children, Allen Martin, Clara, George C., Edith and Florine. Allen Martin, born October 15, 1876, married Ida Baughman, and has three children, Willard, Elmer and Mildred. Clara, born October 6, 1881, is the wife of Alexander Lucy, and has three children, Ernest Clifford, Ruth Anna and Milford Jasper. George C., born August 20, 1883, married Ella James. Edith, born August 5, 1885, is the wife of Horace Ward, and has two daughters, Hazel Florine and Geneva. Florine, the youngest child, was born May 31, 1887, is the wife of Albert Sherwood, and has two children, Everett Edward and Anna Edith.

Stephen Martin, the father of Mrs. Lanning, was born in Franklin county, September 1, 1818, while the mother of Mrs. Lanning was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1820. Stephen Martin is a half brother of John F. Martin, whose history is given elsewhere in this volume. Stephen Martin and Sarah Warren were married in 1839, and to this union were born six children, Permelia Anna, Mary Jane, Sarah Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Rhoda Catherine and Ann Eliza. Mr. Martin died in 1852, while his widow survived him until June 25, 1904.

Mr. Lanning and his family are loyal members of the Methodist Episcopal church and give it their hearty support at all times. He has never cared to take an active part in political affairs. His conduct of affairs has been such as to merit the high esteem in which he is held by all of those with whom he has been associated.

L. A. YOUNTS.

One of the strong characteristics of the native population of Franklin county is its splendid quality of thrift. This may be attributed to many causes, but, undoubtedly, comes from the German vein that has been so prominent in the early population of Franklin county and vicinity. One of the prominent citizens of Franklin county of this day, who is of German descent, is L. A. Younts, who lives in Fairfield township.

L. A. Younts was born in Fairfield township, March 5, 1872, the son of F. H. and Mary (Masters) Younts, to whom were born the following children: Phoebe, L. A., Quincy, Emma, Jasper and Josephine. Phoebe is married to O. A. Davis and resides in Fayette county, Indiana. Quincy married Marie G. Goshen and lives in Fairfield township, this county. Emma is single. Jasper married Laura Bonning. Josephine married Herbert [unclear].

F. H. Younts, the father of L. A., was also born in this county in Fairfield township, the son of Iron Younts, who early came to Franklin county from North Carolina, where he settled on what is now known as the Younts homestead, ninety acres of which he bought from Meyer Erb. F. H. Younts was married twice and had six children: Sarah Ann, Hobard, Phoebe, Levi, William H. and Eliza. William H., father of L. A., was educated in the district schools of this county and spent the earlier part of his life on his father's farm, helping in the work on the farm. He was a student and early mastered the intricacies of surveying and for thirty years of his life served as county surveyor of this county. He was widely respected throughout this part of the state and his professional services were greatly in demand. He was an active Democrat in politics and his political affiliations were with the Free and Accepted Masons in which he was prominently identified.

L. A. Younts, who was born and educated in this county, is known in many avenues of industry and is perhaps better known as a successful farmer. He was educated in the common schools of Franklin county and followed farming the greater part of his life. On March 20, 1896, he was married to Mary C. Tucker, the daughter of William and Frances (Tucker) Tucker.

William Tucker, the father of Mrs. Younts, was a veteran of the Civil War in which he gave distinguished service. He was a member of the eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to Lieutenant under Capt. William D. Laurel. He was wounded and lay



on the battlefield several hours before being transferred to the hospital for medical treatment. He returned from the war and settled in this county, where he was well liked and greatly esteemed for his military records and his services to the community in general. He was a member of the Baptist church and was an ardent member of the Republican party. He was enthusiastic in the councils of that party and was one of its active standard bearers in Franklin county.

After their marriage, in 1896, L. A. Younts and wife removed to the farm on which they now live, consisting of two hundred and sixteen acres of very good farm land. Here he engaged in general agricultural lines, though specializing in Holstein cattle, and has achieved considerable prominence for the excellent breed of cattle raised on his farm. Mr. Younts is prominently identified with several fraternal orders. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. His wife is a member of the Daughters of Rebekah. Mr. Younts is a direct descendant of Peter Younts, who was born in Germany and came to this country, being the founder of the Younts family in America. The Younts family have always borne a splendid reputation and have always been considered among the best families of Franklin county.

CHARLES N. McCONNELL

Many men have contributed to the agricultural prosperity of Franklin county. Charles N. McConnell, an enterprising farmer of near Laurel, Indiana, is one of the best known and most highly respected men of the community where he resides. Mr. McConnell has not only made a success of farming, but throughout his life he has taken an interest in the welfare of his community and few more men have contributed more than he to the friendly, neighborly spirit of his community.

Charles N. McConnell was born March 8, 1880, in Delaware county, Indiana, the son of Abraham and Frances (Heath) McConnell, the former a native of Delaware county, Indiana, born June 17, 1828, and the latter a native of the same county, born July 10, 1848.

Abraham McConnell is a farmer by occupation and owns a farm of eighty acres in Delaware county. He is now living retired in Muncie, Indiana. Abraham McConnell was educated in the common schools. His father died, leaving his mother with six children, and, being the eldest child

When only twelve years of age, he had to assist his mother in caring for her children. Mr. McConnell was a soldier in the Civil War, a member of Company E, Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was one of the sergeants of the company. Mr. McConnell was in eight hard battles, and a number of skirmishes. He was shot through the right cheek, May 1, 1863, at Stone's River, Tennessee, and on June 23, 1864, he was wounded through the left shoulder and right hand at Kennesaw Mountain, Georgia. Mr. McConnell has belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic for many years and has served as chaplain for about five years. He has voted the Republican ticket and was township assessor from 1868 to 1870. Mr. McConnell was married, March 16, 1870, to Frances Ellen Heath, daughter of Harvey and Minna Heath, who were farmers and who came from Virginia to Delaware county. Harvey Heath died in 1904, at the age of ninety-four, and his wife died in 1905, at the age of ninety-four. Mrs. McConnell died May 14, 1886. By this marriage there were seven children: Bertha, Retrie, Harvey, Curtis, Charles N. and Jessie. Mr. McConnell was married a second time to Lizzie Gossit, of Henry county, and their child, Mabel, was born to this union.

The McConnell family came from Ireland in the eighteenth century, and the ancestors of the family served throughout the Revolutionary War. One of the family was wounded in the thigh during his services in the Continental Army. He was a teamster after the war and located at a place called Sweet Springs, Kentucky. Later he moved to Delaware county, Indiana, and there he left a large family of children that eventually scattered over different parts of the United States. This ancestor of the present McConnell family married a woman by the name of Casault, who was of Welsh descent but who was born in Ohio. She came to Delaware county, Indiana, and had a small child.

Charles N. McConnell was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. He is a farmer by occupation. On January 23, 1912, he came to this township, Franklin county, Indiana, and purchased eighty acres of land. He has improved this farm by the erection of fences and new buildings of various kinds. One of the late substantial improvements is a large

McConnell was married in 1902 to Josephine Williams, who was born August 31, 1877, in Laurel, Indiana. She is the daughter of Oliver and Perry and Martha Jane (Spitzer) Williams, the former born in Frazer township, Franklin county, Indiana. Mrs. McConnell's father is a farmer by trade. He was a member of Company C, Thirtieth Indiana



Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil War and served three years. He is deceased and his wife died in 1912, at the age of sixty-four years. They had four children, Walter, Indiana, Josephine and Lola.

In politics, Mr. McConnell is a Republican. He and his wife are active and devoted members of the United Brethren church. Mr. McConnell undoubtedly deserves to rank as one of the representative farmers of Franklin county.

WILLIAM ELDON.

There are several hundred different occupations at the present time, but there is only one of all this number that is absolutely necessary to man's existence. The three things without which man cannot live are food, clothing and shelter, and it is the farmer who not only controls the food supply, but also holds the clothing products of the world in his hands. His is the only occupation which can exist independently of all others. An increasing number of our best farming men are taking agricultural courses in college, thereby fitting themselves the better for scientific farming. The profession has taken on increased dignity within the past few years and more and more of our young men are applying themselves to scientific farming. The farmer of today has the immense advantage of working with machinery which renders his work free from many of its former disadvantages. Franklin county has hundreds of splendid farmers, and among them William Eldon holds a worthy place.

William Eldon was born May 11, 1876, in Brookville, Indiana, the son of Gilbert G. and Anna (Gant) Eldon. Mr. Eldon is engaged in the occupation of farming, having charge of seventy-eight acres, to which place he moved in 1913. The Eldon family were among the vanguards of pioneers who early came to this part of the country. They originally came from England, where for generations they were engaged in farming. William Eldon was born at the old Eldon homestead, his father also having been born at this place, July 26, 1841. He was a son of John Eldon and one of three brothers who came to this country from England. The paternal grandfather of Gilbert G. Eldon was John B. Eldon, of England, who married Margaret Van Camp. Their children were William, Thomas, George, Joseph and John. Of these, John, George, Thomas and Joseph immigrated to America and William died in England. In 1820 Thomas Eldon arrived in this county, followed by Joseph and John in 1821. George remained in England, but

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country also in 1839. John, Thomas and Joseph entered one twenty acres apiece, which they began to clear and cultivate. Nancy Terry, of this county, and they lived on their farm. John Eldon, the grandfather of William Eldon, was married to Mary Wynn and by this union there was one child, who died, the mother dying in the same year. Mr. Eldon later married Van Camp and to them were born three children: Thomas, born 1836, and died July 6, 1913; Rebecca, born February 7, 1843. Thomas married Mary Russell and continued to live in Brook-death, survived by his wife. Rebecca was married August 11, 1871, to John Holiday, and they are still living in Springfield township. John married Anna Gant, daughter of William Gant, of this county, and to them were born three children, Eva, John and William. The first child died February 4, 1898. Of the children, Eva, who was born August 27, 1870, died December 4, 1870; John, who was born 1871, married Nora Miner and has one daughter, Marjorie. William Eldon was married to Augusta Clark, the daughter of Elba (Monroe) Clark. To this union were born the following children: Margie N., William Earl, Ruth N. and Rozella. After moving to Springfield in 1913, Mr. Eldon began to transform the place and to this day he has since completed a new house and barn, both of which are modern ideas and conveniences. The family attend the Christian church, which they are devout members.

DAVID WEHR.

It has been roughly estimated that there are in the neighborhood of six hundred million farms in the United States and when one considers the number of persons employed in agriculture, some idea of this stupendous industry must assert itself. The farmer has well been called the backbone of the nation and it is the economic rule that when the farmer is short of the entire nation feels the effect. Today the occupation of farmer is not only the greatest respect and one that is attracting men of the highest education. It is a noble profession and one that is dedicated to the benefit of the human welfare. Among those who have been engaged in farming for a number of years, both in this state and in Ohio, is the Wehr family, of which David Wehr, of Springfield township, is a member.

David Wehr was born in Butler county, Ohio, October 19, 1857, the son of John and Nancy (Pearson) Wehr, and was one of their eleven children, namely: M. H., Sarah Ann, David L., Maggie, Steits M., Henry D., John, Parry, Cora, Raymond and Lorilla, all of whom are living. M. H. has been married twice, his first wife being Lida Freeland. After the death of his first wife, he moved to Hendricks county, where he married a second time. Sarah lives in Springfield township and remained single. Steits M. married Catherine Monohan. John married Flo Burges. Maggie married Sylvester Wall and lives at Madison, Indiana. Parry is still single and lives in Springfield township. Cora is still single and also lives in this township. Raymond married Elizabeth Hawk and lives in Springfield township. Lorilla married Otis Miller and lives in Bath township.

John Wehr, the father of David Wehr, was a native of Butler county, Ohio, where a number of settlers in this county came from. He attended school in that county and after leaving his studies he returned to his father's farm and assisted in its development. When the Civil War began he was drafted for service, but, owing to disability, he did not go. While residing in Ohio he owned one hundred and ninety-two acres, situated in Butler county, and which he devoted to general farming. After his marriage he continued to live on the farm. He was greatly respected in this community and was one of the substantial citizens of Butler county. He and his wife died at about the same time.

John Wehr, grandfather of David Wehr, immigrated from Pennsylvania, coming to Ohio at a very early date. He located in Butler county and devoted one hundred and ninety-two acres, which he acquired, to general farming. His farm afterwards passed into the hands of his son. John Wehr was married in this state. There were five children born to John Wehr and wife, Lorenzo, Luther, Henry, John and Jacob. Lorenzo resides in Ripley county, Ohio. Luther lives in Butler county, Ohio. Henry lives in Franklin county, Indiana. John resides in Butler county, Ohio. Jacob resides south of Springfield township, in this county. John Wehr lived on his farm until his death and was a highly respected citizen of this community. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

David Wehr was educated in this county in the common schools. He, like his forefathers, has followed the occupation of farming, having a natural inclination in that direction, and has lived a very active life. He first rented a farm in Butler county, Ohio, and later moved to Springfield township, Franklin county, Indiana, where he bought a farm in 1893. His land possessions at this time amount to one hundred and ninety-two acres of very

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farm land. He is a modern farmer in every respect and believes in using the most progressive methods of farming. He has erected excellent buildings and takes a great pride in their maintenance. He built a new barn in 1901 and has remodeled the barn, that was formerly much smaller. He devotes his time to general farming, with some stock raising. David Wehr has been married twice, his first wife being Elizabeth Venness, who died in 1891. Their children were Sarah, Charles, Nancy and Ethel. Sarah, who is in this township, married to Edward Alvey and has four children, 1. Carl, 2. Lee and Emerson. Charles married and moved to Peoria, Illinois. His children are John, David and Margaret. Nancy married to F. E. Reighard and lives in Anderson, Indiana, and has one son, 2. Ethel married Frank Wickard and resides in Springfield township. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Wehr married Rebecca Wolber, who has no children. Mr. Wehr is a splendid type of the Indiana farmer and is regarded with the greatest esteem in this community, and in Adams County, Ohio, the original seat of the Wehr family, they were always held as persons of the highest qualifications. Mr. and Mrs. Wehr take an active interest in the social affairs of the community and Mr. Wehr is active in all the movements which concern the welfare of this community.

GILBERT THEODORE HOWARD

One of the youngest farmers of Franklin county, Indiana, is Gilbert T. Howard, who now has a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Laurel township. He is a young man of sterling qualities and has inherited from his parents those characteristics which make for manhood. He has much to do in conditioning the character of a person. Fortunately, he is the man who has been well born and has been reared under favorable environments. Gilbert T. Howard has been peculiarly blessed in his ancestry. He comes from highly esteemed ancestors and has been under the influence of excellent home influences, and the result is that he is a fine type of farmer and citizenship.

Gilbert Theodore Howard, the son of John Franklin and Ella C. Howard, was born March 9, 1888. His father was born in Virginia and farmed for many years in Rush county after locating in Indiana. He married, in 1884, to Ella C. Taylor, who was born in Blooming



Grove township, Franklin county, November 25, 1856. John F. Howard and wife were the parents of two children, Wilbur Franklin and Gilbert Theodore. Wilbur Franklin is now farming in Columbia township, Fayette county, Indiana, and married Ethel Coletrain in October, 1906. The mother of these two children died on June 12, 1914.

Gilbert T. Howard received his education in Blooming Grove township and spent his summer vacations on the farm. His early inclination was toward agriculture and he has never had any intention of following any other occupation. He now has one hundred and twenty acres of excellent land, on which he raises all of the crops peculiar to this section of the state. He also handles considerable live stock and adds to his annual income by the sale of stock, which he feeds from the produce of his farm.

Mr. Howard is still unmarried. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and takes a great deal of interest in the work of this fraternal organization. He is now at the threshold of life and has a long and useful career before him.

LEWIS YOHLER.

The Yohler family are of German ancestry, the parents of Lewis Yohler coming from that country and locating in Franklin county in 1848. All of the members of the family have engaged in agricultural pursuits since locating here and with that degree of success which usually accompanies the farmers of German extraction. Mr. Yohler has devoted all of his active career to farming and stock raising and now has a farm of eighty-three acres in Highland township, on which he has lived for nearly half a century.

Lewis Yohler, the son of John and Theresa (Rush) Yohler, was born in Germany and came to America with his parents in 1848. He is one of four children born to his parents, the others being as follows: Martin, of Muncie, Indiana; Susan, who is living in Highland township, Franklin county, and Mary, of Connersville, Indiana.

Lewis Yohler attended the common schools of his native land and, when his parents came to this country, he helped his father clear the forty acres which he purchased in Highland township. He never had any intention of engaging in any other occupation than that of farming, and to this he has assiduously devoted himself for the past fifty years. On his farm of eighty-

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Mr. Yöhler was married January 2, 1866, to Mary Schneider, a daughter of John and Marie (Richie) Schneider, natives of Germany and early settlers of Franklin county, Indiana, where they located after their marriage, which occurred in Germany.

Lewis Yöhler and his wife are the parents of eight children, John, next William, Mary, Susan, Rose, Anna and George. John, who lives in Indianapolis, is married and has six children, Marie, Robert, Maude, Sylvia and Eva. Michael, a farmer of Highland township, married Marie Füssner and has two daughters, Anna and Rose. William married Clara Clever and now makes his home in Cambridge City, Indiana. Mary, wife of Nicholas Hover, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and has four children,

Frank, Margaret and Hilda. Susan is the wife of Frank Kaufman, Cincinnati, Ohio, and has one daughter, Irene. Rose married Mr. St. a farmer of Franklin county, and has two daughters, Sylvia and

Anna is the wife of Andrew Barnyard, a farmer of this county, and has three children, Louisa, William, Lucas and Michael. George, a farmer in Franklin county, married Sylvia Waterman.

Mr. Yöhler and his family are loyal members of the Catholic church, and their membership at St. Peter's, in Highland township. Mr. Yöhler's career has been one of honest toil and ceaseless endeavor, and, of the quiet and retired life he has led, he has many warm friends throughout his community.

WILLIAM SCHENKEL.

From a great extent Germany, with its characteristics of thoroughness, and high idealism, was a training school for many of America's best and truest citizens, who, because of the crowded conditions in their native land and its rigorous, though necessary, military system, sought new homes, freedom and material advancement in America, where they found opportunity in abundance. William Schenkel displays to an unusual degree those characteristics inherited from his sturdy ancestors.

William Schenkel was born near New Trenton, White Water township,

Franklin county, Indiana, November 8, 1880. He was the son of John E. and Emily (Schenkel) Schenkel and was one of a family of eleven children, nine of whom are still living: Carrie, Anna, Lizzie, Peter, John, Edward, William, Mary and Otto.

The paternal grandparents of William Schenkel were Conrad and Elizabeth (Fohl) Schenkel, both of whom were born, reared and married in Germany, where they had three children. They immigrated to America, locating on a farm in Hamilton county, Ohio, for a short time, and in 1854 settled in White Water township, in this county, where they lived the rest of their days. Conrad Schenkel bought forty acres of heavily timbered land in this township, which he cleared and farmed. There was no house on the farm when he purchased it and he built the log house, which is still standing. The maternal grandparents of William Schenkel were Peter Schenkel and wife, who were early settlers in Franklin county.

John E. Schenkel, father of William Schenkel, was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, April 5, 1849. He came with his parents to this township when he was but five years of age and received all of his education here. He attended a subscription school in a little log house and, consequently, his education was very meager. Since coming to this county he has always lived on the same farm which his father bought in 1854. He has built a new house and made many other improvements, until he now has a fine, up-to-date farm. He was married, January 7, 1870, to Emily Schenkel, who was born near Drakeville, Indiana. He and his wife are both members of the Lutheran church.

William Schenkel received all of his education in the common schools of White Water township and, after leaving school, worked with his father on the farm. After his marriage he worked out for some years, one year being cook for the Hilabrandt Company in this county. For the next four years he rented the Swift farm, just south of Brookville, and in 1911 bought eighty-six acres in Highland township, known as the Ryman farm. He has devoted this farm to general farming and has erected many excellent building upon it.

Mr. Schenkel was married, October 5, 1904, to Louisa Knapp, of Highland township, and to them have been born four children, Pearl, Esther, Elizabeth and Roy.

Mr. Schenkel is a straightforward, thoughtful man, conscientious in all of his dealings, and is rightfully proud of his farm which has been brought to its present stage of development wholly by his own toil. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church.

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JOHN B. CUMMINS.

It is almost impossible, in a brief sketch of this kind, to give full credit to achievements and to the accomplishments of the man whom we would write. We can at best speak but a few words which barely outline the outstanding facts and at times conceal more than they reveal, because they must necessarily have no dealings with the inner struggles and the many minor hardships and privations which must be met and encountered to gain success and which are, after all, the important factors in the life of the successful man. We can but deal with generalities and the reader must see between the lines that which we cannot print.

John B. Cummins was born in Pendleton county, Kentucky, January 26, 1867, the son of Dawson and Mollie (Smith) Cummins. Dawson Cummins received his education in Kentucky and was a soldier in the Civil War, and a member of the Fifty-ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He fought gallantly throughout the war and afterward took up farming in Kentucky, meeting with more than his share of success. In 1909 he moved to Franklin county, where he now resides in Laurel.

Mr. Cummins' paternal grandparents were Thomas and Nancy (Dunn) Cummins, both of whom were sturdy and industrious. Thomas Cummins was born in Virginia and his wife in Bracken county, Kentucky. Thomas located in Kentucky in the pioneer days, little dreaming of the fortune which was falling into his hands when he bought seven hundred acres of land at a price—valuable to us—of twenty-five cents per acre. There is an interesting story about the last forty acres were bought. On the same morning in which seventy acres were purchased Mr. Cummins went out and shot six deer, then to town and before noon sold them for more than enough to pay for the land. Mr. Cummins died on his farm. John Cummins' maternal grandfather was William Smith, who was born in Germany and came to America in 1873. He died at New Orleans during the cholera plague in

1873. John B. Cummins was also educated in Kentucky and, as did so many of his kindred at this time, took up farming as his profession. Obeying the call of pioneer blood, he moved to fourteen different states at different times, and lived in all of them. Finally, the hills of Kentucky called and he went to the state of his birth, returning to Franklin county in 1908, where he has a fine farm of eighty acres which is devoted to gardening and raising fruit. He is thoroughly up-to-date in his methods and progresses in every



sense of the word. His farm is a model of its kind and speaks well for the man who owns it.

Mr. Cummins was married, in 1900, to Ora A. Bishop, of Pendleton county, Kentucky. They have five children, Nolan, Gertrude, Melvin, Izelma and Charles Russell.

Mr. Cummins is well and favorably known in his community. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is foremost in all movements which have to do with the welfare of his community.

CLEM HOLLOWELL.

One of the younger farmers of White Water township, Franklin county, Indiana, is Clem Hollowell, who has been identified with the farming interests of this township for several years. He comes of a good family and one that has always been noted for its right living and industrious habits; for morality and for all that contributes to the welfare of the commonwealth. The farm of Mr. Hollowell is well improved and highly productive, and is numbered among the best farms of the township. In addition to a general line of farming, Mr. Hollowell always pays attention to his live stock and has taken much interest in the breeding of horses, cattle and hogs.

Clem Hollowell, the son of Frederick Hollowell, was born August 4, 1882, in Boone county, Indiana. His father was born in White Water township, Franklin county, Indiana, and was a soldier in the Civil War. After returning to peaceful pursuits he opened a drug store at Colfax, Indiana, and was in the drug business for five years. He then engaged in general farming and was so employed until his death, in 1896. His widow is now living at Dayton, Ohio. Frederick Hollowell and wife were the parents of two children, Leota, who married Krell Overholzer, of Dayton, and has one daughter, Sylvia, and Clem, whose history forms the theme of this narrative.

The paternal grandparents of Clem Hollowell were Benjamin and Sarah (Biddinger) Hollowell, natives of Indiana and Ohio, respectively. Sarah Biddinger was a daughter of Solomon Biddinger, who was a farmer of Ohio. Benjamin Hollowell was a son of Thomas Hollowell, who, in turn, was the grandfather of Henderson Hollowell. Grandfather Hollowell was a large land owner, holding between six and seven hundred acres of fine farming land in Franklin county.

Clem Hollowell was educated in the common schools. He spent part

of his boyhood days in Boone county, Indiana, and received part of his education in the schools of that county. In view of the fact that he was reared on the farm, his mind was early turned to agricultural pursuits, and this has been his life work. Since his marriage he has been farming in White Water township.

Mr. Hollowell was married February 14, 1906, to Elizabeth Watkins, a daughter of William and Fredericka (Poser) Watkins. Mr. and Mrs. Watkins were the parents of two children, Frederick, of Covington, Kentucky, who married Amanda Campbell, and Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Hollowell.

Politically, Mr. Hollowell has confined his activities to the casting of his ballot for the candidates of his party. He and his wife are interested in everything pertaining to the general welfare along religious, educational and moral lines.

JOHN JOSEPH DIERKHUESSING.

On another page of this historical and genealogical review of Franklin county mention is made of the beginning of the family of Dierkhuessing (more familiarly known to the present generation as Dirkhising) in this section of Indiana. This family is among the best known and most influential of that large number of families of Germanic extraction gathered about the prosperous Catholic parishes of St. Peter's and St. Mary's, in Highland and Butler townships. The fourth generation of the Dierkhuessing (Dirkhising) family is now firmly established in this section and the sterling stock of its ancestry is apparent in every branch of the descent. Of these, few are better known than the gentleman whose name heads this biographical sketch.

John Joseph Dierkhuessing (Dirkhising) was born on the farm in Highland township, north of St. Peter's, which his grandfather, Joseph Dierkhuessing, wrested from the primeval forest back in the early part of the last century and which is now owned and occupied by his uncle, Bernard. John Joseph was born in Highland township on a farm near the spot where he now lives, north of St. Peter's, May 21, 1868, the son of Henry and Mary (Vanderhide) Dierkhuessing, the former of whom was the son of Joseph and Katherine (Sonnenberg) Dierkhuessing, natives of Germany who left Cincinnati, where they were married a few years following their arrival in America, and made a home for themselves in St. Peter's parish in Highland township. His father, Henry Dierkhuessing, was born March 27, 1838, and was educated in the St. Peter's parish school. He married Mary Vander-

hide, a neighbor girl, who was born in the same parish, July 4, 1847. He has been a farmer all his life, still living on the eighty-acre farm in Highland township which he bought about twenty-five years ago. Previous to that he had owned an "eighty" nearby, which he sold to Joseph Firsich, who still occupies it.

John Joseph Dierkhuessing received his education in St. Peter's parochial school and, following the example of his father and grandfather, adopted the life of a farmer and has been quite successful. The confidence which his neighborhood reposes in his judgment and far-sightedness, has frequently been demonstrated by the part he has been called on to take in public affairs and he has given his community excellent service as supervisor of public highways in Highland township. He and his family are members of St. Peter's Catholic church.

The maternal ancestors of the subject of this sketch, Henry and Elizabeth (Moorman) Vanderhide, were both natives of Germany. They came to America early in their youth and joined the large Germanic colony located about Cincinnati. They were married in Cincinnati and a few years later, in the early thirties of the last century, moved to Franklin county, Indiana, taking up by government grant a farm of eighty acres in Butler township. Mr. Vanderhide became one of the largest farmers in that township and he and his wife were among the most active participants in the organization of St. Mary's Catholic church, helping to erect the historic structure of logs in which was celebrated the first mass in that now prosperous parish. Mr. Vanderhide, in addition to his activities in clearing his farm, made a business of hauling settlers from Cincinnati to the new colony in Franklin county and became one of the most influential of the pioneers of this section.

WILLIAM WELLING.

No one connected with the agricultural development of Franklin county, Indiana, has accomplished more for the upbuilding of his community than William Welling, a citizen who is admired by his neighbors and respected for his sterling worth as a private citizen, and as a man interested in the civic affairs of the locality where he lives.

William Welling was born at Enochsburg, the son of Vincent and Katherine (Dwenger) Welling, the former a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the latter a native of Hamburg, Indiana.

Mr. Welling's paternal grandfather was Henry Welling, who probably was a native of Germany, and who located in Cincinnati after coming to America, living in that city about twenty-five years, where he was employed as janitor at the court house. Later he purchased a farm in Ray township, Franklin county, Indiana, where his widow now lives.

The maternal grandparents of William Welling were Bernard and Katherine Dwenger, natives of Germany, who, after coming to the United States, were residents of Cincinnati, where Mr. Dwenger was employed in a tile factory. Subsequently, he settled in Ray township, where he purchased eighty acres of land, which was at that time all in woods, and here he put up a house and cleared much of the wilderness. During his residence there, he increased his acreage to about three hundred acres.

Vincent Welling, the father of William, received his education in the schools of Cincinnati, and later came to Oldenburg. Subsequently he moved to Morris, in the meantime renting different farms. He was also a teacher in the schools of the county, collected delinquent taxes, and acted as justice of the peace for many years. His career as a teacher began when he was eighteen years old. He had a lucrative business in settling estates, and for more than twenty years he filled either the office of assessor or township trustee, being a man of much influence in his community. He owned the farm where Mr. Welling's mother now lives. He often discharged the duties of clerk at public sales, was the owner and manager of a store at Hamburg for two years, and his death occurred on his farm in Ray township. His farm consisted of one hundred and one acres.

William Welling was educated in the schools of Hamburg, and, after leaving school, was employed for six months by Henry Schrite, learning the trade of a marble cutter. He was then employed for eight years in this trade at Indianapolis by August Diener. Because of ill health, he was compelled to give up the marble business and, returning to Franklin county, purchased one hundred and thirty-seven acres of land where he now lives in Salt Creek township; to this farm he has since added six acres. His house burned in the fall of 1912, and he built his present attractive and modern home on the old site. He has improved his farm in any other ways, and now has a very attractive country home.

Mr. Welling was married, February 12, 1890, to Elizabeth Ricke, a daughter of Frank Ricke and wife, natives of Germany. Mrs. Welling was born on the place where she and her husband now live. Frank Ricke first came to Oldenburg, working at various occupations for some time. He then purchased the farm where Mr. Welling now lives, clearing and im-

proving it. He built an addition to the house, which had been erected by the former owner of the farm, Mr. Brinkman.

Mr. and Mrs. William Welling are the parents of six children, Frank, Vincent, Joseph, Leo, Clara, and Hilda, who is deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. William Welling and family are members of St. Anne's Catholic church at Hamburg, and are sincerely devoted to their religious duties and interested in the welfare of their community.

THOMAS LOGAN.

America, the land of promise, drew its sturdy population from almost every country in the world. Among the earlier immigrants a great number were of the Irish race. By nature they were venturesome, possessed great industry and were physically fit to be pioneers. Their descendants have achieved distinction in almost every industry known to this country. Their influence has been felt, not only in the private branches of our national activities, but in the councils of the nation they have occupied a conspicuous place.

The founders of the Logan family in this country were William Logan and his wife, Eleanor (Creaig) Logan. They were married after coming to this country, settling in South Carolina. A trip to this country at that early day was always fraught with great danger, requiring sometimes as long as three months to complete the voyage. During the voyage of Mr. and Mrs. Creaig to this country, a sister of Mrs. Logan was drowned en route by being washed overboard. South Carolina at that time drew a great number of settlers and it was there that William Logan and his wife settled and started their career in the New World, where Mr. Logan followed the occupation of farming. The children of this union were John, born December 23, 1789, in South Carolina; Robert, born November 23, 1792; Mary, born November 27, 1794; David, born January 28, 1797, and lived to be ninety-three years of age; Alex, born March 7, 1799; Nancy, May 4, 1801; Jane, born April 5, 1803; Nellie, born December 23, 1805; Thomas, born February 23, 1808; William C., born July 1, 1810, and James, born April 5, 1813.

It is worthy of note that William Logan, though young in years, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, serving as captain of the Lighthouse Artillery. The star which he wore on his cap is now in the possession of his grandson, Wilbur Logan, while the subject of this sketch owns the cap. William Logan was a Revolutionary pensioner at the time of his death.

Among other things, the Logan family are characterized by great longevity, the father of William Logan having reached the age of one hundred and five years. He also came from a large family, being one of nine brothers and the only one of these to come to America, where he died in South Carolina.

The tide of immigration began to go westward and about the year 1804 William Logan, with his family, started for the west and, on November 4, reached the place which is known as the farm of Lydia Logan in this county. Here they built their fire by the old beech tree and cooked and ate their first meal in the new place. The old tree is still standing and in good condition and is greatly prized by the Logan family. They soon had a clearing made and began to erect a log cabin, a one-story affair such as was common in those days. In 1809 they built a two-story log house, that contained a garret, and this place still stands. They took up a quarter section of land (one hundred and sixty acres) and soon began to till the soil. Mr. Logan lived here until his death, which occurred on September 11, 1838, he then being seventy-seven years of age. His wife died February 5, 1844, in Union county. Mr. Logan and wife were buried in Sims cemetery.

Thomas Logan, the son of William and Eleanor Logan, was the second white male child born in White Water valley. He was born February 23, 1808, and was reared on his father's farm. On December 12, 1839, he was married to Jane D. Logan, the daughter of John and Mary (Dollar) Logan, John Logan being a paternal uncle of Thomas Logan. The Dollar family originally came from England and came to Indiana from Virginia. Like his brother, John Logan was born in Ireland and settled in South Carolina, coming to Franklin county, Indiana, where he entered two hundred acres. Thomas Logan and Jane D. Logan were first cousins and a marriage of this kind, while not common today, was not uncommon in those days. Jane Logan was one of nine children of John Logan, the others being Jonathan, James, William, Samuel and Thomas, by a previous marriage; David D., Jane and Ruth by his second marriage.

Before marriage, Thomas Logan served as riding bailiff and was constable for about fifteen years. After his marriage he bought one-half of his father's farm, eighty acres, where he remained until a year before his death, with the exception of one year spent in Clinton county. He lived a very active life and took a conspicuous part in all of the affairs of those days. To Mr. and Mrs. Logan were born three children, of whom Lydia J. only survives. They were: John W., born September 6, 1840, who died in infancy; Mary E., born May 25, 1844, and died July 22, 1900; Lydia J.,

born May 6, 1854, and who still owns the old homestead. For twenty-six years Thomas Logan operated the toll gates at his home on the Brookville and Fairfield pike and this his daughter, Lydia, continued three years after her father's health failed. About one year before his death Mr. Logan bought property in Fairfield and retired from active farming. The history of the Logan family from the very earliest time has been a very interesting one and Lydia J. Logan, who takes a great pride in the family history, has kept a careful record of the history of the Logan family in this country. They were a fine type of the early pioneer and contributed greatly to the welfare of this community.

FREDOLIN HAAS.

It was not only a desire to better economic conditions, that caused that fortunate (for America) immigration of German citizens to this country. The immigrants were invariably the more daring and venturesome ones, so it is plain that one of the compelling causes of that outflow of valuable citizenry was the "wanderlust," that strange impulse which causes men to ever seek new scenes, which drove the Norse adventurers over the seas, and which led Columbus to America.

This "wanderlust" combined with other and more obvious reasons in deciding Fredolin Haas to come to America. Born in Wurtemberg, Germany, within the great Black Forest, on March 6, 1841, Fredolin was the son of Joseph and Balbina (Haven) Haas, both of whom were born in Germany, living and dying in Wurtemberg, where Joseph Haas followed the trade of weaver. Joseph Haas and his wife were the parents of a prosperous group of children, of whom Fredolin was next to the youngest.

Obtaining a fair education in Germany, Fredolin Haas worked for some time in a brewery and then, at the age of nineteen, came to America. At first Mr. Haas went to Dayton, Ohio, where he worked at various occupations, later going to Cincinnati, and finally, on March 6, 1875, arriving in Franklin county. Mr. Haas purchased eighty acres in Highland township and erected the splendid buildings which are now in use on the old place. Mr. Haas accumulated land from time to time, first the original farm, then a twenty-acre tract near the first place; then one hundred and twenty-two and one-half acres, located on Goble creek, were bought, then a house and lot in Cedar Grove were secured. Mr. Haas cleared twenty acres of his

land with his own axe. He lived on the old place until 1910, when he moved to Cedar Grove to lead a retired life, leaving his son Fred on the farm.

In 1865 Mr. Haas married Katharine Wiwi, who was born on the Rhine, in Bavaria, Germany. She came with her father, George Wiwi, to the land in Highland township which George Wiwi owned and which is now occupied by Herbert Haas. Ten children have been born to the union of Mr. Haas and Katharine Wiwi, namely: Emma, Cecilia, Herbert, Oliva, George, Ida, Fred, Pauline. Louis and Mary died in childhood.

Fredolin Haas is a man whom one trusts unconsciously, as his quiet dignity and unpretentious manner testify of a life spent in industrious and honorable pursuits. Mr. Haas is a devout Catholic and lives according to the training he has received throughout life. At all times keenly interested in the problems which concern the local or national life, Mr. Haas is rightly known as a public-spirited, straightforward man.

FRANK WEILER.

No prouder achievement could be credited to any community than that of being in the forefront in agricultural matters, as agriculture stands today as the most important branch of commerce and is not only offering wonderful opportunities but is making phenomenal strides forward each day. Frank Weiler has had his full share in placing Harrison county in its present important position agriculturally, and should be credited accordingly.

Coming into this world on May 15, 1885, Mr. Weiler is native to Franklin county, having been born near St. Peter's. He is the son of Michael and Rosena (Ripperger) Weiler, and is one of the following ten children: John, Mary Magdalena, Elizabeth, Adelia, Catherine, Michael, Conrad, Joseph, Anna and Frank. Michael was born in Dearborn county on July 16, 1839, the son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Shoal) Weiler, both of whom were born in Germany and were married in Philadelphia after coming to America. About a year after marriage they went to Cincinnati where Conrad carried brick, finally coming to Dearborn county in 1833. Conrad entered eighty acres of the virgin forest and built the first cabin in the county, while his wife claimed to have cut the first tree. Conrad acquired one hundred and ninety-two acres of land in Dearborn county.

The boyhood days of Frank Weiler were spent on his father's farm and,

in the winters, attending the schools of St. Peter's. Having familiarized himself with the customs and conditions of farm life, it was no more than was to be expected that Mr. Weiler should follow agriculture as his chosen life work, as he did. At the present time he owns one hundred and sixty acres of very fertile land, which is located just south of St. Peters. Mr. Weiler specializes on no particular crop, but raises general farm produce.

On February 1, 1910, Mr. Weiler married Mary Zimmer, a native of Dearborn county, and to the union have been born four children, whose names in order of birth are, Victor, Edna, Rosa Marie and Clifford. These children are such as any parent would be proud to own.

Mr. Weiler and his wife are members of the St. Peter's Catholic church, and they constitute a devout family, well worthy of emulation. Mr. Weiler does not hesitate to investigate any improvement in farming methods, and if it meets with his approval, based on an ample agricultural experience, he gladly accepts the improvement, thus maintaining his reputation as a progressive and intelligent farmer. Mr. Weiler has a widespread reputation for fair dealing among the citizens of his township.

JOHN J. SCHNEIDER.

It is only within the last few years that the occupation of dairying has attained its present stage of efficiency. The farmer of native birth, accustomed to operating on an extensive scale and impatient of the attention to details and constant care necessary to successful dairying, was not so well adjusted to this form of farm life as the German, who is accustomed to dairying and aware of the profits which can be gained therefrom. Silos, cream-separators, the Pasteur test and the grading of each cow's production has put dairying on a basis far different than it ever was before. A farmer who recognized the value of the dairy and met with much success in this business is John J. Schneider.

John J. Schneider was born at Southgate, Franklin county, Indiana, October 13, 1874. He is the son of George M. and Katherine (Aug) Schneider, both of whom were natives of Germany. The paternal grandparents of John J. Schneider were Joseph and Elizabeth (Wertzel) Schneider, also natives of Germany. They immigrated to America in 1846 and located in Kentucky, where they remained for three years. They then bought twenty acres covered with timber on which they built a cabin. Clearing the

land, they undertook the cultivation of tobacco. After remaining here three years, they bought eighty acres north of Southgate, where they lived for two years, and then sold the farm to their oldest son, George. The brave old couple then lived a retired life until their death, Mr. Schneider being eighty-nine years of age at the time of his death. That Mr. Schneider is of pure German descent is verified by the fact that his paternal great-grandparents were natives of Germany. His great-grandfather was a blacksmith and also held the position of burgomaster. He remained in Germany his entire life and died at the advanced age of ninety-two. The maternal grandparents of John J. Schneider were Ferdinand and Magdalena (Hauger) Aug, both natives of Germany. They came to America about 1852, located in Dearborn county, Indiana, bought a small farm and remained there two years. They then purchased a farm in Franklin county on the county line in Highland township. They remained on this farm of one hundred and thirty acres until their death. Mr. Aug was tragically drowned in White Water river, at the age of forty-six, when he was fording the river on his way to Cincinnati with produce.

George M. Schneider, the father of John J., was educated in Germany. After coming to America he took up farming as his occupation and later opened a grocery in Cincinnati, which he conducted for four years. Abandoning it, he came to Indiana and purchased the farm of his parents, on which he erected many new buildings. The barn and outbuildings were later destroyed by fire, but were speedily rebuilt. The house is built of brick, which were hauled from Brookville, the haul necessitating two fords of the river. He was a member of the Catholic church. He was married to Katherine Aug and they were the parents of twelve children: Katherine, John Jacob, Charles, Mary, Rosa, Ferdinand, Jacob, George, John, Frank, Joseph and Anna. Three of these children are deceased, Katherine, who died at the age of twenty-two; John Jacob, who died at the age of three, and Anna, who died when four months old.

John J. Schneider received his education in Highland township. He has been a farmer all of his life and should receive special credit in consideration of the fact that he has practically made his way unassisted. From the age of seventeen until he was twenty-seven he worked for neighboring farmers, never receiving a greater wage than eighteen dollars per month. He then rented the farm where he now lives and also the Schuck farm, making one hundred and seventy acres that he was farming. He rented for two years and then bought a seventy-acre farm which belonged to a member of the Schuck family. Two years later he purchased twenty-five acres of

Philip Studt. Mr. Schneider has erected a model machine house, remodeled his barn and adapted it to the requirements of the dairy. He has also two well-built silos, which are used to maintain his herd of eighteen cows. This model dairy has been in operation for two years.

Mr. Schneider was married, in 1901, to Anna Schuck. She is a daughter of Jacob Schuck, and her death occurred in 1907. To this union were born three children, Rebecca, Frieda and Howard. In 1911 Mr. Schneider was married to Pauline Haas, the daughter of Fredolin and Kate Haas.

Mr. Schneider and his family are members of the Catholic church. In politics, he is a Democrat and now holds the position of county councilman, although he has never been an enthusiastic aspirant for public offices. A new house has been recently erected on his farm and the fact that all of the interior work of his model dairy barn was done by himself is an excellent proof of the thoroughness and native ability which make him a self-made man.

JOHN H. ROSSFELD.

A well-kept farm is not only an inspiration to the man who owns and operates it, but it is an inspiration to his neighbors as well. One of the most successful farmers in Highland township, Franklin county, Indiana, is John H. Rossfeld. He not only owns a splendid farm, but he has erected many fine buildings and his farm is kept in a high state of repair.

John H. Rossfeld was born in St. Peter's, March 3, 1858, the son of Herman and Catherine (Geiger) Rossfeld, both natives of Germany. Mr. Rossfeld's grandfather was born and died in Germany. His maternal grandfather came to America and located where Mrs. Magdalena Hartmann now resides, south of St. Peters. He owned forty acres there which he himself cleared. He died on this farm.

John H. Rossfeld was educated in St. Peter's and has always lived on the farm where he now resides, in Highland township. He remodeled his house and built a fine barn and other buildings some time ago. Although Mr. Rossfeld's father was a skilled carpenter, the son never learned the trade, but he is naturally skillful with tools.

Mr. Rossfeld was married, June 5, 1888, to Mary Kunkel, the sister of John Kunkel, referred to elsewhere in this volume. To Mr. and Mrs. Rossfeld have been born four children, Ida, Elizabeth, Helen and Matilda.

Herman Rossfeld, the father of John H., was educated in Germany and

came to America when eleven years old. He learned the carpenter trade with his brother-in-law, Michael Stahl, and resided most of his life in the neighborhood of St. Peter's, following his trade. He owned and lived on the eighty-acre farm where John M. Rossfeld now lives in Highland township. He died on this farm in October, 1866. His widow is still living in Cincinnati.

Mr. Rossfeld and his family are members of St. Peter's Catholic church. They are keenly interested in the welfare of this church, loyal and devout members and contribute quite liberally to its support. Throughout the community where he lives John H. Rossfeld is known for his sterling integrity, for his pleasing and genial disposition and for his deep interest that has no boundaries when the welfare of his neighbors and fellow citizens is involved. Mr. and Mrs. Rossfeld are among the most popular residents of Highland township.

ELMER EMSWELLER.

Among the representative citizens of Franklin county, Indiana, is Elmer Emsweller. Mr. Emsweller has impressed his personality on the community where he lives and is honored and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He has figured in the growth and development of the agricultural interest of Franklin county, and has contributed a definite measure in his particular sphere of action to the well-being of the community where he resides. Earnest purpose and tireless energy, combined with everyday common sense, have been among his most prominent characteristics and he well merits the respect and esteem accorded him by his neighbors and friends. Although still a young man, Mr. Emsweller is considered to be capable of greater and greater achievements.

Elmer Emsweller was born at Buena Vista, in Posey township, June 31, 1881, the son of Francis Marion and Emma Josephine (Nelson) Emsweller, both natives of Franklin county, Indiana.

Francis M. Emsweller was educated in the pioneer schools of Franklin county, and followed farming most of his life, although he was engaged in operating a saw-mill for a few years. He made a success of farming and is the owner of two hundred and twenty acres of land in Franklin county. He is a man who has always taken an intimate interest in local public affairs, and is respected and esteemed for his many good qualities.

Elmer Emsweller was educated in the public schools of Salt Creek township, and has made farming his vocation all his life. He was married to Golda Barber, the daughter of John H. Barber, and to this union have been born three children, Harvey, Raymond Voil and Florine, the eldest of whom died at the age of three years.

Mr. and Mrs. Emsweller are highly respected and popular in the community where they live and where they are well known. Mr. Emsweller's fidelity to duty and patient, unremitting industry have won for him the respect and confidence of his neighbors. By patient continuance in well doing, he has gradually risen from an humble station to a position of wide influence in his community.

HARVEY SAMUEL JAQUES.

On his paternal side, the subject of this sketch is a descendant of Captain Jaques, who came from France, in 1760, in consequence of religious persecution, landed his family in New York, and, having left France in a hurry, left considerable property behind him and thought proper to return to see if some of it could be saved. His ship was lost at sea, where the Captain met his death. His family consisted of wife and three sons, David, John and Henry, who remained in this country.

The grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Samuel Jaques, was reared in New Jersey. In 1810, he married Betsey Ross, a niece of Betsy Ross, the maker of the first American flag. In 1812, he moved his family to Ohio. He went by way of the Ohio river and Cincinnati. When he reached Cincinnati, he left his wife and son, Richard L., the father of H. S. Jaques, with relatives while he and a company of men searched for a suitable place to make a future home. They built a comfortable cabin near Millville, Butler county, Ohio, to which he brought his wife and son. Here Richard L. grew to manhood. He married Mary Gruver in 1832.

To Richard L. and Mary Jaques were born twelve children, Harvey S. (the subject of this sketch), William H., Susan A., Evaline, Katherine, John M., Lewis W., Elizabeth, Daniel L., Alvin, James S. and Mary E. Alvin and Katherine died while young. Richard L. Jaques moved from Butler county to Allen county, Ohio, in 1845 and from there to Franklin county, Indiana, in 1848, on a farm two miles south of Mt. Carmel. Besides being

a farmer, he was a brick mason by trade. He and his son, Harvey, built the Liberty school house in White Water township.

The mother of Harvey Jaques, Mary Gruver, was born in Franklin county, and moved to Butler county, Ohio, where she met and married Richard L. Jaques.

Harvey S. Jaques received his early education in the common schools of White Water township. He later took a course under Doctor Chase at Mt. Carmel and later in Brookville College, under the same instructor. For a number of years he taught school. It is said by his pupils that he was an excellent instructor and believed in good discipline. While teaching school, he met Martha Jane Stout, whom he married. She was the daughter of Ira and Eliza Stout, whose ancestry dates back to the Van Princess family, whose history is given in another chapter. The ancestors of the Stout family were prominent in the Revolution. The grandfather of Martha Stout, Job Stout, was an aide-de-camp of George Washington.

To this union were born eight children: Jennie E., John W., Lyde M., Ira A., Anna R., Lenora, Edna I. and James A. The two youngest died while young. Ira A. married Melissa Young; Anna Rose married Richard E. Jacobs; Lenora became the wife of A. J. Reifel; James A. Married Hester M. Wheeler.

After H. S. Jaques taught several years he purchased a store at Whitcomb, Indiana. This store he conducted forty-five years. He died May 17, 1912, and his devoted wife, on October 20, 1913.

In politics, Mr. Jaques was a Republican, although never radical, believing politics to be an individual right. Locally the man was the determining factor in voting. In religion, he was a Presbyterian, but later became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Whitcomb. As a citizen and moral force in the community, he stood in highest esteem. Many a poor man will testify that he was his friend.

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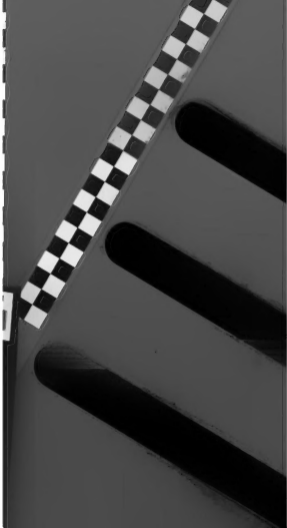
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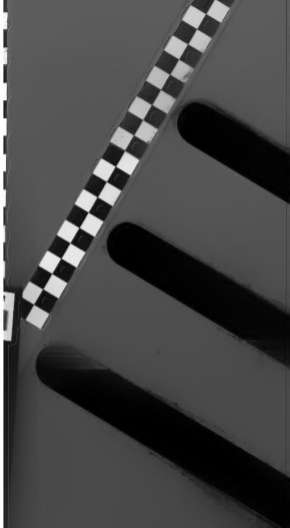
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